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Thomas A Edison Papers

A SELECTIVE MICROFILM EDITION *PART V* *(1911-1919)*

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A Note on the Sources

**The pages which have been
filmed are the best copies
available. Every technical
effort possible has been
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UNBOUND CLIPPINGS SERIES

Unbound Clippings Series

These unbound clippings cover the period 1911-1919. Most of the items were sent to Edison by clippings services, although a few may have been subsequently added to the collection by archivists. They are primarily taken from newspapers and popular magazines, but there are also clippings from Edison company publications, technical journals, and other printed sources. The articles pertain to a variety of subjects, including the development and promotion of Edison's inventions, the activities of his companies, his role on the Naval Consulting Board during World War I, and the personal affairs of Edison, his wife Mina Miller Edison, and other family members. In addition to brief newspaper accounts, there are a few longer articles and profiles based on in-depth interviews with Edison, written either by journalists or by Edison's assistants. Also included are obituaries of Edison family members and former associates and advertisements for Edison products. Some of the clippings are speculative stories based on rumors that were untrue. Examples include reports that Edison had won the Nobel Prize and that he was building a spirit phone to talk to the dead.

Numerous clippings for 1911-1919 can also be found in the Scrapbook Series. However, only the years 1915-1916 are thoroughly covered in the scrapbooks; apart from one scrapbook about the family's European tour in 1911, there are few Edison-related clippings for 1911-1912 or 1917-1919. There are also several significant chronological gaps in the unbound clippings, such as for September-December 1917. In that regard, it should be noted that Edison made an effort to prevent stories about his war-related work from appearing in newspapers.

Because of their fragile and deteriorating condition, all of the newspaper clippings for 1911-1919 have been photocopied by archivists at the Edison National Historic Site, and the originals have been discarded. Some of these photocopies may be difficult to read because of the acidic paper on which the original clippings was printed and because of the adhesive tape used by earlier archivists to mount them, which has yellowed over the years. At the time the clippings were photocopied, many of the original tags supplied by the clippings service were removed and replaced with typewritten citations. The information in these citations is occasionally incorrect.

The clippings are arranged in folders by year and, within each folder, in rough chronological order by month. A strict chronological arrangement is not possible, since several clippings from different days of the month are often photocopied onto the same sheet of paper. In such cases, the pages are arranged according to the date of the earliest clipping on the page.

Because many articles and news items were widely reprinted, only the earliest, most detailed, or best surviving copy of each story has been selected. Other clippings not selected include local advertising, publicity, and promotions for Edison products; stories about motion pictures released or in production under the Edison name; editorials that casually refer to Edison; and generic or repetitive biographical accounts. Also not selected is a series of humorous cartoons by Fontaine Fox called "The Remarkable Discoveries of Thomas Edison Jr.," which, despite the name, are entirely unrelated to Thomas Edison or his oldest son. An example can be found among the unbound clippings for November 1912.

Unbound Clippings Series Clippings (1911)

These clippings cover the year 1911. Most of the items are taken from newspapers, but there are several longer magazine articles as well. Included are clippings relating to the reorganization of the National Phonograph Co. and several other Edison companies into Thomas A. Edison, Inc.; the outcome of patent cases and lawsuits; and the demonstration of new storage batteries for submarines and electric cars. Also included are articles about Edison's contracts with the Anderson Electric Car Co. and European representative John F. Monnot, as well as his agreement with the Nernst Lamp Co. of Pittsburgh to supply lamps for his home kinetoscope. Other articles discuss Edison's widely discussed (and sometimes criticized) plans to make concrete houses and concrete furniture; his ideas about the use of motion pictures in education and politics; and his call to reform anti-trust legislation.

There are also clippings pertaining to the Edison family trip to Europe, including visits to England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Austria; a controversial article by Edison on the immortality of the soul; his attendance at the New York Electrical Exposition at which he received the gift of a large copper cube; and the local social activities of his wife, Mina Miller Edison. In addition, there are articles regarding the deaths of Edison's longtime associate Josiah C. Reiff, his brother-in-law Robert Anderson Miller, and his aunt Julia Tilden Edison; the marriage of his cousin Edith Clarissa Edison; and a murder-suicide in one of the offices of the National Phonograph Co.

Approximately 10 percent of the clippings have been selected. In addition to numerous duplicate versions of most of the stories, the unselected items include articles not directly related to Edison on subjects such as motion pictures, phonograph recordings, and electric automobiles.

Other clippings for 1911 can be found in Cat. 44,498 (Scientific American) and Cat. 44,447 (European Tour) in the Scrapbook Series.

ST. LOUIS (MO) GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

Friday, January 13, 1911

THE PHOTOGRAPH IN JAPAN.

People of Nippon Taking kindly to the World-Girdling Invention.

First of the Japanese to take a photograph is a young man of the name of Saito, who is a student of the American Consulate in Tokyo. He is a native of the island of Japan, and is a member of the Japanese Consulate in Tokyo.

A student of the American Consulate in Tokyo, who is a native of the island of Japan, and is a member of the Japanese Consulate in Tokyo.

The machine is sold, it is asserted, at the cost price of from \$15 to \$20, and the firm claims to realize its profits on the machine, for which it is not interested in the machine.

These records, which sell for 15 cents each, are in the hands of the Japanese people, and are used by them for the purpose of the calculation of their inland commerce.

The business has been built up by the Japanese Consulate in Tokyo, and is now a well-known fact. The machine is sold, it is asserted, at the cost price of from \$15 to \$20, and the firm claims to realize its profits on the machine, for which it is not interested in the machine.

It is considered that the only possibility of competition would be from foreign manufacturers who might establish plants in the island country.

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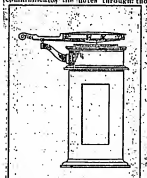
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HARTFORD (CT) TIMES

Jan. 13, 1911

VIOLEN PHOTOGRAPH.

Another photograph attachment and one that is more ingenious than most, is that devised by a Wisconsin man and shown in the illustration. It consists of an arm, which is attached to the top of the other instrument to produce perfect results from the photograph record. An arm, which is attached to the top of the other instrument to produce perfect results from the photograph record. An arm, which is attached to the top of the other instrument to produce perfect results from the photograph record.



STYLES JOINED TO BRIDGE.

With instead of through a horn, and so may be handled in the most perfect manner. In fact, the view of the notes thus produced are almost perfect, as they may well be when it is remembered that they emanate from the same source as the notes of a horn.

NEW YORK (NY) TELEGRAPH

Sun., Jan. 22, 1911

MUSIC TRADE REVIEW

Jan. 28, 1911

NEWARK (NJ) CALL

Sun. Jan. 09, 1911

THE ARMAT JENKINS PATENT.

The Armat Jenkins patent is a patent for a method of producing a photograph of a scene. It is a patent for a method of producing a photograph of a scene. It is a patent for a method of producing a photograph of a scene.

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PROMOTION FOR GEO. F. SCULL.

George F. Scull, who since May, 1910, has been assistant to General Manager Carl H. Wilson, of the National Photograph Co., Chicago, N. J., has been selected by Mr. Wilson to succeed F. F. Dodge in that position. The plant of the battery company is also located in Orange, immediately adjacent to that of the National Co., and the business has grown to tremendous proportions with the past year, the present factory and office, over being three times that of a year ago.

The promotion of Mr. Scull to the office of general manager is a well-merited recognition of his splendid executive ability, and the many friends he has made among the trade, since his connection with the management of the National Co. will be glad to hear of his good fortune.

ESSEX CORPORATION LOSES POINT IN FEDERAL COURT.

The Essex Corporation has lost its case in the Federal Court. The Essex Corporation has lost its case in the Federal Court. The Essex Corporation has lost its case in the Federal Court.

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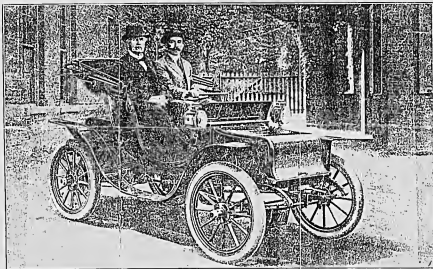
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TROY (NY) TIMES

Saturday, Jan. 21, 1911



THOMAS J. EDISON, THE INVENTOR, IN AN ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILE.

A new world's mileage record for electric motorcars was recently made at Cleveland, Ohio, by the aid of the wonderful new storage battery invented by the "wizard," Edison. An electric Victoria, equipped with an Edison forty cell battery, made the remarkable record of 244½ miles on a single charge of the batteries, the total running time being 19 hours 26 minutes, giving an average of more than 12½ miles an hour.

ORANGE (NJ) CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, JAN., 21, 1911

GREAT CROWD AT ORANGE HIGH SCHOOL

It Collected Long Before the
Doors Opened Last Night

SEE FREE MOVING PICTURES

Successful Demonstration of the Edison Kinetoscope As An Aid to Educational Work—How the Great White Plague is Spread.

A great crowd gathered in front of the Orange High school last evening long before the doors were opened for the lecture in the "free" public course being given under the joint auspices of the Orange Board of Education and the Home and School League of the Orange. When the doors were opened at 8 o'clock the assembly room was completely filled by those who had been waiting outside and many were compelled to stand.

The lecturer was Rev. George A. House, of the Edison Company. He said that the Edison Company and Mr. Edison himself were constantly endeavoring to raise the tone of the moving pictures so as to bring them to a point where instead of being merely amusements, they will also educate and instruct and be useful in sciences and art.

The first series of pictures was entitled, "The Man who Learned." It showed the improper and the proper conditions under which the milk supply of our cities is produced.

Many very interesting moving pictures were shown of scenes in Peru. Much interest was shown in "The Red Cross Seal," a short showing of the conditions under which the Great White Plague is spread in the big cities and the remedies being used by the Red Cross society.

"My Country 'Tis of Thee" was sung by the audience as the words flashed on the canvass.

Charles F. Uryane, president of the Home and School League of the Orange, was in charge of the lecture and members of the Board of Education were also present.

The next lecture will be on Tuesday, February 3, when the subject will be, "In the Far East With a Camera." It will be illustrated with "souvenirs." Mrs. Harry Wade Hicks will be the lecturer.

ORANGE (NJ) CHRONICLER

Fri., Jan. 27, 1911

DANCE FOR MISS EDISON.
A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

Unsurpassed in beauty and brilliancy for any social function that has been given in the Orange this season was expressed by those present last night, when the dance given by Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, in the Women's Club of Orange, in honor of her daughter, Miss Thelma Edison, and her niece, Miss Margaret Miller. The scene presented when the ball was let its height was one of exquisite beauty. The entire club house with its spotless enfilade, cozy parlor and pretty green room were thrown open to the guests who numbered nearly two hundred. The use of electric lights and colored illuminations added much to the attractiveness of the scene. The stage in the auditorium represented a garden, with palms, ferns, bay trees, orange trees, and other tropical plants, which furnished the main decoration of the evening. In other parts of the stage were masses of delicate spring flowers, red poppies, hyacinths, gladioli, daffodils, periwinkles and another brightening up the entire effect. Above the stage was an arch of Southern exotics, studded with tiny electric lights, and all around the room was a lattice of Southern exotics also studded with tiny yellow lights. Vari-colored lights were cast upon the dancers at intervals during the evening, making the scene one of great beauty.

The roof of the building was decorated in harmony with the auditorium. In the parlor, the mantle was beaded with ferns, exotics and spring flowers. The stairway was entwined with exotics and on the landing were palms.

Mrs. Edison was assisted by a few of her intimate friends. She wore a gown of white lace over white satin. Miss Edison was gown in pink chiffon over pink satin, and Miss Miller was in white net and lace over white satin. Those who assisted Mrs. Edison were Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Coigeto, Mr. and Mrs. David Wallen, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison T. Ambrose, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Douglas and Dr. and Mrs. John Hammond Bradshaw.

Among those present were Miss Seratona, Miss Elizabeth Etherington,

Miss Julia Romanak, Miss Margaretta Wiley, Miss Marguerite Kennerly, Miss Virginia Johnson, Miss Corrado Jones, Miss Dora Lord, Miss Mildred Mingo, Miss Ruth Howe, Miss Betty Doubila, Miss Thomas, Miss Egan, Miss Marion, Miss Edith Lane, Miss Lila, Miss Gleson, Miss Natalie March, Miss Margaret, Miss Amanda Alcott, Miss Augusta Livingston, Miss Margaret Trakhaus, Miss Ellen Parkman, Miss Van Tinschicht, Miss Annette Gellay, Miss Roberta Knevels, Miss Rutledge Thieriot, Miss Carol Douglass, Miss Mildred Cress, Miss Gibson, Miss Katharine Brownlee, Miss Van Wageningen, Miss Thilda Burke, Miss Gladys Knappe, Miss Marion Knapp, Miss Margaret O'Brien, Miss Helen O'Brien, Miss Mary Traylor, Miss Isabel Kiaz, Miss Craig, Miss Jena Dinkley, Miss Harriet Pappas, Miss Julia Payke, Miss Edith Cohen, Miss Dorothy Norwonne, Miss Beware, Miss Helen Dowd, Miss Helen Leach, Miss Marguerite Stahl, Miss Mary King, Miss Margaret Baird, Miss Marjorie Browning, Miss Mildred O'Brien, Miss Margaret Carter, Miss Helen Holmes, Miss Florence Wallen, Miss Elmer Brooks, Miss Barbara Freeman, Miss Anna Foster, Miss Edith Walton, Miss Alice Harvey, Miss Edna Burr, Miss Edith Norwell, all of the Orange; Miss Irene Seiberling, of Akron, O.; Miss Marjorie Mace, of Los Angeles; Miss Margaret Gregory, Miss Hensie King, Miss Elizabeth Colgate, Miss Margaret Taylor and Miss Helen Perkins, of New York City; Miss Florence Murphy, of Newark; and Miss Eliza Donahue, of Deaver; Addison Van Tine, of Humphrey, Harold Buiks, Frederick

Storland, Collier Reid, Charles Yaffroy, Frederick T. Kelley, Herman Brown, Howard Chandler, Vossler, Charles Stone, Jack Ramsey, Orrie Church, Franklin Martin, Marion Fielding, Harry Hintonway, Paul Gortland, Harold Van Nostrand, Arthur Kaglehoff, Stephen Condit, Oscar Wood, Mrs. "Fenton" Taylor, Volung Unow, Harold Henderson, Donald Stewart, Richard Dyer, Thompson Hill, Hallett Johnson, Stuart Bligham, Frederick Cress, Reginald Squire, Miss Soudry, Archer Brown, Henry Holmes, Kenneth Gordon, Stanley Crocker, Stanley Hillier, Theodor Anshules, Robert Howard, Milton McCoy, W. Paul Conway, Criss Ogden, Corinne Cully, Mr. John E. Bittum, Stewart Miller, Francis Upson, Selwyn Cohen, Clarence Alchabai, Albert Smith, Helen Parke, Meredith Grant, Eugene Allen, George Merritt, Walter Hill, Herbert B. Smith, John Price, Edgar Nowheman, Downing Hamed, Stephen Kuhn, James K. Prator, Noel Van Wageningen, Henry Stetson, Pellegas Galum, Robert Marshall, Bruce Campbell, Bertride Dodge, Robert Miller, John Miller, Mr. Peor, Arthur Ambrose, Joseph McNeill, John Alce, Robert Harkness, Valinda Johnson, Russell Freeman, Harold Wallen, Eustache Walton, Lawrence Woodbury, Robert Hill, Charles Edson, Benjamin McCarrick and Leo Braun.

Among the young married people present were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Smith, Jr. and Mrs. Payson Stone Denton, Mr. and Mrs. Bayles, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Henry and Mr. and Mrs. Graham Douglas.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE

Vol. III

JANUARY, 1911

No. 4

New Year's Number

THOMAS A. EDISON ON IMMORTALITY

THE GREAT INVENTOR DECLARES IMMORTALITY OF
THE SOUL IMPROBABLE



THESE are days of bold and startling thought. Each year adds its detail to man's sum of knowledge of the mysteries of our existence, and the discoverers of deep things are generally heroes in their way. Science, through perfected method, is getting closer, closer to the ultimate, but science is non-sentimental; it has no reverence for age; it has no reverence for anything but Truth Which Can Be Proved.

The most sensational announcement made in years by an acknowledged leader of the world's best thought came, a few weeks since, in an interview which Thomas A. Edison granted to me. In this the famous man—inventor of the phonograph and many other things, greatest of the great among the students of electrical phenomena—denied the immortality of man (as man), denied the possibility that Christendom's conception of the God of Hosts could be in the least accurate, denied—oh, many things.

It is my privilege, through THE COLUMBIAN,

mag., to offer to the world for the first time the famous man's elaboration of his views.

At the very start it is necessary that I make one detail clear. Among the celebrated thinkers who took some with the famous scientist, was Dr. W. H. Thomson, author of "The Brain and Personality," which Mr. Edison, himself, declares to be the ablest work yet issued on the subject, and Dr. Thomson, in his arguments, assumed that Mr. Edison denies Supreme Intelligence.

"Dr. Thomson's inference was wrong," Mr. Edison has since told me, "I never have denied Supreme Intelligence. What I have denied and what my reason compels me to deny, is the existence of a being throned above us as a god, directing our mundane affairs in detail, regarding us as individuals, punishing us, rewarding us as human judges might. I do not wish to have the public think that I deny the merit of the world's great moral teachers—Confucius, Buddha, Christ. They were great men—truly wonderful. Their teachings all are

[cont.]

summed up in the Golden Rule, and any man who follows that will be far higher and far happier than any man who does not. But the worship of an individual God is not a necessary detail of following the Golden Rule."

Mr. Edison is known from one end of the world to the other as the greatest of inventors, and to be the greatest of inventors means to be among the greatest of the thinkers. He has delved deeply into mysteries which at the threshold have completely baffled other men, and this, undoubtedly, has been because his brain is one superior in logic, in intelligent study of the fundamental law of cause and effect. It is this superior ability which, his friends think, has given him the courage of his convictions, the personal certainty that he is right in this tremendously important matter, although his critics cry that his late utterances to the public through my interview prove him to have finally lost his wits after many years of wonderful achievement. I can personally testify that he was never in better bodily health or finer mental strength, and that what he has to say, below, is the result of careful, able, earnest and entirely sane thought.

The country has been ringing with the pros and cons. Hundreds of columns of newspaper comment have been printed, at least two books have, in the few weeks which have elapsed, been issued in pamphlet form upon the subject, the inventor's mail has reached a magnitude which quite appals him. Bitter criticism and enthusiastic praise have both been offered to him, the criticism sometimes joined with threats, the praise linked often with excited admiration.

His stand, epitomized, is this:

"A man is not an individual; he is a vast collection of a myriad of individuals, just as a city is. The cell, minute and little known, is the real and only individual. A man is made of many million cells. His intelligence consists of the combined intelligence of them all, as a city's is made up of the combined intelligence of its inhabitants. Not being, in effect, an individual, how could he go to

heaven or hell as an individual, be given a reward or any punishment after death had caused the separation of his cells and the diffusion of their collective intelligence?"

The great inventor sat, as he discussed these mighty matters, in the library of his world-famous laboratory at Orange, New Jersey. It is a vast and handsome room, lined with massed books on almost all its walls, from floor to ceiling. The few spaces which are not book-filled are occupied by cases full of specimens of strange materials, some of them fabulously rare. His desk, which stands to one side of the centre of the room, is littered by a multitude of papers, among which, nowadays, is a mighty correspondence born of his frank expression of his views.

"Divinity?" said he, for THE COLUMBIAN. "It is the mind which is divine, if we admit the word, at all, and mind, as I have said, consists of the collected intellect of all the cells which form a man. There are two worlds, the world of matter and the world of mind. Darwin has shown us how we have arisen in the world of matter, but it is the smaller world which he developed. Investigation in the other world, the world of mind, will show us more amazing things than Darwin, given man as he was, imagined. His Natural Law dealt with the things we call material. There is every indication that there is a mental law—a law which we may yet discover to be based upon the fundamental principles laid down by the great teachers Christ, Confucius, Buddha. The limits of this mental law and of the mental world it governs, I cannot even guess. We are trembling on the brink of wonderful discoveries concerning such things. At present the mental world is bound by limitations imposed upon it by the world of matter, but matter has been partially subdued in many details. May not the telephone and telegraph, the X-ray, and a hundred other things be counted triumphs over matter?"

"Remember, I am using these words 'mind' and 'matter' in their ordinary sense, not as they are used by any cultists.

"And in the mental world the fundamental law may well be that of the great teachers I have mentioned. But heaven and hell, reward and punishment for men's sins—no; I cannot see the logic of these theories. When death comes, then the individual disintegrates. To punish or reward the combined 'soul' of the great collection which has been a man would be as utterly unjust as it would be impossible, and Nature is as just as she is merciless. This does not in the least affect my firm belief in the great moral law—the law which is summed up in the tremendous precept of the Golden rule.

"I look for new discoveries in this mental world far greater than have been the greatest of discoveries in the world of matter. But they will not be on the lines of the religions.

"Religious?

They are nothing but formalities and side-issues.

Christ was one of the greatest men who ever lived, a towering mental

ghost among the thinkers of his time. He was a wonderful teacher who saw far and straight into the heart of the great laws which govern human life. Confucius and Buddha were great moral teachers, too, who also penetrated deep into the heart of the eternal verities, and all three of these men saw the same things. Moses was tremendous. In the Ten Commandments the Jews derived a fine epitome of the great moral laws which stand, to-day, and will so stand through all the ages, no matter what developments may come, discoveries be made.

"When the churches learn to take this rational view of things, when they become true schools of ethics and stop teaching fables, they will be more effective than they are to-day. Now they are hampered by innumerable tenets and formalities—a multitude of side-issues which keep them from the proper emphasis of that one great Truth, the Golden Rule. There are men of vast ability connected with the churches. If

they would turn all that ability to teaching this one thing—the fact that honesty is best, that selfishness and lies of any sort must surely fail to produce happiness—they would accomplish actual things. Religious faiths and creeds have greatly hampered our development. They have absorbed and wasted some fine intellects. That creeds are getting to be less and less important to the average mind with every passing year is a good sign, I think, although I do not wish to talk about

what is commonly called theology. "I seriously doubt if Christ, the greatest moral teacher of them all, laid claim to actual divinity. He, like the other mighty moral teachers, arrived at the conclusion summed up in the Commandments, but his conclusions were much clearer, finer than the others' were, less hampered by extravagance and superstition. Indeed, I do not think that these things hampered Christ at all. I am not in the least convinced that he laid claim to any power to perform miracles. Such claims are not in keeping with the fine,



Robert J. Ingersoll



Dr. Wm. H. Thomson

strong, simple, truthful character of the great man, and the records which have come to us from those far times are probably imperfect and inaccurate. It may be that, in the past, the fables, misconceptions and mis-statements which have, from the beginning, infiltrated the creeds, have made it easier for folks to conform to the mighty moral laws which tend toward rightful life, and, therefore, toward true happiness, but if that ever was the case I think it now has ceased to be.

"The criticisms which have been hurled at me have not worried me. A man cannot control his beliefs. If he is honest in his frank expression of them, that is all that can in justice be required of him. Professor Thomson and a thousand others do not in the least agree with me. His criticism of me, as I read it, charged that because I doubted the soul's immortality, or 'personality,' as he called it, my mind must be abnormal, 'pathological,' in other words, diseased. I greatly admire Thomson. What he said about my mind did not disturb me.

I try to say exactly what I honestly believe to be the truth, and more than that no man can do. I honestly believe that creelists have built up a mighty structure of inaccuracy, based, curiously, on those fundamental truths which I, with every honest man, must not alone admit but earnestly section.

"I have been working on the same lines for many years. I have tried to go as far as possible toward the bottom of each subject I have studied. I have not reached my conclusions through study of traditions; I have reached them through the study of hard facts. I cannot see that unproved theories or sentiment should be permitted to have influence in the building of conviction upon matters so important. Science proves its theories or it rejects them. I have never seen the slightest scientific proof of the religious theories of heaven and hell, of future life for individuals, or of a personal God. -I earnestly believe that I am right; I cannot help believing as I do. But that does not imply that I am surely right. I work on certain lines—what might be called, perhaps, mechanical lines. A man who worked along another line might disagree with me with perfect honesty, and might be right. But I cannot accept as final any theory which is not provable. The theories of the theologians cannot be proved. Proof, proof! That is what I always have been after; that is what my mind requires before it can accept a theory as fact. Some things are provable, some things disprovable, some things are doubtful. All the problems which perplex us; now, will, soon or late, be solved, and solved beyond a question through scientific investigation. The thing which most impresses me about theology is that it does not seem to be investigating. It seems to be asserting, merely, without actual study.

"It is a pity, too. There are great minds in the pulpits. If they would stop declaring the unprovable, and give their time to finding what is really Truth, the world would move more rapidly. Moral teaching is the thing we need most in this world, and many of these men could be great moral teachers if they would

but give their whole time to it, and to scientific search for the rock-bottom truth, instead of wasting it upon expounding theories of theology which are not in the first place firmly based. What we need is search for fundamentals, not reiteration of traditions born in days when men knew even less than we do now.

"We have merely scratched the surface of the store of knowledge which will come to us. I believe that we are, now, a-tremble on the verge of vast discoveries—discoveries so wondrously important that they will upset the present trend of human thought and start it along new lines completely.

"God? God? A Supreme Being, sitting on a throne and commanding human individuals to eternal peace or condemning them to everlasting punishment for what they have achieved or failed to do upon this earth? The thought to me seems as abhorrent as fallacious. Remember that each man, each woman, is made up of myriads of cells. They, not the men and women, are the individuals. We know very little of them, but are slowly learning something. The man is not the individual—the cell is. We are no more individuals than cities are. Cities will not go to heaven or hell, will they? A man's intelligence is the aggregate intelligence of the innumerable cells which form him—just as the intelligence of a community is the aggregate intelligence of the men and women who inhabit it. If you cut your hand, it bleeds. Then you lose cells, and that is quite as if a city lost inhabitants through some tremendous accident. Nations have been punished for the sins of individuals among their citizens, but no one who is honest thinks that has been just. The citizens who had not sinned were punished with the citizens who had. To send a human entity—a man-intelligence—to hell would be a similar injustice, if the thing were really conceivable, which, to me, it is not. I cannot imagine my own self as individual—I am a collection, just as a rock is a collection, though of another sort."

"And soul?"



Charles Robert Darwin

"I do not know the soul. I know the animal. If there really is any soul, I have, in my investigations, found no evidence of it, while, on the other hand, I have repeatedly, continually, found evidence of mind, and, more and more, am finding evidence of cell—not person-individuality."

"Then you do not," I ventured, "believe in a Supreme Being?"

"Oh, yes, I do," said Mr. Edison, and in this added vastly to the importance of everything which he had said before. "I do not in the least believe in the great gods of the theologians; but that there is a Supreme Intelligence, I do not doubt. I do not personify it; I think it quite impossible to do so. But my investigations into matter, and the investigations of a thousand others into matter, all tend to show, beyond dispute, the presence of Supreme Intelligence."

"That, then, means that you do not accept Darwin—do not accept the theory of evolution?"

"No, it does not. I accept Darwin and revere him as a mighty influence toward final Truth. The accuracy of his

theory of evolution has, I think, been perfectly established, but, perhaps, there may be more behind it all than even he quite realized. A coast's discoverer may be ignorant of mountain-chains inland. I believe in evolution, absolutely, but in assisted, evolution. We have studied many of the finer problems of mechanics very deeply in this laboratory. Some extremely clever men have helped me work, and all of us have watched with care and what we think is understanding, the work of all the other clever men who have been working elsewhere. We have tried to reduce the phenomena of Nature down to mechanics, pure and simple, but have found a multitude of things of which mechanics, unassisted, seem to be incapable. The human ear, for instance, illustrates this fact, and the human ear is not more wonderful than the dog's ear, or any other ear; the eye is still more wonderful, if that is possible, but I have not investigated right as I have the phenomena of hearing.

"The theory of evolution fails to explain these matters satisfactorily. I cannot feel convinced that evolution—the mere passage, by development, of organism from lower into higher forms—could have resulted in the marvelous perfection of such wondrous mechanisms as the ear and eye. Our photographs are perfect as machines, and our phonograph is far, far from the almost perfection of the human ear and tongue. The more accurate we make our copy, the better are results, for we humans have originated very little, really.

"Indeed, almost all our so-called great inventions are mere attempts to imitate the things which Nature has already done, and done much better than the best of us can do. We have accomplished some small things toward imitating Nature's forces, but we have not, in the entire history of our endeavor, created one new force.

"Evolution will not, to my mind, entirely explain the wondrous facts of Nature. With all our cleverness we cannot duplicate the marvels of even the lowest forms of life; and we are really clever. Therefore, I believe in a Su-

perme Intelligence, but in the gods of the religious—not!

"We are clever and are moving forward slowly. The best part of progression is that part which finds the false and then discards it. We cannot get the truth without first throwing out the false. The decline of the religions is a part of that essential process.

"We are machines. Machines are governed by unalterable laws. We know that. Therefore, we are governed by unalterable laws. But this worship of an individual God, all this credence and theology is wrong. There is no human individual except the cell and of the cell we know but little. The brain is what loose thinkers have mistaken for the soul, and the brain is but an aggregate of cells. Accident can take from it, disease can sicken it and ruin it, surgery can take from it and add to it. It is a mere machine, the highest type of all machines, but still a mere machine.

"The sooner this fact is accepted and used as the foundation of investigation, the sooner will the mysteries of the universe be solved, if ever, by mankind. Surely, along the lines which the theologues have mapped, will never lead us to discovery of the fundamental facts of our existence. That goal must be attained by means of exact science and can only be achieved by such means. The fact that man, for ages, has superstitiously believed in what he calls a God does not prove at all that his theory has been right. There have been many gods—all makeshifts, born of inability to fathom the deep fundamental truths. There must be something at the bottom of existence, and man, in ignorance, being unable to discover what it is through reason, because his reason has been so imperfect, undeveloped, has used, instead, imagination, and cerebral figments, of one kind or another, which, according to the country he was born in, the suggestions of his environment, satisfied him for the time being. Not one of all the gods of all the various theologies has ever really been proved. We accept no ordinary scientific fact without the final proof; why should we, then,

be satisfied in this most mighty of all matters, with a mere theory?

"Nor have we been. We have devised a thousand theories, each man according to the dictates of his own imagination, or, at least, each considerable group of men, according to the dictates of their grouped imaginations.

"But now we are becoming more inquisitive, far more insistent in our search for the Real Things. We do not,

now, as easily as our forefathers did, accept things upon faith. And our children will be still more skeptical of mere unproved assertion; their children more than they will be. Increasingly the race demands real accuracy, real thoroughness, the fundamental truth. When it demands it earnestly enough, works hard enough to get it, and has had a chance to give the matter time enough, then it will certainly discover it. We are ever searching for the Why, and, now and then, not en-

tirely by accident, for the accidents, are nearly always incidents of intelligent search, we gain some further inkling of it. Many things which would have readily passed muster in the past decade are now subjected to suspicious scrutiny—and that is a good thing. More theologians than one admit this, and, finding that the old religions do not lead them to the fundamental truth, are going on beyond, searching, searching, searching for the ultimate. The highest type of mind, when devoted to

the moral leadership of other people, must inevitably be willing to cast aside traditions as they are disproved, accept new facts as they may be discovered."

"But would not the destruction of religions which you predict mean, also, destruction of the best in human happiness?" I asked.

"Destruction of false theories will not decrease the sum of human happiness in future, any more than it has in the past.

I think modern man demands things more substantial than mere theories. The days of miracles have passed. I do not believe, of course, that there was ever any day of actual miracles. I cannot understand that there were ever any miracles at all. My guide must be my reason, and at thought of miracles my reason is rebellious. Personally, I do not believe that Christ laid claim to doing miracles, or asserted that he had miraculous power. He was too wise a man to credit miracles, too good

a man to claim things which were not precisely true."

The great inventor sat before his littered desk in the big room with lowered head, silent for a time. His eyes, when he is thinking deeply, sometimes close, but oftener remain wide open, but entirely unseeing. The abstraction of his really deep reveries is very deep. Ordinary noises do not in the least disturb him, he can, at will, put wholly from him all the multitude of details which from time to time demand attention in the



Ernst Haackel

course of scientific investigations, and the management of his great manufacturing enterprises. Now his absorption was complete.

"There is no dodging the plain fact that we are mere machines," said he, at length. "I used the term 'mere meat machines' when we were talking on these lines before. I like the term. It is a good one. We are machines, made up of an infinity of parts, each part made up of an infinity of cells. Life lies within the cells, and the cells are the real individual. Our intelligence is the aggregate intelligence of the cells which make us up. There is no soul, distinct from mind, and what we speak of as the mind is just the aggregate intelligence of cells. It is fallacious to declare that we have souls apart from animal intelligence, apart from brains. It is the brain that keeps us going. There is nothing beyond that."

"Immortality, then, is not to

be considered. Is that your view?"

"No; not immortality as spoken in the theologues. Life goes on endlessly, but no more in human beings than in other animals, or, for that matter, than in vegetables. Life, collectively, must be immortal, human beings, individually, cannot be, as I see it, for they are not the individuals—they are mere aggregates of cells."

"Spirit? There is no such thing as spirit unless mind is spirit, and mind is merely the manifestation of the brain-machine's activities."

"There are many things remaining for humanity to learn—many mysteries unsolved; but all are manifestations of the natural law. There is no supernatural. We are continually learning new things. There are powers within us which have not yet been developed and they will develop. We shall learn things of ourselves, which will be full of wonders, but none of them will be beyond the natural. We are developing new abilities, developing new senses. Animals

have some which we have not, because the emergencies of their environment have demanded them, while ours have not. We have some which animals have not and shall have more because our mode of life is changing and will make more necessary. I will not prophesy except along the lines of purely rational and natural development, but these are wonderful enough. Things which we guess, now, we shall know or utterly disprove; new



Herbert Spencer

necessities will bring new powers. Old theories will pass away, having been proved to be untenable, and facts will take their place, while utterly new theories will act as the advance battalion in new assaults upon the citadel of facts to there discover Truths which we at present do not even dream of. Our environment, a century from now, will be so utterly abnormal, when considered in comparison with that we know today, that we shall need new powers—new senses—and, needing them, shall certainly develop them. You were pres-

ent, recently, at experiments made with an extraordinary man, Professor Bert Reese, a resident, I believe, of New York City. He plainly showed a certain power which cannot be laughed to scorn, cannot be at present satisfactorily explained away. A century ago the man would have been looked upon as a wizard. In the early days of Massachusetts a woman with such powers as his would certainly have been burned for witchcraft, yet Reese, though unexplainable at present, is a mere prodigy. He makes startling claims for his ability and some of these he demonstrates. We all saw him read words which had been written in rooms distant from the one in which he had remained, and read them when the paper upon which they had been written remained folded and refolded. He claims other powers and may have them, for all we can say positively to the contrary. He is a prodigy, and, as a prodigy, is wonderful; but there have been prodigies of many sorts, all wonderful. Blind Tom was wonderful in music, and there have been prodigies in mathematics equally marvelous.

"Most prodigies are merely prodigies, meaning, really, nothing, and this may be the case with Reese, but, on the other hand, he may mean something—something big.

"I cannot, yet, explain his power. Apparently he saw through solids. But—Well, why not? Do not X-Rays do that?

"The change in our environment will bring its change in our capabilities. The human mind will rise to meet whatever the new problems may be which appear, confronting it. As they are demanded, new senses will develop."

"What will these senses be?"

"I don't know? How could I? They will be such as may be required to give the organism reasonable protection against the dangers of its new environment. Men, like him we have just mentioned, may be forerunners of what the normal brain may then accomplish. I am convinced that what Reese did—his reading of closed papers, and all that—was done by sight—by some strange power of sight, which, so long as it exists but in a few, remains abnormal, the posses-



Thomas Henry Massey

sion of a prodigy. But that by no means proves that it will always be considered an abnormal thing. The wonder of today is but to-morrow's commonplace. The present brain-development of man is not the ultimate. We have no reason to believe that it is even near the ultimate. I cannot, yet, explain Reese, but either the man saw through the walls and knew, thus, what was being written on the papers, when the men were writing it, or he saw through the papers, when they were presented to him, and read the writing then. I am inclined to lean toward the first theory, and that may seem a startling thing for me to say. But would it really be more wonderful for him to do that—for the man to see through walls and watch the process of the writing than it is for the X-ray to pass and photograph through solids? Ten years before Professor Roentgen discovered the X-ray a prophecy of it would have made the few who bothered to take heed of it smile with complacent superiority and say the prophet was a madman.

"But the X-ray and all sorts of other things have come, and the men who have produced them have not been the madmen but more rational than those who derided the possibility of their wonders.

"And not one of these has come through what religionists call soul—all have been achieved through what we call mind. Therefore, I am convinced that our development, which will not stop, will be development of mental power, entirely natural, not a development of so-called spiritual power, abnormal, supernatural. Why should not the mind be changed in evolution as the body has been? It has developed marvellously. Why should it not continue to develop? Darwin showed us how we have arisen in the world of matter, but the world of matter is a little world compared to that of brain. The religionists all talk about the world of spirit. I cannot conceive of more than the two worlds of matter and of mind. There are no miracles in either, but only logical and natural development, with, now and then, the appearance of a prodigy like Reese. He proves nothing; disproves nothing. There have been many mental prodigies before him, and every circus strong man is a physical prodigy. He reads writing hidden by the folds of paper; he may very well have found lost articles as he has claimed to have done. He told you, for instance, where to find your pocketbook, when it had fallen into the inside of a folded which was closed tightly when he came into the room. These things would seem to mean abnormal sight, and indi-

cate a general line of progress which we all may follow. Probably this is not true, but we shall inevitably progress, achieving more and more and more."

"Unto perfection?" I inquired. "Religionists promise ultimate perfection of mankind?"

"I did not say unto perfection. Can anything be perfect? But we shall progress physically, adapting ourselves constantly to new conditions as they come; develop mentally, producing new abilities as we may need them. And with physical and mental development will come the other—moral betterment, not through any creed, but through a better understanding of the wisdom of, a closer application of, the Golden Rule. It will not be 'soul' growth, in the old meaning of the word, but mind-growth—rational, impressive, irresistible. If every religion should be wiped away the fact would still remain that the best policy is honesty, and when all men are honest the Golden Rule dominates the world.

"The energy, the money and the time now spent upon the churches will be given to new forms of education. The fine minds which have been wasted on theologies will turn to other and more fruitful labors.

"Why, it is all a piece of human progress toward the—"

"The great inventor panted.

"The what?"

"The intimate, if there is any intimate. All things progress or retrograde. Humanity progresses."

EDWARD MARSHALL.

THE PROBLEM

Eugene C. Dolson.

I sit and wonder why it is so;
When they buried the man to-day
They went to his grave so very slow,
And so fast they rode away.



NEW YORK (NY) WORLD

Sat., Feb. 12, 1911

EDISON ANALYZES MUSIC, FINDS LACK OF ORIGINALITY

"For Example, All the Waltzes
Are Nearly Alike," Says Wizard,
Who Celebrates 64th
Birthday by Work.

"BEETHOVEN ALONE IN
THE ORIGINAL CLASS."

Inventor Finds That Agreeable
Toll Never Hurts Any One,
and Will Keep On.

Thomas A. Edison was sixty-four years old yesterday and he decorated himself in honor of the day.

He pinned a red carnation on the lapel of his coat. Then he went to work in his laboratory at West Orange, N. J., for he believes every man should be happy on his birthday.

Edison is studying music, analyzing it as a chemist analyzes a compound made up of atoms, atoms inconstant. He is "investigating the construction of music," suggesting the "Heavenly Mide" to civilization.

"When I have any spare time Monday I study music," Edison said. "Within a few years I was denied an opportunity to develop myself as a musician; now I am trying to do so. Last night I worked through several hundred compositions."

"Several hundred," guessed the visitor.

"Little definitely."

"Of course I did not create them," said Edison, with his ready smile. "I gave a musician that does that for me. I am investigating the construction of music, and, to my surprise, there is very little originality in any of it."

"The fact is that musical compositions are full of plagiarism. For example, all the waltzes are nearly alike. Most of the music writers merely take old themes and work them over, but there is no originality in any of it."

The man who is amusing himself by studying music late in composition was busy with his talking machine yesterday. He was as deeply interested as if the machine had acquired a life, suddenly. He had some improvement in mind and was working it out.

Mrs. Edison had asked him to even-leave the day so far as to take a little outing with some of the family. Instead, he did not go to his home in Llewellyn Park for luncheon; it was sent to the laboratory.

"The thousands of men who transmute his ideas into steel and brass and iron had their 'Saturday afternoon off,' but not Edison."

"The visitor reminded him that he had announced two years ago, he would give up active work."

"When He Calls a Rest," said Edison, "I mean that I would put aside the work that I do not care to do. There are many things I will like to do, and I begin on doing them."

"A regular work never hurt any one," he said. "I am not what I like to do. I expect to keep my health. I want to live for ever half a century; now I am merely waiting for good times."

"Everybody will be glad to hear that," said the visitor.

"It is nice to hear that the public is interested in my health," answered Edison smiling. "I feel of them that I am blessed with good health. My body and I are keeping at it still for about twelve hours a day, and I am very glad to say that we rarely grow tired."

NEW YORK HALL

Wed., Feb. 09, 1911

DEMANDED PARK, COT A SALOON

West Orange Women's Improvement League at Issue with Town Council.

Women of the West Orange Improvement League, who live in Llewellyn Park and the other exclusive sections of the town, are up in arms because they wanted a park and got a saloon. The league was organized last November to fight for the general betterment of the town and a drive for a park.

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison is a leader, with Mrs. Alfred B. Fox, Mrs. J. M. Egle, Mrs. Ella Folsom, Mrs. T. H. Myers, Mrs. Parrish, Mrs. Parham, Yardley and Mrs. Whitcomb Smith. West Orange, the women have figured, has about its quota of saloons, there being some forty within easy walking distance.

Thus, when Philip Gargan sought permission for another in Mount Pleasant avenue the women arose.

"Let us have a park instead," they said, and pressed the matter. Even the presence of the ladies, however, failed to sway the council in meeting, and the saloon was voted, but the park was not.

"We are going to keep right on with our fight for the park, and maybe we will get it in time," said Mrs. Perry in reply.

TO
Articles

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1911.

RECALLS BIRTH OF THOMAS A. EDISON

Milan Man Tells of Day In-
ventor's Father Told Him
'It's a Boy,' Years Ago.

Says Villagers Remember
Wizard Liked to Loaf
Immensely.

SPECIAL TO THE PLAIN DEALER.
RANDISBY, O., Feb. 11.—The old-
er residents of Milan today recalled
that sixty-four years ago this morn-
ing Thomas Alva Edison, the inventor,
was born in a little one-story brick
house on the crest of a steep hill over-
looking the Milan river. Just a few
miles from the place where the waters
mingle with those of Lake Erie.
The little house is still in a remark-
able state of preservation. It is



John W. Bietz.

owned by Edison and is occupied for a
brief period each summer by Mrs. Ed-
ison and other members of the Edison
family. It has been many years, how-
ever, since Edison has visited his
birthplace, giving as his excuse when
invited, as upon the occasion of Mil-
an's first home coming last August,
that he is "too busy."

The traditions of Milan who remem-
ber Edison as a boy hardly all have
passed away. Among those left is
John W. Bietz, the firstmaster of the
Erie lodge of Masons, who a short
time ago was presented by the lodge
with a wonderful master's jewel.

Bietz, now retired, when Edison was
born was the village blacksmith. He
distinctly remembers how, sixty-one
years ago this morning, Edison's fa-
ther visited his shop and, his face
beaming in smiles, confided to him
the fact, "It's a boy and as yet a
youngster as you'd ever want to look
upon."

Young Edison was 7, when with his
parents he left Milan, but Bietz as
well as a number of other pioneer Mil-
lions who loved the family say they
were never able to see more in young
Tom than was apparent in any other
youngster. He would "skip school"
and go fishing, whenever he got a
chance and his one delight seemed to
be to loaf with the agent of the little
red steam iron railroad, entering the

village, now a branch of the Walpole
Milan, in a way, reverse Thomas A.
Edison, although to talk with its resi-
dents is to effect evidence of a feel-
ing that the great inventor has hurt
the Milanite feelings by leaving the
village a while berth.

RECORD BRUSHES FOR MACHINES.

National Phonograph Co. to Equip Several of
the Higher Priced Models with Record
Brushes Licensed Under Blackman Patents.

During the summer of having the grooves
and surfaces of the phonograph records free from
dust and other foreign matter if the proper results
are to be obtained and aware of the excellent re-
sults obtained through having special brushes at-
tached to the machines in clear the record of such
matter, the National Phonograph Co. will in the
near future equip several of the higher priced
styles of Edison-phonographs with record brushes
of proven merit and licensed under the Blackman
patents, which cover the well-known "Place record
brushes." It is believed that the new idea will prove
very popular with both the trade and the public.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

EDISON ONCE PUPIL
OF DENVER LAWYER;
CAUSED EXPLOSION

Perry L. Hubbard of Denver, a pioneer of Colorado, formerly a district judge of Kansas and an officer in the Union army in the Civil war, was once the teacher of Thomas A. Edison at a time when Edison knew a few things about science that in his experiments in chemistry he caused an explosion that wrecked the building.

It was in the early 60s, in the little town of Port Huron, Mich., that Edison went, to school to the man who is now a Denver lawyer. Mr. Hubbard was then an instructor in the Port Huron High school and he recalls with much pride that young Edison was one of his brightest

The friendship begun between the teacher and his pupil at that early day still exists. They correspond on matters, and Mr. Hubbard addresses his letters from Edison, are among his greatest pleasures. The paths of the two men have led in opposite directions since then, but Mr. Hubbard says he has kept in touch with his pupil and that only the other day he received a long letter from him, recalling

"At that time," said Mr. Hubbard, "Tom Edison worked as messenger boy in the telegraph office after school hours. He was one of the brightest boys in school, as well as one of the most ambi-

**MIXED WRONG CHEMICALS
AND EXPLOSION FOLLOWED.**

"The telegraph office was the smallest kind of a wooden shack that could have cost more than a few hundred dollars to build. It was roughly built of a table containing chemicals stood in two corners and Edison often worked there while he wasn't trying to make the light bulb. His letter recalled the time that he mixed the wrong chemicals and the explosion blew the roof off. The building was made of iron plates, but you can only imagine what happened. It was a disaster. In 1880 the two separated, Hubbard following the war trail through the south

Central Illinois, and finally coming to Colorado more than forty years ago. In that time he and Edison have kept in touch with each other. In the first battle of the Civil war, Mr. Hubbard took an active part. He was second lieutenant in Company C of the first Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He

While on the Meles line on the Tiber he captured eight or nine horses from the enemy and drove a bridge over a river, taking the honors to camp. For this act of bravery he

In the second battle of Bull Run and at 140 men of his regiment engaged he was one of 118 left able for service.

begin my frontier experiences in Kansas," said Mr. Holstead, "when I enlisted colonel of the Kansas militia. I learned that Quantrill's men committed such crimes of violence and bloodshed as the Juarez boys were famous bloodstains." The morning after the battle of Lawrence, Kansas, I killed thirty-five men. All men I saw caught to their cause were spotted and shot. I was the only man of the day who marked men escaped. Lane was the only one of the leaders doomed to death. The highlanders were told where they were, and in searching for him the Quantrill men came as near to could hear the rifle fire. I was the only man who shot a Pfister, a minister, was marked man. He was a great soldier."

and eloquent in the camp. News of the attack had not reached him, so it had

been a surprise when the quantified men surrounded the house. He was inside. His wife went out to the porch and told them he was not there. They responded that they would fire the house and he could die by shot or fire, as he chose. Mrs. Fisher asked permission to save an old carpet which she raised as an heirloom. She rushed into the house after the flames were started, pulled her husband up in the carpet and dragged him out, where he lay at the

soldiers' feet until the building was razed to the ground and the soldiers continued their march to town.

"In each store the men took what they wanted and then shut down the doors, so they stood behind the counters."

**HUBBARD DECIDED
LOUISIANA PURCHASE CASE.**

After the war was over Mr. Hubbard was district judge at Antidoun, Kan., for two terms. He decided the Louisiana Purchase case, which was brought in 1846, and undetermined until 1874, when it was taken before him by Senator John J. Ingalls and Senator Vest. It involved

the river and south of British American Lumber Co. Louisiana purchase for \$12,000—or about 1,000 acres for a dollar.

For his second term an district judge in Quincy he came to Colorado, locating in Quincy. He ran here county and city officers. He organized the town of The Lowville fight was fast winning, the "old county" realizing the value of new settlers. Indians organized a new attack on the settlers, and litigation followed. He was tried before Judge Thomas H. Brown, and was declared in favor of

BOSTON (MA) "TRANSCRIPT"

Fri., Feb. 17, 1911

EDISON LOSES 35-YEAR SUIT

Began by Him and Two Others Against
Jay Gould and Atlantic & Pacific Tele-
graph Co. in 1876—Case Won by Dollar
Verdict Once Is Appealed, but Now Dis-
missed

New York, Feb. 15.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday or-
dered dismissing a suit before the atten-
tion of the Federal courts since May,
1876.

Called by the lawyers of George H. Har-
rington, Thomas A. Edison and Joseph C.
Held against the Atlantic & Pacific Tele-
graph Company was Jay Gould original-
ly, and George J. Gould and others as ex-
ecutors and trustees of the Jay Gould es-
tate. Messrs. Harrington and Edison in-
stituted the litigation as joint owners
of patents and patent applications for
certain inventions of the latter in auto-
matic duplex and quadruplex telegraphy.

In Dec. 30, 1874, the complainants, averred
they entered into an agreement with Jay
Gould to cooperate in bringing about an
agreement with the Atlantic & Pacific
Company, controlled by Mr. Gould, where-
by Mr. Edison and Mr. Harrington were
to transfer to that company their inven-
tions in return for 51,000 shares of the
company's stock. The patents were as-
signed on Jan. 11, 1875, and April 9, 1875.
As Mr. Gould was trustee to carry out the
agreement, Mr. Gould was to assign the
inventions to the telegraph company only
on receiving the stock consideration
agreed upon.

The complainants allege, however, that
Mr. Gould made the assignment "wrong-
fully and presumptuously." When the com-
pany refused to give the stock or surren-
der the patents Messrs. Harrington and
Edison brought the matter into court
and asked that the telegraph company be
precluded from using the inventions and be
required to account for the profits
derived by the use of them.

More than three years elapsed after the
filing of the complaint before the taking
of the complainants' proofs commenced;
and the taking of this evidence stopped
in October, 1878. The litigation was at
a standstill when Jay Gould died, in De-
cember, 1892. Three years later, how-
ever, the suit was revived against his
executors and trustees.

Although the case was on the trial
calendar for August, 1901, through ad-
journments obtained by the defendants,
it was not heard until May 15, 1905.
Messrs. Harrington and Edison won the
suit, but were awarded a judgment of
only one dollar.

On the contention that the Circuit
Court had no jurisdiction to hear the
cause, for the reason that Mr. Harring-
ton was a resident of the District of
Columbia and not of the State, appeal
was taken to the higher court. Sustaining
the contention, Judge Ward, writing
the opinion of the Circuit Court of Ap-
peals, said:

"We feel compelled to the conclusion
that the Circuit Court has no jurisdic-
tion of this cause and the decree must
be reversed, but in view of the circum-
stances of the case the Court below is
directed to dismiss the bill without costs
of either court."

"During the litigation, which covered
almost thirty-two years, the litigants
were represented by eminent counsel."



PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

No. 1 MADISON AVENUE
Cor. Twenty-third St., NEW YORKEDWARD LYMAN BILL
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Your attention is called to the attached clipping, which appeared in last Saturday's "Music Trade Review."

February 20, 1911

It has been remarked time and again that the aptitude of Thomas A. Edison for work and his indefatigable industry have never ceased to be a wonder. In the last few years he has been giving attention to questions of public import, as well as delving into the physical unknown to uncover Nature's secrets and apply the knowledge unearthed practically in the domain of commercial uses. Recently his views on the "immortality of the Soul" and "How to Avoid Panics," etc., have attracted wide attention, and no end of comment from all over the world. Saturday last Mr. Edison completed his sixty-fourth year, and he celebrated it, as he has most of his birthdays, by working three-quarters of the day. He was particularly busy, not only declining an invitation from Mrs. Edison to go on a little outing with other members of his family, but refusing to take time to go to his home, in Llewellyn Park, for luncheon. Instead, he had a snack sent down to his laboratory. The inventor concerned himself with the day by putting a bright crayon in his buttonhole.

While Edison applied himself through the long afternoon to the quiet of his study, the thousands of hands who work through the week turning out the physical products of his ideas took the Saturday afternoon off. A reporter reminded him that two years ago he announced he had given up active work. "I did," said the inventor, with his ready smile, "but that was only the things I didn't care to do. There are still a great many things that I care to do, and I keep doing them. Agreeable work never hurt any one, and I am no exception to the rule. So long as I can do what I like to do I expect to keep my health. I was a business man for half a century, and now I am merely having a good time." Mr. Edison's good time consists in experimenting with one invention or another, always with the definite purpose of making some specific improvement. It happened Saturday that he was deep in the mysteries of a talking machine, while a lot of storage batteries were being charged for investigation "later in the day."

"It's nice to hear that the public is interested in my health," said Mr. Edison. "My body and I are still keeping at it for about eighteen hours a day, and I am very glad to say that it is seldom I get tired. When I have my spare time I study in music. You will be surprised to learn that, but it is true. When I was young I was denied the opportunities to develop myself along aesthetic lines, but now I am doing more of it. Last night I waded through several musical compositions. Of course, I did not execute them. I have a machine that does that for me. I am investigating the construction of music and have found, to my surprise, that there is very little originality in it. All the values are nearly the same, and the fact is that musical composition is full of plagiarism. Most of the writers of music never take old themes and work them over, but Beethoven is one who escapes that charge. His compositions will always live." These views the "wizard" has expressed before, but as he is no musician, never having received musical training, and as he has great difficulty in hearing, it is marvelous what sentences he possesses for differentiating the delicate shadings in sound.

TAE article EDISON BELIEVES HE'LL REACH 150

Wizard Ridicules Belief of Hariman's Friend That Man Should Quit at 65.

NEW YORK, May 6.—T. G. Stubbs, business friend and lieutenant of the late S. B. Hariman, having grown plottier in riches and sparer in digestive apparatus, announces the news of men will know him no more after 216. He must, the same being the sixty-fifth anniversary of the entrance into this world of Mr. Stubbs. Thomas Alva Edison, also plottier in riches and of no use with Mr. Stubbs, announced he is just beginning to buckle down to real work, says Stubbs of Chicago: "I am going to retire because I want to live. Thinking in bed killed Hariman. He worked all day and thought out his problems at night. Men should retire from active business life at sixty-five, not only for their own sake, but for the sake of any institution they care to help. The age of retirement in the army is sixty-four. I am not sure but what it ought to be sixty."

Says Edison of Orange: "I am sixty-five. I think twice as much and work just as long as either Hariman or old S. B. Stubbs does. I'll live twice as long as Stubbs. If Hariman had lived right he wouldn't have found it necessary to the awake with the troubles at night. If Stubbs retired he'd retire to a country of hell he lived in harrow before the end of two years. With my system of living I wouldn't be surprised if I should live to be 150 years old. My system of living that enables me to work twice as long as Hariman or S. B. Stubbs and think twice as long, is based on—"

1. Proper eating.
2. Proper sleeping.
3. Proper thinking.

A reporter found Edison in the workshop of his laboratory in Orange this morning. "The time also in the office showed he had already worked thirty-seven hours and forty minutes during the week ending to-day. Nightfall this evening made it necessary to leave a day for the rest of six days from Monday to Saturday, and forty-eight hours of the work was put in at one stretch."

"Yes, I reckon I'm working pretty hard still," said Edison. "I have got forty experiments going on now, and 175 men who are depending on me for their ideas. But I don't work as hard as I used to be confident, a trifle apologetically. 'Then, if you want hours of my advice, return to me. Now I put in about sixteen hours a day in my workshop and find that I think twice as much and work twice as long as most other men. Let me see—now—how old was Hariman when he died? In the sixties, I think."

"Well, I'm 316 years old. I am just twice as old as Hariman was. Stubbs says thinking will kill you. Why did Hariman think in bed? Because he ate too much. Stubbs is as useful as much as does Stubbs. I eat as much as does Stubbs, but I've got a very little—perhaps half a handful of solids at each meal. The rest is that I am asleep after my head hits the pillow."

NORWALK, O., REPUBLICAN

DEATH IN THE EDISON HOMESTEAD

Death of Noted Inventor Passed Away
Thursday Morning at
Milan

Mr. Thomas A. Edison, aged 72, and one of the noted inventors, Thomas Edison, died Thursday morning in the home of Milan, where the "Edison" was born, in which home she and her husband had lived for the past six years, coming here from New York City, N. Y.

Mr. Edison is survived by his wife, and two children, Richard Edison, of Cleveland, and Mary Edison, of Milan.

The funeral will be held Saturday afternoon at a service from the home, and the burial will be in the Milan cemetery. The deceased was a member of the Episcopal church.



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Cor. Twenty-third St., NEW YORK

EDWARD LYMAN BILL
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Your attention is called to the attached clipping, which appeared in last Saturday's "Music Trade Review."

February 27, 1911

EDISON'S SILVER JUBILEE.

Great Inventor, Celebrates Twenty-Fifth Wedding Anniversary—A Private Affair—Congratulations from Host of Friends.

Thursday Thomas A. Edison, the distinguished inventor of the phonograph and the discoverer of many improvements in the practical application of electricity, with Mrs. Edison and their family, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding at their beautiful home in Levellys Park, Orange, N. J. The silver wedding was a strictly private affair, as Mr. Edison is unalterably opposed to ostentatious display of any kind. About twenty personal friends were assembled at dinner, and many congratulations by wire were received by the happy couple. Mr. Edison was sixty-four years of age February 11, as previously stated in The Review.

Cosmopolitan

Vol. L

FEBRUARY,



The first machine that ever spoke like a man; but it couldn't say "supper," and Edison worked with it two years before he overcame the defect. Now the machines are talking, talking everywhere

The Wonderful New

Some Startling Prophecies

By Thomas

And reported by

Illustrated with exclusive photographs especially

I ASKED Thomas A. Edison to talk to me about inventions. And he did. Inventions now remake the world every twenty years. I wanted Edison's forecast of what inventions are coming next. I wanted his views instead of those of anyone else, because I believed he was likely to know more than anyone else. I

recalled particularly a remark that he once made to me.

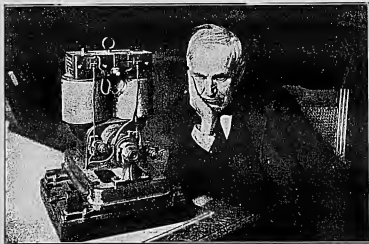
"When I am trying to make a thing," he said, "I always play my blue chips first. I try to think of the biggest thing that could be done, and then do it."

In other words, he lets his imagination go as far as it can. Such a man might appear

M a g a z i n e

1911

No. 3



Edison and his first electric motor. Electricity, Edison thinks, will soon be used for every purpose, driving the farmer's plow as well as propelling powerful war-preventing submarines.

World Ahead of Us

of the Future as Described

A. Edison

Allan L. Benson

posed by Mr. Edison for the Cosmopolitan

to be an unreliable forecaster. Think a minute. Edison meant only that he tries to bring out full-fledged inventions. Yet, see how far even his great imagination falls short of developments. He put all his imagination into the phonograph—and produced a machine, turned with a crank, that nobody would buy to-day at any price. He

played his blue chips into the incandescent electric light—and produced a light for which no one would to-day pay a white chip. The point is that Edison's imagination really is not great. It is great only in comparison with our small imaginations. It is small in comparison with the things it sees. It has never been great enough to see any

of his own inventions as they were destined to be.

On my way over to the laboratory, I had mapped out in my mind a list of questions that I wished to ask. Edison did not wait to see the map. He knew what he wanted to discuss first. What he wanted to discuss first was money; not silver, not bank-notes, not government certificates—gold. He believes gold will not much longer lure; that it may be left out at night as safely as iron may be left out at night; that nobody who works will accept gold in payment for his work; and that no nation will issue gold as money. He holds these views because he believes it is only a question of time until a way will be discovered to manufacture gold.

"The discovery may be made to-morrow," he said. "It is just as likely to be made to-morrow as at any other time. The discovery will surely be made sometime, because the making of gold is a question only of the proper combination and treatment of matter. I mean by this that all matter is alike. Silver and gold differ only because the matter in them was combined in different proportions and treated in a different manner. Who knows but radium has the power to convert a cheap metal into a dear one? If not radium, something else."

The contemplation of the possibility held him silent for a moment.

"Radium is a wonderful metal," he continued. "We know next to nothing about it. The fact of its discovery was made known to us one morning in the newspapers. News of the discovery of some metal even more wonderful may come to us in the newspapers to-morrow morning. All over the world, scientists are working hard to try to find out the secrets of things. Every fact we find makes it easier to find the next fact. Nothing that is reasonable is impossible, and it is reasonable to expect that we shall find out how to make gold."

Edison said he had often noted the gold clause in contracts, whereby the debtor agreed to pay his debt "in gold coin of the United States, of standard weight and fineness." The clause always seemed to him to be dangerous. The ownership of most of the property in the world might at any moment be transferred from the creditor to the debtor class. He shook his head and smiled.

"Oh, that gold business," he said, "does

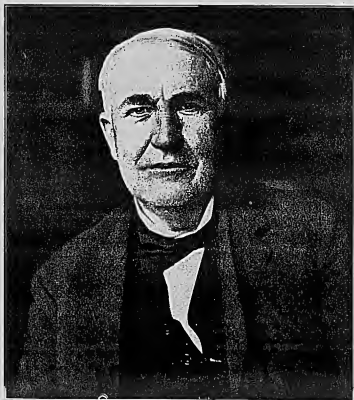
not strike me as right. It is funny that the world still clings to it. What a snap it would be for the railroads, for instance, if they could pay their bonds with gold that they made at a cost of not more than twenty-five dollars a ton. They may do it, some day."

At this point, Edison digressed to tell what he thinks of bankers. He looks upon bankers as specialists in finance and industry. Finance and industry, like everything else, are governed by natural laws. Specialists should know these laws. Edison says bankers appear to know none of them. Here is his utterance on this point, as a stenographer took it down:

"Business slumps. Bankers ask each other what is the cause. 'Overproduction of gold,' says one. 'Extravagance,' says another. All these experts do not know what is the cause of such a gigantic thing as a slump in business in the United States. Little they know about their business. It looks to me as if they are a lot of amateurs. They are dealing in money; apparently, they do not know a thing about money. I read what all these bankers say and get the impression that the banking fraternity do not know what they are talking about."

Maybe not. Edison ought to know a good deal about transportation, however, so I asked him what improvements were probable in the means of transportation. Would electricity always be used only for short hauls? Was nothing better than steam in sight for long hauls? Should we always travel by steam to Chicago, to Denver, to San Francisco? Should we never travel by air?

Edison answered the aeroplane question first. He answered it by telling a story. Ten years ago he was sitting in front of his winter laboratory in Florida. Not a cloud was in the sky. The air, bathed in sunshine, was still. The smoke from a neighboring chimney went straight up—straight up for a thousand feet. Almost as high as the pillar of smoke soared a buzzard. Minute after minute, as Edison watched, the bird lazily described great circles. Sometimes it would slide down the air a hundred feet and then climb back again. But whether the bird circled, slid, or climbed, it never flapped a wing. Always its wings were like the hands of a clock at a quarter to three.



Edison at sixty-three. His characteristic expression and appearance after he has sat up all night with an idea. "I try to think of the biggest thing that could be done, and then do it."

Thomas A. Edison

Edison marveled. With no wind blowing, with no wing flapping, what kept the bird aloft? What enabled it to climb after it had slid down the air? Again and again, he asked himself these questions, but the answers did not come. Nine years later, the answers came.

"I think I know what kept that bird in the air," he said to me. "It traveled on sound-waves, and the little pin-feathers on the insides of its wings made the waves."

What he meant was this: Any agitation of the air makes a wave. Agitate the air rapidly enough and the waves come to us in the form of sound. Then the waves are called sound-waves.

"The air, when struck with sufficient quickness," continued Edison, "is as rigid as steel. Touch a match to a stick of dynamite on a five-ton rock and nothing will happen—the dynamite will merely burn up. Set off a charge of gunpowder and the



"Reinforced concrete is cheaper than either brick or steel, and a building constructed of reinforced concrete will stand practically forever"

dynamite will be exploded, but not rapidly enough to shatter the rock. But explode the dynamite with a fulminate of mercury cap and the explosion will come so quickly that the air cannot yield. The rock will be split, because it is less rigid than the air."

Edison believes the buzzard kept aloft by causing the pin-feathers on the insides of its wings to beat the air with tremendous rapidity. He believes the buzzard traveled on sound-waves, precisely as the bumblebee travels on sound-waves. The bumblebee derives its name from the fact that, in flying, it makes sound-waves.

Edison has a high regard for the bumblebee as a flier. He says its wings are exceedingly small in proportion to the size and weight of its body. It flies so well only because it uses its wings so well; beats the air until the air becomes like metal slits. Moreover, he believes we shall have to learn wisdom from the bumblebee before we shall travel in the air very far, very fast, or very safely. He would apply the bumblebee principle to lifting the flying-machine, and the present propeller system to driving it ahead. In his opinion, flying-machines should be able to go straight up.

Acroplanes can go up only as they go ahead. "Suppose you had four million trained bumblebees," he said, "attached to wire wickerwork on which was seated a man. Can't you understand that if the bumblebees were signaled to fly, they would lift the man? I believe mechanical bumblebees could be so attached to a flying-machine that they would lift it straight up. By 'mechanical bumblebees' I mean inclined planes revolving upon perpendicular shafts at tremendous speed. Once in the air, ordinary propellers could be used to drive the machine ahead."

Edison believes the present type of acroplanes will soon be discarded, and that "bumblebee lifters" will carry passengers at the rate of a hundred miles an hour, or more.

Meanwhile, transportation upon land, he declares, will be revolutionized. The steam-locomotive is blowing its last blast for millions of people. The next generation of New-Yorkers and New-Englanders will first hear at school of steam-locomotives, and never will see them unless they go to some state that has neither much water power nor much population. Water-wheels will make



"The coming farmer will sit beside a push button and some levers"



"Scientists are working hard to find out the secrets of things, - and it is reasonable to expect that we shall find out how to make gold"

electricity to run all the railroads that traverse regions in which there is abundant water power. Whole systems like the Great Northern will be thus operated. In densely populated states, electric locomotives will displace steam, regardless of whether water power is available. The New York Central will be electrified from end to end. Nor will there be, says Edison, in all New England or New York, a railroad operated by steam power.

Yet the changes Edison foresees in the methods of transportation are less radical than the changes he foresees in the use of iron and steel. Steel, he says, is destined soon to fall from its high pinnacle as the skeleton of skyscrapers, to become the material of which furniture is made. Book covers may also be made of steel. Even the pages of books may be made of steel, though Edison regards nickel as a better substitute for paper. Here, indeed, is a case where the small end of a subject is the big end. The imagination is not much taxed by the suggestion of skyscrapers made without steel; but nickel books, bound in steel—

"Why not?" asked Edison. "Nickel will absorb printer's ink. A sheet of



"The babies of the future will sit in steel high-chairs and eat from steel tables. They will not know what wooden furniture is."

nickel one twenty-thousandth of an inch thick is cheaper, tougher, and more flexible than an ordinary sheet of book paper. A nickel book, two inches thick, would contain 40,000 pages. Such a book would weigh only a pound. I can make a pound of nickel sheets for a dollar and a quarter."

Here, at last, is comfort for the librarians who are crying out against the commercialism that produces paper so poor that most of the volumes printed to-day seem likely to crumble to dust within a hundred years. Here, also, is a prospect

of real culture for the masses. Forty thousand pages in a volume! A single volume the equivalent in printing space of two hundred paper-covered books of two hundred pages each! What a library might be placed between two steel covers and sold for, perhaps, two dollars! History, science, fiction, poetry—everything. Indestructible except through fire or abuse. Beautiful, because the steel covers could be stained in perfect imitation of the finest leather. Two hundred books for the price of one book!

I had understood Edison to say that he was already making, for another purpose,



"A machine could be made that would take the raw material at one end and turn out finished suits of clothing at the other."

the thin nickel sheets of which he spoke. That seemed to make the nickel book close within the range of present possibilities. Then it occurred to me that perhaps he had mastered only the problem of manufacturing in small lots. So I said:

"Suppose you were to receive from a publisher an order for a sheet of nickel seven feet wide and a thousand feet long—could you fill it?"

"I could fill an order for a sheet of nickel seven feet wide and a *mile long*," he replied.

Then he told how he makes nickel sheets so thin. It is entirely an electrical process, accurate to a high degree. An electric current in operation for half a minute deposits on a prepared base one twenty-thousandth of an inch of nickel; never more, never less.

"An absolute law governs this," said Edison.

An absolute law appears to be operating to substitute steel for wood in the making of furniture. The law is the increasing cost of wood. Edison says one New York firm is already making steel office-furniture. No tubing is used. The various parts of chairs, tables, and desks are stamped out of sheet steel, and then bent into shape. The legs, arms, and backs of chairs are cut out as rapidly as the big wheels of stamping-machines can revolve.

"All furniture will soon be made of steel," said Edison. "The steel required for a given piece of furniture costs only one-fifth as much as the wood would cost for the same piece of furniture. Steel furniture is light, because only a little steel is required. And polished steel takes a beautiful finish. It can be stained in perfect imitation of mahogany, walnut, cherry, maple, oak, or any other wood. The babies of the next generation will sit in steel high-chairs and eat from steel tables. They will not know what wooden furniture is."

Nor will these children, according to Edison, ever see the huge steel bones of a skyscraper swung into place. He says the "age of steel" about which we brag so much is nothing to brag about. We brag about it because we do not know any better. Steel costs too much. It was a mistake to use it in the first place. The ancient Egyptians are held responsible, in a way, by Edison, for our mistake. Ancient Egyptian builders used sun-dried bricks. The sun was too slow for us, and we built fires to dry our bricks. But we clung to bricks—bricks and stones.

"Men are lunatics," declared Edison, "to keep on building with brick and steel. Reinforced concrete is better and cheaper than either. Builders who stick to brick and steel are behind the times. Men who put up wooden structures are worse lunatics. It is because we use such building materials that the fire losses in this country amount to almost \$500,000,000 a year. Think what a waste of materials and labor this sum represents. It is all unnecessary. Reinforced concrete is not only cheaper than brick and steel, but it is fireproof. A reinforced concrete building will stand practically forever. Within thirty years, all construction will be of reinforced concrete, from the finest mansions to the tallest skyscrapers."

I asked him if he could reproduce the fifty-story Metropolitan Tower in concrete. "Certainly," he replied. "There is a fourteen-story concrete building in Brooklyn and another in Cincinnati. An earthquake couldn't overturn them. What building material could be stronger than a solid mass of concrete tied together with steel?"

I couldn't tell him. All I could do was to switch the forecasting from the housing of men to the transmission of thought. Edison had a good deal to do with the bringing out of the telephone. Perhaps he could conceive of something better than the telephone; better than the telegraph; better even than the Marconi wireless—something that would utilize a new force of which mankind is not yet conscious.

He could conceive of such a force. "So far as I know," said he, "there is no quality of the ether that will permit us to send wave-impulses in other than the electrical form, but I have no doubt that wave-impulses can be sent in other and, perhaps, better forms. I do know, however, that the present telephone is very imperfect. If you want to know how imperfect it is, read the drug market to a stenographer at the other end of the wire and see how much of it she will get. The success of the telephone is due to human imagination. A man is rung up on the phone. He gets a clue to the identity of the person who is calling him, and, if the subject broached is one with which he is familiar, the rest is easy. But mention a name that the other man did not expect to hear and see how quickly he will break in with 'What's that?'"

"Repeat that name, and, finally, 'Spell it!'" Edison told a story to show that even a

good imagination is a poor substitute for a good telephone or a good telegraph wire. The anecdote related to the time when he was a telegraph operator in Louisville. His business was to receive and copy press despatches. The people roundabout read the despatches in the morning newspapers and believed they were reading reports sent by telegraph. They were not. The news comes late, but it comes from Edison. Edison confessed to me that he "made up" at least seventy per cent of the material of each

memory, and, in order to keep in touch with the news matter I was handling, I used to take an armful of exchanges home with me each night, pile them on my bed and read



them, sometimes until two o'clock in the morning.

In this way I kept pretty good track of what was going on in the country.

"Down in Virginia the Legislature was trying to elect a United States senator. John M. Botts was the leading

despatch. Only thirty per cent. actually came over the wire. He had to make up the other seventy per cent. The wire always worked badly, and he was on the "blind side" of a repeater where he couldn't ask the sending operator to repeat.

"I never was caught but once," said Edison. "Please notice that I said 'caught.' I made plenty of minor mistakes. But once I was caught. I had been working on the wire three months, I guess, and getting along very well. Then, as now, I had a good



"In considering his life and work, . . . the distinction must be made between the pure scientist with mathematical and philosophical knowledge, and the ingenious inventor who can apply a scientific truth to a practical end. Of this latter, class Edison stands at the head."—International Encyclopedia

candidate. But he never received quite enough votes to elect him. Day after day, the sessions dragged along. One day news came that the opposition to Botts was going to places and that he would undoubtedly be elected the next day. The next day, just as a despatch from Richmond began to come, the wire "broke." The wire broke just as I had received the name, "John M. Botts." I took a chance and wrote out a despatch to the effect that Botts had been elected. The Louisville papers printed it. The following day, they printed a correction. Botts hadn't been elected. The Legislature, as usual, had only adjourned for the day."

Edison believes the day will come when the telephone will leave little or nothing to the imagination; when it will shout out proper names, or whisper the quotations from the drug market. He depends upon Mr. Vail, the new head of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company and of the Western Union, to bring this day quickly.

"Mr. Vail is a big man and a very smart business man," said Edison. "Until his day, the telegraph business was in the hands of little men. Vail will encourage inventions. He is something of an inventor himself."

If Mr. Vail shall have as hard a time improving the telephone as Edison had improving the phonograph, he will be quite busy for two years after he begins. Edison's first phonograph couldn't say "sugar." The cylinder failed to deliver the "sh" sound. A phonograph that couldn't say sugar being somewhat akin to a hilly-tipped man, Edison undertook to remedy the defect. He did everything he could think of, but everything he could think of did no good. After he had toiled at the task eighteen hours a day for two years, he did something that he didn't think of that did good. To this day, he does not know what he did. All he knows is that his phonograph suddenly barked out "sugar" without a letter missing. Unconsciously he had remedied the defect that he could not remedy consciously.

"Do you know," he said, "I believe men do lots of things unconsciously. Sometimes these things help them, as the thing I did to the phonograph helped me; sometimes they bother them, as an experiment once bothered me. I was trying to reduce iron ore by a new process. I selected some ore for a test. The test

showed twenty per cent. iron. The regular runs of the mill showed only sixteen per cent. Again and again I selected samples, and the tests continued to show twenty per cent. As persistently, the mill refused to give anybody else more than sixteen per cent. Finally, I shut my eyes when I picked out pieces of ore to test, and then I got sixteen per cent. the same as the others. Unconsciously, you see, I had been picking out better samples than I should have taken. A lot of subconscious business was working in spite of me."

Thus does the machinery of Edison's brain sometimes play him tricks. Edison calls the brain a "meat machine"—a machine made of "meat." He says the next generation will see metal machinery that, in wonderfulness of performance, will almost rival the brain itself.

Cloth, buttons, thread, tissue paper, and pasteboard will be fed into one end of a machine, and suits of clothing, packed in boxes, will come out the other. Round books will fall from the press. The machine that takes in lumber will give out finished furniture. In other words, machinery will make the parts of things and put them together, instead of merely making the parts of things for human hands to put together.

"Invention is in its infancy," said Edison. "Infants have to creep before they can walk. Inventors had to begin by inventing machinery to make only the parts of things. They have made great progress in this line. But the time has now come to take the next step and invent machinery that will not only make the parts, but put the parts together. It is all a matter of brain-power on the part of the inventor, and the world is already developing such brain-power. Look at the Jacquard loom. What a wonderful principle it embodies. Cards with holes punched in them control twenty or thirty shuttles. Adjust those cards in a certain way and the Lord's Prayer will be woven in silk. Adjust them in another way and Roosevelt's portrait will be woven."

"I expect to see the Jacquard card principle applied to many kinds of machinery. So far as I can see, there is almost no limit to the extent to which it may be applied. There is no doubt that a machine could be made on this principle that would take the raw materials at one end and turn out fin-



"Between the metal arms of this simple magnet lies the power which drives all the trolley-cars, all the electric motors, all the lighting plants in all the world."—Mr. Edison in conversation with his interviewer, Mr. Denham

ished suits of clothing at the other, wrapped, boxed, and ready for shipping. Moreover, such a machine will soon be here. The day of the seamstress, wearily running her seam, is almost ended. There is no reason why women should be made to do what machinery can do better. Human labor is slow and expensive, even when

it is applied to machinery in making the parts of things, or in putting the parts together. Machine labor is cheap because its product is so enormous in quantity. Many years will not pass before machinery will make clothing so cheap that anyone can afford to have four or five suits of clothes a year. Men's shirts will be made at a single operation by machinery,

who will be at once a soil-chemist, a botanist, and an economist; that in place of the present farmer's machinery will come implements in comparison with which the best agricultural implements now known will seem primitive; that storage-batteries will drive plows that will make a dozen furrows each time they cross a field, and harrows that will mellow the earth more



"A sheet of nickel one twenty-thousandth more flexible than an ordinary sheet such sheets far a

of an inch thick is cheaper, tougher, and of book paper. I can make 40,000 dollar and a quarter"

women's coats, shirtwaists, and skirts—oh, everything, I guess, but hats."

Edison is confident that a great shake-up is destined to take place among the farmers. He says the farmers need to be shaken up; that they are "shy of brains"; that most of the brainy farmer boys go to the cities, notwithstanding that nowhere else are brains more needed than on the farm.

Edison believes the present type of farmer and the present methods of farming are destined to disappear; that in place of the present farmer will come a shrewd business man

rapidly than ever horses could mellow it—in fact, that storage-batteries will furnish most of the power needed on a farm.

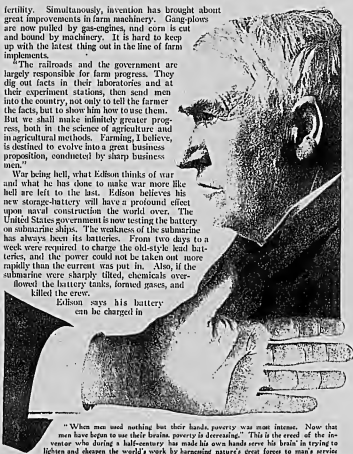
"I think the coming farmer," said Edison, "will be a man on a seat beside a push-button and some levers. The present trend all points to this conclusion. We are making wonderful headway. Twenty years ago, we knew almost nothing about scientific agriculture. Now we are beginning to get an inkling of the causes that lie back of land deterioration. We are also learning something about the methods of restoring soil

fertility. Simultaneously, invention has brought about great improvements in farm machinery. Gang-plows are now pulled by gas-engines, and corn is cut and bound by machinery. It is hard to keep up with the latest thing out in the line of farm implements.

"The railroads and the government are largely responsible for farm progress. They dig out facts in their laboratories and at their experiment stations, then send men into the country, not only to tell the farmer the facts, but to show him how to use them. But we shall make infinitely greater progress, both in the science of agriculture and in agricultural methods. Farming, I believe, is destined to evolve into a great business proposition, conducted by sharp business men."

War being hell, what Edison thinks of war and what he has done to make war more like hell are left to the last. Edison believes his new storage-battery will have a profound effect upon naval construction the world over. The United States government is now testing the battery on submarine ships. The weakness of the submarine has always been its batteries. From two days to a week were required to charge the old-style lead batteries, and the power could not be taken out more rapidly than the current was put in. Also, if the submarine were sharply tilted, chemicals overflowed the battery tanks, formed gases, and killed the crew.

Edison says his battery can be charged in



"When men used nothing but their hands, poverty was most intense. Now that men have begun to use their brains, poverty is decreasing." This is the creed of the inventor who during a half-century has made his own hands serve his brain in trying to lighten and cheapen the world's work by harnessing nature's great forces to man's service.

an hour and discharged in another, while a ship could stand on end without asphyxiating the crew. If the tests of the government confirm Edison's tests, the submarine may become so formidable that it will not be worth while to build battleships. Edison believes that the piling up of armaments will bring universal revolution or universal peace before there can be more than one more great war. Workingmen, he says, will not much longer stand to be taxed to create great and still greater armies and navies. If governments don't heed, governments will be destroyed by their own

peoples. In his opinion, governments will heed by making The Hague Tribunal the Supreme Court of the world.

Industrially and politically, Edison looks for a lively future. He believes serious industrial troubles—clashes of a sort that will threaten dynasties and thrones—are due in Europe at any time, and that similar troubles will be due in this country in ten years.

"I believe," said he, "that all England will some day stop at the sound of one command, and that the command of a workman."

Such is the world that Edison sees coming. What a flashlight picture of the future! Man, at last, coming into his own. Coming into his own because he knows how to use his own. Knows how to use his own because he knows what is his own. Knows what is his own because his own brain has told him. Because his brain, that has developed so slowly, has told him. Has told him that everything on earth, in the sky and beyond the sky are his own. That the lightning can be bended to his will, the cataract harnessed to his need, and the dead iron in rocks fashioned into tongues that speak and hands that make. Hands such as never were human hands. Hands that can spin a thread of silk or crush a ton of rock. Hands that can make in abundance whatever human beings need.

In such a world, how could there be poverty?

"There will be no poverty in the world a hundred years from now," said Edison. "There is no limit to the cheapness with which things can be made. The world will soon be flooded with the cheap products of machinery—not the poor products; the cheap products."

The world flooded with food, clothing, shelter, and luxuries! No half-starved children, no overworked mothers, no poverty-worried fathers, no disease-breeding, cheerless tenements or houses. The world flooded with food, clothing, shelter, and luxuries!

Impossible? Read on:
"Why should we expect poverty to continue?" asked Edison. "Poverty was for a world that used only its hands. When men used nothing but their hands, poverty was most intense. Now that men have begun to use their brains, poverty is decreasing. Poverty is decreasing though we have been using our brains only a little while. Think how long the world has stood, and then re-

call that practically everything we know to-day that is worth while we have learned within a hundred years. Look about you and see how many things that were worth while were known a hundred years ago. And we have only just begun to use our brains. What we know is but an atom of what there is to know. But we are learning how to control the forces of nature. As we learn, we shall transform the world. The most wonderful changes are coming—changes about which no one can to-day do more than dream."

The world flooded with food, clothing, shelter, and luxuries! What good would it do the people of the world if a few men should own all these things? Edison had thought of that. He realizes the size of the problem. But he says it is a problem in the solving of which neither he nor his kind can help. Inventors can make the world rich—only the people can provide the governmental means for keeping the riches they make. He believes the people are going to provide these means. He believes there are stormy days ahead for the man who would take what another makes. He believes there will be cracks in the walls of governments and riots in constitutions; that the workman—the man who will, some day, say to England, "Stand still!"—will compel government to serve him, and destroy any government that will not serve him. Moreover, he believes things ought to be changed. Civilization, he says, is not on the right basis. A few are getting too much and the rest not enough.

"There will be some big experiments tried in government within the next fifty years," he said.

This, then, is the day before Sumter. Not the day before civil war, but the day before the age-old ideas of government are to go down, even as the age-old and once honored institution of chattel slavery went down—the day before the burial of the world's poverty in the potter's field, for it is a world's Sumter that Edison beholds.

What a flashlight of the future! What a future in the flashlight! What a privilege to live in such a world! What privilege could be greater? Only one. The privilege of laying the foundations of such a world. Therein is our mighty opportunity. We live in a time when building operations worth while are going on. All of us may not be here to see the specter of poverty laid away, but, according to Edison, a few of the youngest will hear the rattle of musketry over its grave.

March 03, 1911

WIFE CONTROLS EDISON COMBINE

By Special Wire to The Herald.

New Orange, N. J., March 2.—The recent change in control by the National Phonograph Company of an associated corporation changing the name of the company to Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated, is the first step of a movement to combine under one head all the companies now engaged here in the manufacture and sale of Edison phonographs and moving pictures.

Mr. Edison does not figure as a stockholder in the new company. Mrs. Edison holding the control. The new authorized capital stock of the new concern is \$1,000,000.

Friday, March 03, 1911

MARCH 3, 1911 EDISON CONCERNS FORM BIG MERGER

New Company with \$2,000,000
Capital to Handle Products
of Famous Inventor.

The filing yesterday in Trenton by the National Phonograph Company of an amended certificate, changing the name of the company to "Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated," is the first step of a movement to combine under one head all the companies now engaged here in the manufacture and sale of Edison phonographs and moving pictures.

With the new incorporation the Edison Edison Phonograph Company, a concern which was among the newest of the many fostered by the inventor, is absorbed, and joins on the larger concerns will take in the Edison Manufacturing Company, which makes and sells moving pictures and films, and the Edison Phonograph Works.

The Edison Portland Cement Company and the Edison Storage Battery Company, along with other smaller companies which have to do with marketing the several products of Mr. Edison's inventive genius, will continue as they now are.

Mr. Edison does not figure as a stockholder in the new company, Mrs. Edison holding the control. The names of the stockholders are given as Miss M. Edison (Mrs. Edison), Ernest J. Bergeron, Frank L. Dyck, who has been president of the Edison companies for the last three years, Carl H. Wilson, secretary, William Felzer and Harry P. Miller, the last named private secretary to Mr. Edison.

Mr. Miller said last night that the merger of the companies was accomplished secretly for business convenience. The authorized capital stock of the new concern is \$2,000,000.

ELMHURST (NY) STAR-GAZETTE

Saturday, March 10, 1911

MURDERS WOMAN IN EDISON PLANT

Hot-headed Lover Who Had
Been Discharged, Returns to
Office and Kills Girl—Then
Ends His Own Life.

Orange, N. J., March 10.—Joe Brown, 34, Spanish translation, who was discharged at work from the Edison Phonograph Works, 1000 Central Avenue, New Orange, N. J., was yesterday

shot to death by a woman who had been his attention, made his way into the office where he worked, and shot her dead, and then killed himself.

There were no witnesses to the double tragedy and nothing was heard of an adjoining room except a cry of "Down" from Miss Reed's and then two shots in quick succession.

When other members of the office force rushed in they found both the poor dead. Brown, had shot Miss Reed through the eye and then the second bullet into his right temple.

-VARIETY (NY)-

March 04, 1911

"THE RIVAL MOUNTAINS." (Illus.)
A picture of dramatic character interpreted and by Americans. The action drama and it takes a long time for the picture to be reached. Some of the dramatic type are fully well represented. The picture for the most part is entertaining.
MAJIC.

"THE PRINCE OF VICTORY." (Illus.)
A picture in which an old lady, who would be the mother of a nation, becomes the mother of a nation. The picture is a dramatic one and was killed in the first act. The picture is one that has been performed before.
MAJIC.

MUSIC TRADE REVIEW (NY)

March 04, 1911

THOS. A. EDISON INCORPORATED.

This Will Be the Title of the New Corporation
Succeeding the National Phonograph Co.—
All the Various Concerns in Which Mr. Edison
is Interested Are Merged Under This
Corporate Name—An Excellent Move.

(Special to The Review.)

Trenton, N. J., March 3, 1911.

To-day the National Phonograph Co., Orange, filed with the Secretary of State an amended certificate changing its name to Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated. The company has an authorized capital stock of \$2,000,000. This is the first step of a movement contemplated for nearly five years to condense under one head all the companies at Orange in the manufacture and sale of Edison phonographs, moving pictures and other products.

The Edison Portland Cement Co. and the Edison Storage Battery Co., along with other smaller companies which have to do with marketing the several products of Mr. Edison's inventive genius, will continue as they are now, but it is probable they will be absorbed later, according to the statement of F. K. Doherty, general manager of the National Phonograph Co.

Mr. Edison does not figure as a stockholder in the new company, Mrs. Edison holding the control. The names of the stockholders are given as Miss M. Edison (Mrs. Edison), Ernest J. Berggren, secretary and treasurer; Frank L. Dyer, who has been president of the Edison companies for the last three years; Carl H. Wilson, general manager; William Felzer, vice-president, and Harry F. Miller, the last named private secretary to Mr. Edison.

The change of the National Phonograph Co. known particularly to the music trade, to that of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., is regarded as an excellent move. The name of Mr. Edison is indissolubly connected with the phonograph as its inventor, and its value as a business asset in an advertising way is incalculable.

In speaking of the new or, rather, reorganized company, which began its corporate and active career Wednesday, F. K. Doherty said to The Review: "This reorganization or merging of the different companies was made for business convenience. No change whatever is made in the product of the National Co., or its method of doing business, excepting such as may be for its interests, the development of its property, and the furtherance of the trade's welfare. The entire trade have been officially notified to this effect."

NEW YORK (NY) AMERICAN

Monday, Mar. 6, 1911

**BURIALS OF SLAIN
GIRL AND SLAYER**

Her Funeral Crowds a Church;
His Is from Nearly Empty.
Undertaker's Shop.

Six hundred persons, the majority of them women, attended the funeral services yesterday in the Grove Street Protestant Church, at East Orange, N. J., of Miss Eva Rent. She was the young, yellow-haired girl, who was fatally shot last Friday afternoon in the streets of the National Phonograph Company in West Orange, by José Stevens, a young, crazed youth, whose act of murder she had rejected, and who immediately afterward killed himself.

The funeral was the largest since that of Miss Francis Stevens, of East Orange, who was killed by accident during the Hudson-Paterson controversy. Miss Stevens was the teacher of Miss Rent in the Sunday school of the church from which the latter was yesterday buried.

Rev. Ferdinand Q. Blanchard, pastor of the church, who conducted the services, refrained from making any direct reference to the tragedy by which the young woman, who had been prominent in church work, had fallen a victim. Songs were sung by J. Louis Craig.

It took two carriages to convey the burial pieces, many having been given by officials of the Edison Company, its young members of the United Protestant Society of the Grove Street Church acted as pallbearers.

In marked contrast with the funeral services of the young woman were those held for Stevens in the undertaking establishment of Gustave Kuntz, on Centre street, Orange, which were attended only by the mother and father of the slayer. The Rev. John P. Kern, pastor of the Orange Valley German Presbyterian Church, officiated.

Although Stevens in a letter had asked to have his body cremated, his family decided not to act in deference to his wishes, believing that he was mentally unbalanced.

A typewritten letter taken from the inside coat pocket of Stevens shortly after his body was found was given out yesterday by County Prosecutor William A. Mott.

To Whom It May Concern—Ever since my mental breakdown I have had terrible thoughts, I realize this tragedy, but loving care and hope have deferred it.

Today I feel my mind weakened all of a sudden, though I feel enough far some things but it seems that I feel wants it.

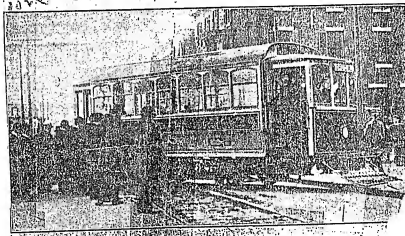
If possible keep the news of this tragedy from my poor dear, suffering parents, to whom it is a sorrow and a disgrace.

My body should be cremated and see ashes thrown away. I love my sweet Eva and I want people leave the world with me.

PHILADELPHIA (PA) INQUIRER

March 29, 1911

Storage Battery Car Pleases Mayor



STORAGE BATTERY CAR OFF TRACK AT SURVEY

TRACTION OFF
LIKE BATTERY
CAR

City, including Mayor
Edison Type After Trial
Trip

It Will Be Placed in Service on
Dauphin and York Street
Today

City officials, including Mayor
Reynolds, President Kruger, of the P. &
A. Co., and others who were carried in
passengers in the trial trip of the new
Edison storage battery car, were a part
of the "battery" car's "system"
yesterday, at the conclusion of the test
pronounced the car satisfactory. The
fact that the vehicle jumped the
track twice during the journey, in the
opinion of the inspection party, only
served to prove other qualities of the
battery car. The car, which was
moved by power supplied from an overhead
wire or third rail, as the mechanism
was enabled to return the car to the rails
which left it merely reversing the
current. The car will be placed in the
regular service of the Dauphin and York
streets division today.

Besides the use of such a car as an
addition to the regular service during
the rush hours, as has been proposed,
Mayor Reynolds sees another advantage
in the new type of traction vehicle. He
declared that the style of car is em-
phatically suited for use on the new line
to be installed along the course of the
Northwest Boulevard.

"The use of the storage battery car
would eliminate the need of carrying
thickly paved and wires," the Mayor
said, "thus affording an adequate means
of travel along the beautiful thorough-
fare without detracting it in any particu-
lar. In the summer a double-deck car,
offering a roomy space for sight-seeing and
pleasure-riding, in those who are not in-
convenient to carry automobiles or horses,
could be put into operation on the pro-
posed line. The tracks should be laid
on the side of the traffic road, so the
edge of the main drive, such a line
should also be of great advantage as a
means of conveying residents of "Turre-
tile and the far southward to and from
the terminal of the interurban lines."

The Mayor said that he was desirous
of seeing the proposed line along the
boulevard in operation in some form
possible, and that the laying of the rails
forthright and should be done simulta-
neously with the construction and ex-
ecution of the drivers.

The track jumping, according to repre-
sentatives of the firm that constructed
the car, was due to the rigidity of extra
long tracks, which could not be accom-
modated by the extra short curves at
Sixteenth and Morris streets, and 14th
South and Dauphin streets.

MEMPHIS (TENN) EVER. STAR

Friday, March 17, 1911

EDISON CAR TO BE USED ON STATEN ISLAND ROAD.

Through experiments with the elec-
tric storage battery car, Thomas A.
Edison, the West Orange, N. J., official,
reports that his assistants have per-
fected the "multiple-unit-control" sys-
tem, and it will be put in short time
until a three-car ventilated train of this
type will be placed in operation on the
Staten Island railway between St.
George and Tottenville, Staten Island.
John H. Beach, transportation expert
for Mr. Edison, made this announce-
ment yesterday. The Staten Island line
is about fourteen miles in length.

NEWARK (NJ) CALL

Sunday, Apr. 02, 1911

MOVING ONWARD IN THE ORANGES

Mosquito Extirmination and Other
Reforms Are Coming. Though
All Talk Time.

BETTERMENT OF MAIN STREET

To Mrs. Edison, who of the reinforced
invention, and the pain for being first to
put in practice the suggestion of the
Health Board of West Orange to eradicate
the female mosquitoes that are about ready
to leave their winter quarters, and doing
that much toward a reduction if not an
extirmination of the pest—the board of
the use of specially constructed ap-
paratus for fumigation, consisting of an
alcohol lamp with a tin about the size
of an ordinary cigarette. There is a re-
ceptacle for the "cigarette," the vaporiza-
tion of which is sure death to the mos-
quito. It is several years since the cam-
paign against mosquito propagation was
begun, and the results have not been thor-
oughly satisfactory, because the work is
unsteady—unless it is participated in far
and wide. State Entomologist Smith is the
country, notwithstanding. We do know
that winds carry the insects from place to
place, and although we can destroy the
eggs and render innocuous the breeding
places of the pest, if others neglect their
duty we shall receive visitations from an
autophora, and our efforts will be use-
less. Mrs. Edison has set a good example
and I feel sure that it will be followed
eminently.

MUSIC TRADE REVIEW (NY)

April 29, 1911

VISITORS AT THE EDISON FACTORY.

Among the visitors at the plant of Thomas A.
Edison, Inc., at Orange, N. J., recently were: P.
H. Van Dusen, Port Richmond, N. J.; H. P.
Dutcher and Mr. McManus, New York, N. Y.; H. G.
Stanley, of R. S. Williams & Sons Co., Toronto,
Ont.; F. H. Johnson, of Edison-Power Co., Evans-
ton, Ill.; O. G. Andrews, with J. H. Harney, Jr., &
Co., Newport, R. I.; A. W. Thomas, of Bellows
Photograph Co., Hoboken, N. J.; W. R. Derry,
Covington, La.; C. Howell, of Randolph Warfield
Co., Chicago; Randolph Warfield, Jr., of the same
company, Cincinnati, O.; E. H. McCall, of the
National Automobile Fire Alarm Co., New Orleans,
La.; Louis Diehl and E. H. Diehl, of Louis
Diehl & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. L. Goodrich,
A. B. Smith, C. E. Robertson and G. S. Schnell,
Philadelphia, Pa.; George Weidert, North Wales,
Pa.; A. B. Dutcher, Camden, N. J., and G. A.
Wardle, manager photograph department of Gen-
eral Electric, Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON (DC) TRIBUNE

April 20, 1911

THOMAS A. EDISON, the inventor,
has been seen in Florida, and is
the father of six children, three
by his first wife and three by the present
Mrs. Edison. He is the fortunate
possessor of two homes, one in New
Jersey and the other in Florida. The
latter part of each winter he usually
spends in the Florida home, which is
located at Fort Pierce, and is consid-
ered a good deal in the management of
the rooms of the hotel. Edison, Park,
N. J., "The New Jersey dwelling, how-
ever, when he calls "Edisonland," is
much more pretentious, and is an ex-
ceedingly attractive residence. It is
situated on the higher slopes of Orange
Mountain, and is built of brick and
stone in the Queen Anne style of these
times, with gables and turrets, and has
a rambling, easy freedom about it, em-
phatically characteristic of its owner. It em-
braces a large conservatory which fur-
nishes the abundance of beautiful flowers always
to be found in the many rooms, while
outside glowing flower beds give addi-
tional testimony to the outdoor taste
shared by both Mr. and Mrs. Edison.
On the first or ground floor the most
interesting room is Edison's "den," or
leisure room, which is filled with all
sorts of gifts from great people, the
models which have been presented to
him, etc.—a regular museum, in fact—
but it is in the big library upstairs,
where he is more likely to be found,
and where he will frequently sit until
1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, pulling
at his eyebrows, as is his custom when
in earnest conversation, discussing things
pertinent to the subject or telling with
great gusto some new story. Edison
has a decided gift with the pencil, and
occasionally a pad of paper handy. Al-
though he will talk he will manifest
himself with making fancy bits of pen-
manship, twisting his signature into
circulars and squares, with his lines as
true as a die. This intimacy with the
pencil he frequently employs in explain-
ing some point which he finds it diffi-
cult to make clear to his listener. Late
into the night his these conversations
may be prolonged—and it is generally
well-nigh impossible to get Edison to
bed—he is always on hand, always
brisk, clear-eyed and clear-headed, in
the morning, to greet my visitor, to
smile at what early hour that guest
may affect to appear, and entirely ready
to take up the conversation just where
he dropped it the next before.

KATONAH (NY) TIMES

Friday, April 14, 1911

CONCRETE HOUSE IS ATTRACTIVE

Substantial and Durable and
Easily Built.

WILL "DRESS UP" YOUR TOWN

Modern Science Has Given Us a New
Type of Home to Take Place of Mod-
est Workman's Abode and Pre-
serve Our Depleting Timber Supply.

By JAMES A. EDCERTON.

Are we approaching the age of ce-
ment? Is concrete the answer to the
deteriorating timber supply? Are we to
have ready made houses just as some
of us now buy ready made clothes? By
standardization the cheapest houses of
the Edison and other patterns are as-
suming much the same relation to archi-
tecture and building as hand-me-
down suits bear to tailoring. The
standardizing process is that of using
many houses from the same molds,
thus materially reducing the cost.

The Edison method of building con-
crete houses is the one above describ-
ed. To save time and to prevent too
much unevenness in type he recommends
the use of built a chosen different molds
by each construction company. To
build an Edison house the mold is put
in place, and the concrete, consisting
of a mixture of sand, gravel and port-
land cement, is poured in. After the
concrete hardens the mold is removed,
and there is your house. During the
hardening process a second mold can
be set up and another house built while
you wait. It estimates that one out-
fit consisting of thirty-seven men can
thus erect 103 houses each year at an
average cost of \$1,200 per house of six
rooms, with a slightly higher expense
per additional room for those of larger
size. For variations in pattern he does
not depend alone on the different
molds, but has changes of porches and
other slight details in the same mold;
also difference of color. Thus a house
of a given pattern looks very different
in green from one in purple, red or yel-
low. The point is a mixture of cement
and practically lasts forever, like the
steel that won't come off.

Even the roofs are made of cement.
Not only are these dwellings fireproof,
flood proof and wind proof, but rat
proof and mouse proof. The concrete is
harder than granite, and a rat has about
as much chance of getting through that
a man would have of drilling a hole
through a twelve inch steel plate with
a wooden toolpick. The only thing
that can injure a concrete house is an
earthquake, and even it would
have to be some shakes to make much
of an impression. There are concrete
houses in Italy that have stood for a
thousand years. The Mexican adobe
are so ancient that nobody knows when
their ancient first took form.

The Edison type is not the only one.
Another is the house built of human
concrete blocks or sections. These sec-
tions are so large that they have to
be handled with a derrick, and it is
proposed to make them larger still,
featuring the whole side of a house in
one block. The plan for these dwell-
ings has been perfected by those con-
nected with the Bega foundation,
which is not the foundation of a house,
by the way, but of a charity. These
estimable people had designs to help
the laboring man by giving him a



EDISON HOUSE IN SECTION—EDISON HOUSE.

cheap house to live in, but the labor
unions objected unless the concrete sec-
tions could be put in place by masons
with mortar and trowel. This special
split kind an especially rocky road.

As for beauty, we should not be
discouraged by the Mexican adobe.
The homeliness of these dwellings was
due not to the material, but to the
builders. The particular tribe of In-
dians that made the adobe would have
put up ugly houses even if they had
possessed unlimited quantities of ma-
sonry and Cresson walnut. These
adobe did not run to the southeast.

Nowadays concrete houses can be
made as attractive as one's taste,
brass and pocketbook will permit.
The societies for beautifying cities
and villages should look into this
concrete house in various flats and
patterns could be made infinitely more
picturesque than the wooden shack
that disgraces most of the towns. Alas,
they would relate their heavily.

NEW TYPE STREET CAR SHOWS IT NEED FEAR NO COAL CART BLOCKADES OF RAIL

It was today from the trial trip of the new storage battery street car that the car has its "good points." No more waiting for coal wagons to get out of the road, no more repair wagons. The new car will just run on the track around the destruction, and back on the track again.

The car, containing Mayor Hayburn, President Kruger and other officials, that very thing at Fifteenth and Morris streets today. At Morris street there is a short switch. The car, coming down Fifteenth street, ran along easily until she struck the switch and then it kept right on running along Morris street.

Those on the trip thought there would be a catastrophe, but, no, the motor, an 24-horse, just shut off the power, reversed the motor and ran the car back on the track again without any trouble.

Description of Car

The car, which was shipped directly from the Federal Storage Battery Company's shops at Orange, N. J., is about the size of the smaller type of car used in this city.

It has two 12-horsepower motors, one on either end, propelled by an Edison cell battery. The battery weighs 1,000 lbs. and is composed of 100 smaller cells. It has an average dis-

charge of 750 volts and will run 75 to 100 miles before recharging.

It is lighted by two 15-candlepower lamps from an independent battery. The headlights are 2-candlepower. The heating is done by hot water with a small heater under the seats.

The car weighs 12,000 pounds, or about from \$800 to 12,000 pounds less than the ordinary street car of the same size.

The cost of operating the car is from one-fifth to one-third less than the ordinary car. Running on a consumption of electricity at 1 cent per kilowatt hour for nine miles, the cost is three and six-tenths cents.

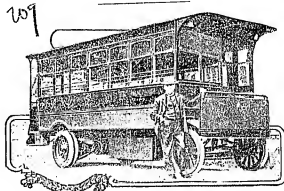
The length of the car is about twenty-two feet over all and can seat twenty-six persons.

While car will be run over the Danphin and York streets line, beginning tomorrow.

Mayor Hayburn was very much delighted with the showing made by the new car. "I cannot tell you how delighted I feel," he said. "It has just occurred to me that it would be a good idea to run a trolley line of this sort as the outside traffic road, or the proposed boulevard. I think it can be done, and I shall make that suggestion."

President Kruger seemed pleased with the car, and said that now since would be ordered as soon as this proved its worth over the Danphin and York streets line.

Edison's New Railless Street Car Really a Huge Automobile



Thomas A. Edison, standing in the front of one of his new railless street cars. The new railless car is an auto car designed to run thirty miles an hour on the rails of an ordinary trolley car except that it does not run on rails. Mr. Edison claims that his new vehicle will be of great use in suburban districts where the residents live at some distance from the nucleus of transportation.

NEWARK (N.J.) EVENING STAR

Sat., May 27, 1911

MISS EDISON IS
STAR IN MERRIE
MASQUERS' SHOWWizard's Daughter, Supported
by Spectacular Company,
Seen in Comedy.

"The Merrie Masquers" gave their annual theatrical performance last night in the New Lyceum, East Orange, and with Miss Madeline Edson, supported by a splendid company, portrayed a most interesting and popular comedy, "The Wizard's Daughter," a four-act play by Jerome K. Jerome. Miss Edson's intelligent conception of the juvenile type of the musical comedy was the feature of an interesting presentation of the serious play. Her treatment of the child-like situations, including, particularly, the climax, indicated the possession of an extraordinary degree of dramatic ability. She was in excellent voice and her clear enunciation materially enhanced her acting.

Alfred G. Smith, Jr., the host, by his acting, merited the frequent applause. There was no use and dramatic precision, without overstatement, in his monologue and speaking that showed careful rehearsing and his finished efforts were of material advantage in supporting Miss Edson. John P. Himmey, as the husband of Lady Tauteck, and Richard E. Grant, as the effervescent physician, acquitted themselves creditably, and there was a refreshing unconsciousness to Hubert's portrayal of Nettle. Mrs. Al. J. Barry, as Mrs. Bennett; Miss Ruth W. Hend, as Helen Bennett; Miss Ruth Burr, as Helen Bennett; and "Merrie" Grant, as Footman, performed their parts well. Miss Natalie March and Miss Helen C. Leach, as the aunts of the perplexed bride, did good work in sustaining their share of the family troubles.

NEWARK (N.J.) NEWS

Friday, May 10, 1911

WEST ORANGE.

The auditorium of the Washington Street Hotel was crowded with the parents and friends of the pupils yesterday afternoon, when a gymnastic exhibition was given by the different grades. On the stage were Mrs. Thomas A. Edson, Mrs. George Himmey, Superintendent of Education, Mrs. Russell Collins, Superintendent of Schools, Allen H. Sherman, Dr. J. Edgar Harding and District Clerk Albert Wrench. The program, which consisted of drills and folk dances, followed: Blocking, first grade; wand drill, third grade; Hungarian dance, second grade; sailor's hornpipe, third and fourth grades; two of diamonds, second grade; Swedish gymnastics, fourth grade; Finnish reel, third grade; waltz dance, fifth grade; Swedish drill, third grade; St. Patrick's day, third grade; Indian club drill, fifth grade; Highland fling, fourth grade.

The Social Pleasure Club will hold a supper in Hedger's hall on Monday night. Thomas Callahan, who said he came from Mitchell, was sentenced to five years in the county jail by Superior Court, today for raising a disturbance in Columbia street last night. Callahan, who admitting being intoxicated, was, according to the statement of Chairman Martin Crane, who arrested him, trying to gain admittance to the Columbia street. He said that he had come to visit a friend named Gary and because continued, Gary would not be located.

The West Orange Fishing Club will take a trip to Far Rockaway on Sunday on the Hudson River. Miss Anna Meritt, of Mitchell street, will spend the coming month with relatives in Calicut, N. J.

MUSIC TRADE (NY) REVIEW

May 06, 1911

SOME CHANGES IN EXECUTIVE STAFF.

F. K. DeLoe, vice manager of the Thomas-A-Edison Co., Inc., Orange, N. J., was out of the city on a special trip for several days. A number of changes in the executive staff of the company have been made, and C. Dyke, of the legal staff, has resigned to become connected with a firm not one of the business.

May 17, 1911

Monday, May 29, 1911

MAY 17 1911
WINS THE EDISON MEDAL

P. J. Sprague, Inventor of Electrical Devices, Honored by Associates.

Frank Julian Sprague, inventor of the multiple unit control system in electric transportation and many other electrical devices and appliances, received the Edison Field Medal at the annual meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in the auditorium of the Biltmore Hotel, 33 West 42nd-street, New York, last night.

Over the course of the night, with many other prominent engineers, industry executives and municipal officials, and scientists, as Thomas A. Edison, in whose honor the medal is named, and who was referred to by Mr. Sprague as "the beloved figure of the profession."

The medal given to Mr. Sprague was the second given by the Institute of Electrical Engineers as trustee, the first having been presented last year to Prof. Edison Thompson, Vice President of the Institute. It is awarded annually to a resident of the United States or Canada, for distinguished achievement in electrical science, electrical engineering, or electrical art. Mr. Sprague declared that he was indebted largely for the success which has attended him in the co-operation and advice of his professional friends and associates, and especially to his former inventor, Thomas A. Edison. He said here, when he was employed by the construction department of Mr. Edison, he had given attention to electric light at that time in work in the transmission of power and had written as much to Mr. Edison, saying he intended to pursue electric lighting for the time being, but later to devote himself with all his might to power transmission. In reply he got this letter from Mr. Edison, which he read last night:

Dear Sprague: As the Construction Department is about to be given up, I think it would be the better plan for you to join.

Truly, said Mr. Sprague, "is the real reason why I got the Edison medal to-day."

Mr. Edison, who could hear little of what was being said, but who recognized his handwriting when Mr. Sprague handed him the letter, laughed heartily and shook his former pupil vigorously by both hands. Addressing dealing with the development and effect of electric railway transportation, with which Mr. Sprague has so long been associated, were made by William Brewster, Father of the General Electric Company; Prof. Franklin Johnson of Columbia University; Prof. George F. Swain of Harvard University; and Commissioner J. S. Holden of the Bureau of Street Engineering in the city. Among those present were Controller William H. Freeston, Theodore A. Blount, Jerome B. Frost, and Prof. Hiram Matthews.

EDISON'S ORE CONCERN
AFFAIRS ARE SETTLED

NEWARK CITY, May 29.—In Chancery Court, this morning, Randolph Perkins, receiver for the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Copper Mining Company, at Edison, declared that all the claims of the creditors of the concern had been practically settled.

Mr. Perkins stated that Thomas A. Edison, who was the head of the concern, had been looked after. Much credit, he said, was due the inventor for the way in which the company affairs were so successfully settled.

"CEMENT"

SUSSEX (NJ) RECORDER

Friday, June 02, 1911

EDISON VILLAGE RUINS.

Litigation Now in Order Over the Debris of the Vanished Village

Not many years ago there was quite a populous village at Edison, on the mountain east of Ogdensburg. There was a considerable number of houses and families there, and people visited to see the wonderful experiments made there by Edison in separating iron from dust with electricity. The houses and people there have vanished as if by magic, and destroyed ruins mark the site here today.

The question mentioned by the Star below explains it:

(In Jersey City, Monday, Vice-Chancellor Garrison granted a rule to show cause why the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Concentration Company's plea should not be turned over to liquidate the claims of Thomas A. Edison of \$151,000. The rule was granted by Randolph Perkins, receiver for the company.)

The plant comprises 2,700 acres in Morris county, including seven mines and buildings. The sum of \$5,000,000 was spent by the company in experiments in separating iron ore through a process invented by Mr. Edison. The process included a chute 100 feet high, through which iron-laden earth was dropped, the iron being attracted by a powerful magnet along the side. The refuse earth was then cleared away, the cement cut off the magnet and the iron ore allowed to drop into cars. When iron ore sold for \$7.50 a ton the concern made money; but when the Manahata Range, a variable mountain of iron, was discovered in the Lake Superior country, the price of ore dropped to \$3.50 a ton and the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Concentration Company suspended operations.

Two claims were held by Mr. Edison against the company, one for \$151,000 and the other for \$151,000. Receiver Perkins rejected the first claim as being confined by the statute of limitation. Mr. Edison next having tried to collect it for six years.

Five hundred men were employed when the plant was in operation. Mr. Perkins has been receiver of the plant three and a half years.

EAST ORANGE (NJ) RECORD

Saturday, June 24, 1911

BATTERY LEAVES TO-DAY.

100 Men and As Many Horses to the Ogdensburg This Morning.

Members of Battery A, Field Artillery, will leave the armory about seven o'clock this morning for their trip to Ogdensburg, where the annual maneuvers will be held. About 100 men and as many horses will make the trip. They expect to arrive at camp Tuesday, spend two days at target practice, then start on the return trip arriving home next Saturday.

Captain William L. Harrison will have command of the battery and its equipment. The latter is estimated to be worth at least \$125,000. A regular army officer will criticize the handling of this expensive equipment as well as the target practice with the three-inch field guns.

Heretofore the battery has June suggest to New York each year but the target shooting there has always been considered unsatisfactory by the battery officers. A target was moved out to sea, and when fishermen were out in danger of being moved down the targets would blow away and only on few occasions has the work been satisfactory. In the country conditions will be improved. The targets will be placed against the mountain side. The exact location of the camp is two miles north of Ogdensburg where Thomas A. Edison had his experimental plant.

Hard work will be the rule for the artillerymen, but the instruction received will be better than what could be taught in months in the armory and also better than at Sea Girt.

The quartermaster's department, in charge of Sergeant Charles W. Van Zee, will look after the feeding for the men and the officers will partake of the same meals. The new field kitchen will be used and as each member is assessed from his pay the outfit will not want any generally supplied many military outfit.

Tuesday, June 27, 1911

EDISON TESTS NEW CAR.
STORING FOREST, June 27.—Thomas A. Edison visited Greenwood Lake yesterday to test a new storage battery car of his invention on the Greenwood Lake branch of the Erie railroad. Nine Erie directors accompanied him. They lunched on the lake, and Philip Murray's yacht, the Philip Junior, was placed at the disposal of the party. All the cottagers were down to view the first electric car ever seen here. Edison said that he was well satisfied with the test.

NEW YORK (NY) ?

Friday, June 02, 1911

END OF TROLLEY CARS NEAR

Edison Says His New Surface Car Will

Put Them Out of Business.

Thomas A. Edison was the guest of honor yesterday at the Convention of the National Electric Light Association. Mr. Edison said he was ready with the invention of which he has spoken before—the storage battery that will run a car on a wagon and the motion picture machine with the words spoken as the action proceeds.

"The storage battery for a wagon," he said, "is as good as a battery wagon in Orange." It costs 25 cents to run it seven miles. You recharge it at the end of ten miles. You recharge it at the end of ten miles.

"The surface car is being operated at Cleveland, O., and they are looking at the rest of the United States for motor trolley cars. It is run very cheaply."

"Of the moving pictures and talking machines combined the inventor said he and his associates were nearly ready to place it upon the market."

"We have a theatre in the Bronx with a moving picture house in the Metropolitan Opera House. We have about 50 actors going through new dramas. They have 1000 men. We have about 50 dramas. All that is to be done is to get the business end of it straightened out and they will be in the moving picture show."

"When asked if the trolley car was going to kill 'put out of business' he said: 'Certainly. After awhile there won't be any more trolleys.'"

Tuesday, June 27, 1911

**EDISON TESTS
ELECTRIC CAR**

Storling Forest, June 27.—Thomas A. Edison visited Greenwood Lake yesterday to test a new storage battery car of his invention, on the Greenwood Lake branch of the Erie railroad. Nine Erie directors accompanied him. They lunched on the lake, and Philip Murray's yacht, the Philip Junior, was placed at the disposal of the party.

All the cottagers were down to view the first electric car ever seen here. Edison said that he was well satisfied with the test.

Wed., June 20, 1911

New Edison Factories for Newark.
West Orange, N. J., June 21.—Thomas A. Edison has selected the Silver Lake property in Newark for the erection of two factories, in one of which will be manufactured storage battery automobiles and in the other part of the type with which he has lately been experimenting, on the lines of the Erie railroad, and in which he made his first long trip himself on Sunday.

NEWARK (NJ) NEWS

Monday, June 26, 1911

**BATTERY A, IN SUSSEX,
OPENS "CAMP EDISON"**

Special Dispatch to the EVENING NEWS.

GOLDENBURG, June 26.—"Camp Edison" is the residence of Paul Battery A, which arrived here late yesterday on its long hike from East Orange. Every man feeling fit as a fiddle, the horses and mules in good condition and the weather affording a good test, the battery marched into this place and was welcomed by a number of residents.

The soldiers are encamped on the site of the abandoned plant of Thomas Edison, about two miles west of the town. The battery is for the use of the battery in its military study and practice. It is a diverted village.

MUSIC TRADE (NY) REVIEW

June 20, 1911

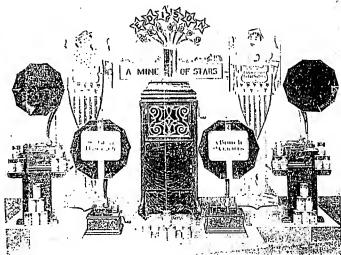
EDISON WINDOW DISPLAYS

Are Proving Valuable Trade Attractions and Promoters Wherever Used by Dealers—The Special Window Prepared for Independence Day in Great Demand.

The Edison window displays of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Orange, N. J., scored a phenomenal success with their buyers from the very first. They are constructed on a new principle and are substantially built. The one shown in the accompanying cut, the Independence Day or Fourth of July display, No. 16-A, but for a centerpiece, a beautiful light scene. Over the illuminated house-top spreads the light rays of a sun which terminates in three stars of rainbow colors. "Edison Records—A Mine of Stars" is the catchy headline that tells its story convincingly at a glance. At each side is a representation of a leafy tree with huge realistic firecrackers resting upon it.

Attractive cutouts show "Young America" waving over the fence, one in the attitude of "tune to the flag," and the other gun in hand in readiness

to fight for his country should he hear the "Call to Arms." Two handsome patriotic shields with silver three-pointed stars lend materiality to the setting. As the imitation board fence conforms with the grained pedestals and false pedestal fronts are placed, the design is a masterpiece for a big store. "Nothing like a bunch of crackers for a big store," and "Nothing like the Edison Photograph for real music" are two more catchy phrases that appear on each side in the flate of the Cyclone horse. The design as shown is seven feet square, but it can be constructed as small as suit any window.



EDISON WINDOW DISPLAY FOR INDEPENDENCE DAY.

NEWARK (NJ) CALL.

Sun., June 04, 1911

"TALKING-MACHINE HELP."

Managers Handle Dozen Needles and Solve Trouble of Changing.

One of the little steel needles used on a talking machine is worn out on each record, and a new needle has to be inserted every time. A Pennsylvania man has invented an automatic magazine



MUSIC TRADE (NY) REVIEW

June 20, 1911

STATEMENTS ARE UNTRUE

That the Thos. A. Edison Co. Will Discontinue the Manufacture of Cylinder Phonographs and Records.

The Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Orange, N. J., desire to notify the public that they do not intend to discontinue the manufacture of cylinder phonographs and records. Statements to the contrary are false and misleading. In addition the corporation expect to make further improvements and developments in that line, and to exhibit its sale with undiminished aggressiveness.

Two new Harry Lauder records—"The Scotch Broad Way" (Amberol No. 12,281), and "Just Like Birtie" at Home" (Amberol No. 12,282)—are now announced to be placed on sale by Thomas A. Edison, Inc., on part of the dealer.

For the first time the name of Thomas A. Edison appears as an officer of his corporate interests. He is chairman of the board of directors.

Interesting Process in Edison Works Deals With Phonograph Problems. Only
Two Thousandth of an Inch Thick

Edison Says "Infinite"

A hunt began over the whole world for waxes, gums and resins to be put in combinations, including the fossil substances. These yield satisfactory emulsions within certain limits—the chief ingredient of rosin today is mountain wax, extracted from brown coal; fossil which is the amber of antediluvian resin trees.

The outside of this shell is then electroplated with a strong shell of copper for rigidity, while the inside is plated with a thin film of nickel, because the composition sticks to gold.

Well, take your electroplate shell, put it in a steel jacket and you have something like a tall, thin French mushroom can. This is the acid from which reproductions of the master record are cast for sale.

This "compo," harder than that of the master record, and of wholly different character, made durable records with a hundred threads to the inch, giving two minutes of entertainment. Edison wanted a four-minute record of the same size. He got it, finally, by a new composition that is harder, and takes twice as many threads.

This new "compo" must be handled by a wholly different routine. Instead of being cast, the records are spun. Instead of hand-work by one boy, there is a machine run by a crew of eight men, who play together like a baseball team, and the quality of their team-play affects the product. In fact, the whole process of making these new records offers a real study in industrial team work, because everybody plays more or less together until the approved record goes into its labeled box and a strict score is kept, and workers get paid by their batting average.

The process begins by heating the molds to 270 degrees Fahrenheit, which is the heat of the melted composition. If the mold were a little cooler it would chill the hot "compo," trap minute air globules and create difficulties that

Just before it is fairly off, the machine fills the space between the mold and its core. Centrifugal motion then forces liquid composition into every tiny crevice of the mold. These indentations are measured by one-thousandth of an inch. The surface of a four-minute record looks like fine watered silk.

When the spinning has filled the mold it goes, still hot and whirling, under jets of cold water. These temper the record surface as steel is tempered. It is done so rapidly that the inside of the record is still untempered. The rest of the passage through this machine is given in cooling the inner surface and taking the mold out at the proper temperature.

Eight men work this machine. If each is a new hand, production will be about the same, but the proportion of defectives

mark goes up from 10 per cent, which is normal, to 30 or 40, and there it stays until the new man learns to play ball with the crowd.

The first winter these records were subjected to freezing weather, complaints began to come in from agents in the Northwest accompanied by records showing small pebbles broken from the surface. At the bottom of each hole was a minute cavity.

I took two months to the land and returned that trouble, which was due to the properties of water being whirled into the complex eddies from some below the surface and kept there until, the composition of the water, then in transition.

Months later, when the weather in the mountains turned that phobic to ice and expansion burst off a fragment of the evaporative surface. The result was frozen phonograph music. Somebody reminded the superintendent that architecture is a compromise, but he said he didn't see it that way. Since this trouble was remedied, I might have been a practical one.

And, finally, every one with a name, a name, and frozen as a test. No difficulty, never encountered in hot climates, for the composition stays solid up to 181 degrees, its melting point.

But here is our warp record, leaving the spinning machine in its meshroom now. How are we going to get it out?

Remember, the inside of that can be lined with several million delicate indentations, rearranging muscle or stretch

We filled it with liquid composition, and used centrifugal machine to force it into every crevice. The composition, being hot, still seeps outward into the threads on the walls of our can.

Vacuum Is Valuable

One way to get it out is to wait till the composition slightly shrinks by cooling; that that will take a day or more, trying up our molds for 20 hours. This is a costly item where 100,000 records are made daily, for it means heavy investment in molds.

Another way is to cool the mold artificially. That was the method followed until a question of patent rights made it necessary to find another, and, of course, men are driven to find a new one.

At last we found a better vacuum. It is now exhausted in the order of 20 inches, just enough to shrink the composition about one inch. When it gets as much, said it is lifted out, and the mold is put into use again immediately.

Lifted out. All this is done in the machine, where the composition is being made. The machine is run by a motor, and the composition is being made in a large tank. The composition is being made in a large tank, and the machine is run by a motor. The composition is being made in a large tank, and the machine is run by a motor.

What men who do this work must not do is to define that is, to make a record. The man who does this work must not do is to define that is, to make a record. The man who does this work must not do is to define that is, to make a record.

The man who takes records out of the mold scratches some more, placing them in trays. Then the first inspector examines their surfaces under strong light for minute scratches and in-holes.

A pinhole one-half of one-thousandth of an inch deep is not visible to a stranger. In the series of records that make up a Chinese song—a Chinese song carried in disk is distributed over 2 records, and takes half an hour to say—such a blemish might mar the general effect. But on the phonograph it will make a note, to occasional ears, like the slamming of a door.

Many Are Spoiled

This inspector rejects many records, and spoils a few. They go to a sorter, the spoils some. A boy sorts the records, and spoils some. Another boy writes the embossed letters of the title at one end, and spoils some. A gauger tests the records, rejects some and spoils some. Finally, another inspector, and the records spoil their percentages. Introduce a green operator anywhere in this chain and suddenly the percentage of defects rises. Rejected records go back to the molting pot. If a sufficient number go back too often, certainly the percentage of the composition is lost. In the morning, the percentage of defects jumps to 70 and work

must be stopped until the composition is adjusted. When the plant is working at 10 per cent of defects, that is considered normal.

These premier manufacturing companies make it necessary to find the most skillful operators. At the same time, the operator may become so skillful that

it will be necessary to discharge him. Good wages are paid so that everyone will work carefully. But no man who takes records out of the mold, choosing especially the best, will be discharged. The operators are paid in a certain way, and the company is not likely to get more than the best. The company is not likely to get more than the best. The company is not likely to get more than the best.

general output.—The Times Forenoon.

NEW YORK PRESS

Sunday, June 11, 1911

ELECTRIC AUTOS TO CONTEST WEDNESDAY

Suburbanizing Tour to Prove the
Efficiency of This Type.

WOMEN MAY DRIVE

Secret Time Schedule Set by Thomas
A. Edison Will Evolve
a Winner.

What promises to be one of the most interesting and unique automobile contests ever held in the East will be that which the Electric Automobile Dealers' Association is to conduct on Wednesday, June 14. Officially the affair is called the electric "suburbanizing" contest, and its object is to demonstrate that the electric automobile is practical and highly desirable for suburban use as well as for city use. It is not to be a contest in which speed is a factor, but rather a "suburbanizing" contest, and its object is to demonstrate that the electric automobile is practical and highly desirable for suburban use as well as for city use. It is not to be a contest in which speed is a factor, but rather a "suburbanizing" contest, and its object is to demonstrate that the electric automobile is practical and highly desirable for suburban use as well as for city use.

To add zest to the contest and at the same time to evolve a winner on a fair basis, regardless of whether the driver is an amateur or a professional, a guessing or secret time feature has been added. Contestants will be asked to cover the same mile at an approximate speed of twelve miles an hour. Two disinterested parties will set a time period of approximately twelve miles an hour (several seconds more or less), there limits to be kept sacred and secret. At the end of the run the time set by these persons will be averaged and the man obtained will be declared the official time. The contestant making the run nearest to this difference will win the contest. Cars that finish the run without a recharging or difficulty will be awarded a certificate of merit. Over the run, awarded the winners in the two divisions, the persons selected to set the secret time will be the Electric Automobile Dealers' Association. At the beginning of the contest, the contest will be divided into two divisions, men and women. The men's division will be divided into two divisions, amateur and professional. Either amateur or professional are eligible. Division B is for women drivers exclusively. The time will be set by C. V. Kenworthy, No. 174 Broadway, New York.

"BATTERY, STORAGE"

NEW YORK MAIL

Saturday, June 12, 1911

TEST ELECTRIC AUTOS IN A SUBURBAN TRIAL

Novel Features in Competitive Tour to Demonstrate Practical
Service for the Motor Chargé with "Juice"—Metropolitan
Blue Book Out—Notes of the Industry and Trade.

By JOHN C. WETMORE.

Electric automobiles are to have their "juices" tested Wednesday, when the Electric Automobile Dealers' Association will promote what promises to be one of the most interesting automobile contests yet seen in this city.

Officially the affair is called the electric "suburbanizing" contest, and its object is to demonstrate that the electric automobile is practical and highly desirable for suburban use as well as for city use. It is not to be a contest in which speed is a factor, but instead it will be a competitive tour, in which about fifteen or more cars will travel over a selected route no Long Island and attempt to cover the entire course on a single battery charge.

To add zest to the contest and of the same time to evolve a winner on a fair basis, regardless of whether the driver is an amateur or a professional, a guessing or secret time feature has been added. Contestants will be asked to cover the route at an approximate speed of twelve miles an hour. Two disinterested parties will set a time period of approximately twelve miles an hour (several seconds more or less), these times to be kept sacred and secret. At the end of the run the time set by these persons will be averaged and the man obtained will be declared the official time. The contestant making the run nearest to the official figure will be declared the winner by the referee. Cars that finish the run without a recharging or difficulty will be awarded a certificate of merit. Silver cups will be awarded the winners in the two divisions.

The persons selected to set the secret time will be Thomas A. Edison, president of the Electric Automobile Dealers' Association, and Albert Weatherly, president of the Metropolitan Blue Book.

At 9 o'clock on Friday the cars will start from the Metropolitan Blue Book building, 174 Broadway, New York, and will travel over a selected route no Long Island and attempt to cover the entire course on a single battery charge.

So far as the trial is concerned, the 200 mile motor of Marmon, whose Marmon was equipped with Doran tires, but he got out a brass mud and mended it. Nor was this enough of a well to his automobile, so he gave a dog Doran dinner.

which will set out the long stroke or short stroke engine for auto or motor. The trial will be held at the Electric Automobile Dealers' Association, 174 Broadway, New York. The trial will be held at the Electric Automobile Dealers' Association, 174 Broadway, New York. The trial will be held at the Electric Automobile Dealers' Association, 174 Broadway, New York.

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"EDISON ON INVENTIONS."

He Believes That Invention Can Be Taught Under Certain Conditions.

Waldo P. Warren has set down for the recent literary world with Edison. Having heard of the great inventor's defects, Mr. Warren explains, and not knowing how difficult it might be to talk with him, a list of typewritten questions was prepared and handed to him.

He looked them over and remarked, "You have some hard ones here." Then he reached for his fountain pen, which he saw sticking out of his coat pocket, and picking up a pad of yellow paper began to write down numbered answers to my written questions.

The list of questions and his answers are as follows:

Q. Do you believe that inventiveness can be taught?

A. Yes, if the person has ambition, energy and imagination.

Q. At what age is one most likely to respond to such instruction?

A. About twelve years.

Q. What method of instruction would be most valuable?

A. Problems to be solved.

Q. Should it be done through schools and books?

A. Books and actual demonstration.

Q. What of the advantage of ordinary shop experience?

A. Great advantage in here, actual personal knowledge of how things are done.

Q. What do you think of instruction by correspondence?

A. The cheapest and best way for a poor man, if the college is reputable.

Q. What frame of mind helps to bring ideas?

A. Ambition.

Q. Is it true that an inventor has to be more or less abnormal?

A. Abnormal persons are never commercial inventors.

Q. What of intuition and technical training? Which is the most profitable of ideas?

A. Intuition supplies the ideas, and technical knowledge helps to carry them out.

Q. Do you consider the end for which an instrument is designed or the immediate effect you wish to produce?

A. Consider always if the public wants the invention—is commercial value.

Q. What is an inventor's chief inspiration?

A. If he is a good inventor, it is to make his invention earn money to permit him to indulge in more invention.

If he is a one-idea inventor the incentive is generally money only.

Clothing of Mineral Wool.

New Thomas A. Edison is telling us that an ~~invention~~ ^{invention} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~being~~ ^{being} ~~made~~ ^{made} ~~by~~ ^{by} ~~him~~ ^{him} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~others~~ ^{others} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~purpose~~ ^{purpose} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~making~~ ^{making} ~~clothing~~ ^{clothing} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~mineral~~ ^{mineral} ~~wool~~ ^{wool} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~purpose~~ ^{purpose} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~making~~ ^{making} ~~clothing~~ ^{clothing} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~mineral~~ ^{mineral} ~~wool~~ ^{wool} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~purpose~~ ^{purpose} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~making~~ ^{making} ~~clothing~~ ^{clothing} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~mineral~~ ^{mineral} ~~wool~~ ^{wool} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~purpose~~ ^{purpose} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~making~~ ^{making} ~~clothing~~ ^{clothing} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~mineral~~ ^{mineral} ~~wool~~ ^{wool} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~purpose~~ ^{purpose} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~making~~ ^{making} ~~clothing~~ ^{clothing} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~mineral~~ ^{mineral} ~~wool~~ ^{wool} 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July 31, 1911

Edison's Giant Roll Patents Sustained

AN important decision has just been handed down by Judge Hazel in the United States Circuit Court of the Western District of New York in a suit against the Alfine Chalmers Company and two of its customers, the Empire Limestone Company and the Champer Company, on Edison patents Nos. 672,616 and 672,617, granted April 23rd, 1901, on the so-called Giant Rolls. Those rolls are referred to in the recent book, "Edison: His Life and Inventions," by Frank L. Dyer and W. Courtenay Martin:

"No such device as was claimed as that of the method of crushing the rock, including machinery for this purpose but here designed on the basis of raising methods then in vogue, by which the rock was thoroughly shattered by means of high explosive and reduced in pieces of one hundred pounds or less. These pieces were then crushed by power, directly applied. If a concentrating mill, placed to treat five or six thousand tons per day, were to be operated on this basis, the investment in crushers and the supply of power would be enormous, to say nothing of the risk of frequent breakdowns by reason of multiplicity of machinery and parts. From a consideration of these facts, and with his usual readiness to meet traditional objections, Edison conceived the bold idea of constructing gigantic rolls which, by the force of momentum, would be capable of crushing individual rocks of nearly greater size than ever before used in the story and expensive method of breaking large lumps manually and to substitute therefor momentum and kinetic energy applied through the medium of massive rollers, which, in a few seconds, would break into small pieces a rock as big as an ordinary crusher plate and weighing as much as six tons. Engineers to whom Edison communicated his ideas were unanimous in declaring the thing an impossibility; that it was like driving two express trains into each other at full speed to crush a great rock placed between them; that no practical machinery could be built to stand the terrific impact and strains. Edison's conclusions were strong, however, and he persisted."

Judge Hazel, in referring to the patents under consideration and in setting forth a judicial review of Edison's accomplishment, said:

"Mr. Edison's object was to devise a method by which massive rock or boulders when taken from their bed could be automatically crushed or broken into pieces at the least possible expense by the force of large projections on the rollers and thus to eliminate the hand loading or handling of the prior art. To accomplish his object it was necessary that the rollers correspond in weight and strength to the size of the material to be crushed. He believed it possible to use the energy and force generated by the inertia of revolving objects. The problem was how to apply such energy to assist in the crushing operation. Kinetic energy is the term by which such force and power is technically known. The skilled engineer knew that a heavy rotating object contained stored power and energy commensurate with it, and to the adaptation of such force and power for breaking and crushing large rocks there was no precedent. That if such energy could be practically used as an aid instead of great economic value and benefit in this art would result. It was necessary to design and to construct cylinders and rollers of a peculiar kind together with facilities for phasing and using them in accordance with the modes herein first tried in the patents in suit. The petitioner overcame all obstacles and the record shows there were many. His was the first to evolve a crusher by which kinetic energy became a potential factor. In the method of crushing and breaking rock he shows from the knowledge on rollers. It scarcely can be denied that his invention was meritorious and inventive in its organization and perfection patentable skill of a high order."

The court then refers to the claims of the two patents, one covering broadly the method involved in crushing rock by kinetic energy and the other relating to the apparatus employing the two massive rolls which are so driven as to permit the crushing and breaking to take place. It was urged in defense of the suit that breaking rolls of much smaller size had been used, generally geared together, and that no invention would be required to increase the size and weight of such rolls and in dispensa with the gear so as to permit the rolls to operate independently. Concerning this defense, Judge Hazel said:

"A number of patents for crushers having rollers are claimed by defendants to anticipate and limit the claims in controversy, but such patents are unhelpful. To bring together and adapt to one another, two rollers of much larger proportions located in a frame and providing means for periodically storing kinetic energy and periodically expending it as described in the specifications, was heretofore of the highest merit. It was not simply a question of changing the proportion, size or shape of the rolls. New and more difficult in the crushing apparatus were made. The prior crushing or grinding rolls contained no helpful suggestion in the patents as to the manner of using kinetic energy to instantaneously fracture heavy rock. Although the prior art shows crushing rolls with irregular surfaces, yet such rolls were geared together and were not driven by a belt in opposite directions. They were incapable of delivering blows to powerful rock masses. Indeed there is a total absence in the prior art of the use of kinetic energy to assist the hammering action necessary to break such heavy material as contemplated by Edison's invention. In the prior art there is not disclosed any method or apparatus for breaking rock by the means of crushing rolls which are provided with knurls or projections and are driven by a belt. They were provided in most instances with teeth or projections on the rolls which were geared together and their function was to compress, pinch or pick the material to separate the particles. The driving agent apparently performed the work of crushing the material while to the patents under consideration there is a distinct departure, the material being shatter crushed or broken by the energy of the knurls on the rolls. Although some of the separate elements of the claims in controversy were old and are found in the prior apparatus, yet such old elements had never before been assembled or combined to use power stored in the rolls to break or crush rock one piece to the next in a mill and such rock was broken or crushed by hammer blows from projections on the rolls driven by belt and rotating in opposite directions. It is not enough to select separate elements from different devices and then without making any intelligent choice or improvement based, as do the defendants, that the patented structure might have been skilfully constructed. The claims are entitled to such a fair construction as will preserve to the inventor the fruits of his discovery."

The defendants' structure was held to be on infringement. On this subject the court said:

"To summarize, the defendant's rolls in operation are substantially the same as those of complaint, having the capacity for crushing rock; they use the kinetic energy to break the material periodically dumped upon the rolls and their operation performs the functions of the patents in suit and achieve the same result. The method patent describes the mode of treatment of the rock by which it may be shattered and the series of steps to be taken in the transferring process. The combination of elements by which the kinetic results of breaking rock by blows due to the use of kinetic energy were obtained undoubtedly involved the exercise of inventiveness as distinguished from mechanical skill. The prior art author suggested the patentee's method or the apparatus by which the work could be done."

In a few days the United States Patent Office expects to issue the announcement of the one millionth patent granted by the United States government.

Since the formation of our government to December 31, last, there were issued 954,966 patents, mostly to Americans.

Citizens of this country have the record for being the most inventive people that ever lived. This is due largely to the fact that the nation began with the mechanical age in which we are living. Necessity is the mother of invention, a truth demonstrated by the patent records of this country. In Europe, the bulk of the people have lived in fixed grooves for centuries, but here we have had to cut our way through all the difficulties of youth and

The inventive talent is perhaps the highest form of intellect. It constitutes the ability to create, which is almost as rare among men as dumb brute. Few of us are capable of a thought which does not come directly or indirectly from the mind of someone else. With our writers, it is rare that a new phrase is given to the world. Nearly every thought and word of our lives is the reflection or imitation of the thoughts and acts of others. Therefore, he can create that which is entirely new, whether in the realm of philosophy or mechanics, is the most valuable of intellects.

Some claim that the most important discovery, or invention, ever made by man was the tying of a knot. From that simple act, spinning and weaving and all their correlated branches have developed. And as that one discovery led to the making of thousands of others, so has most inventions been followed by preceding ones.

Some of the greatest inventions were the products of accident. The falling of an apple suggested the law of gravitation to Newton. The roofing of hogs was the forerunner of the plow, and the spider's web led to the loom. But most of them have been thought out and developed with scientific and deliberate care.

It is probable that less than one per cent. of the patents taken out have proved profitable. The bulk of them are on contrivances that are nothing more than novelties or impossibilities. No doubt a great many were of inherent value but inopportune. The success of an invention depends upon the existence of a recognized need.

If the models in the patent office were placed in display, they would present illustrations of every degree of success and failure. Where Bell reaped his millions from the telephone, thousands went to early deaths, often in insane asylums, trying to attain the same object. Edison's successes may be matched with a thousand failures in the same line followed by him.

Despite the one million patents taken out on inventions, some for which there has been crying need for many years have never been made successful.

Millions await the man who will construct a successful canal of perforating paper is said to have received the name of fortune for the idea, the same being paid by the British government for application to stamp.

A larger one will be received by he or she who will find how to make a machine that cannot be undone in a minute that will not draw that to which it is applied. Simple needs these, but so far elusive.



STORAGE BATTERY POSSIBILITY.

It has long been admitted by those most advanced in electrical science that, if the storage battery could be made economical it would supersede other methods of utilizing electrical power. The question is one of cost and practical applicability. Storage batteries are safe and free from any incidental unpleasant features, but they have been expensive, their weight is great, range of action limited, and methods of recharging slow. This would be preferred if these difficulties could be overcome. For several years

could be overcome. Edison has been at work to reduce the storage battery life, weight and cost, and at the same time improve its efficiency. His statement that he has succeeded is an interesting announcement. Last year it was known that he had invented a storage-battery cell especially adapted for traction. In appearance it differs little from the original Edison cell of 1901, but both positive and negative plates have been radically modified, and so has the chemical solution used. The claim last year was that the new battery can not be injured by overcharging, that it does not deteriorate, and that, tested by weight, it had doubled the mileage of other batteries.

The inventor tells of later improvements, and his opinions as to the world in which he lives. With the years before he brought the invention to light to the public, which it became a common utility, but from the first he maintained that the fundamental idea was that it should be a light, portable, heat and that its essential motor was the electric arc. It has since been improved, his storage-battery cell, and probably can better it still more, chemically, mechanically and in materials. But the light-weight battery he says is not yet attained and he has applied so readily, distributed so widely and employed in so many convenient ways at slight cost that, if it meets Edison's expectations, it will revolutionize another power in its age. It is a clean, storage battery capable of giving a vehicle seventy miles can be carried in a small case, as Edison says, and discharged in three minutes, the required power is obtained. Improvements are about to be made, and the inventor says.

FIRE DOES MUCH DAMAGE AT EDISON'S

Man Injured By Explosion in
Chlorine Building

RECORD RUN BY TRUCK

It was Times by Town Treasurer, Mr. Quirk and Councilman George F. Was Soon Under Control of Crowd Gathered.

Considerable excitement was caused in West Orange at 1:20 o'clock this morning when box 22 was reported. This is located at the Edison plant and a large crowd soon gathered about the plant. William Landbender, of Truck No. 1 had the truck backed out in the exercise wagon, and when the alarm sounded was at the corner of Northfield and Valley roads. He at once started for the headquarters and in one minute had gotten to headquarters, unhitched the horses, hitched them to the truck and was back in the career. He was timed by Town Treasurer C. A. McQuirk and Councilman F. J. Carr.

The fire at the Edison plant was caused by an explosion in the chlorine building. A number of workmen were in the building at the time, and P. Fleming, a laborer, was slightly scorched by the burning chlorine gas. The building, which was 20 by 25 feet, was badly burned. The firemen soon had the flames under control.

INVENTORS AND PNEUMATIC TIRES

Edison Announces That He Has a
Pneumaticless Auto Tire, and West-
inghouse Plans to Displace It by
an Air Cushion.

(Continued from page 1.)

NEW YORK, July 11.—It is a curious coincidence that upon the day when the announcement was made that George Westinghouse had perfected an air spring for use on automobiles, whereby the pneumatic tire may be discarded, there also came private but authentic announcement that under the supervision of Edison there has been perfected an automobile pneumatic tire which is planned to be immune from any puncture. It is said to be practically indestructible until at last the rubber itself wears out. How long Mr. Edison's tire is not known, nor is there any authoritative report of the manner in which they have made the pneumatic tire immune from puncture. Possibly there might have been earlier announcement of the success of the experiment at the Edison laboratories had not Mr. Edison and almost all of his subordinates been justly occupied in considering a very large order for storage batteries.

EDISON TESTS NEW CAR

Inventor Well Pleased With Equipment
Propelled by Storage Batteries

STEWART FOREMAN, N. J., July 6.—Thomas A. Edison visited Greenwood Lake, N. J., today to test a new storage battery car of his invention on the Greenwood Lake branch of the Erie Railroad. The Edison inventors accompanied him. They climbed on the train, and Philip McGraw's train, the Edison train, was played at the disposal of the public. All the cottages were down to view the first electric car ever made here. Edison said that he was well satisfied with the test.

NEW YORK (NY) WORLD

Sun., July 02, 1911

RECORDS MADE OF NEARLY EXTINCT INDIAN DIALECTS.

Records Made of Nearly Extinct Indian Dialects, Work of a University of California Anthropologist.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—Prof. A. L. Kroeber of the University of California has completed a task of nine years, in which he secured the records of the nearly extinct dialects of the native Indian tribes of northern California. The records will be placed in museums in the State.

The inventors have determined, it is declared, that only one of the six tribes recognizes the difference between the monosyllabic and disyllabic, with several words being the difference between singular and plural. The tribes studied included the Miwok, the Penan, the Yuki, the Wiyot, the Yurok, and the Shoshone.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Journal (B).

Tuesday, July 4, 1911.



In Paris, it is reported, the talking machine and the moving picture projector have been successfully synchronized and used with satisfactory results in public exhibitions. Mr. Jeffes has devoted some attention to a plan for the simultaneous use of the two contrivances and has made such progress as to give a number of private exhibitions. We have not heard of a commercial exploitation of this means of amusement in this country, but it is the next development to be looked for in what has grown within a few years into a gigantic business.—New York Sun.

The annual fiscal statement of Collector Loeb of New York for the year ended yesterday shows the value of gold and silver imports for that period was \$26,608,720, more than double that of the previous year, when the total was \$16,105,632. The exports were \$15,500,517 in the last year and \$115,527,525 in 1909-1910.

N. Y. EVEN. WORLD (1909)

Monday, July 10, 1916

1,000 EDISON MEN FIGHT LABORATORY FIRE.

Blaze at West Orange Plant Ex-tinguished by Well-Drilled Electrical Employees.

A fire, the cause of which is unknown, was discovered in the laboratories at West Orange to-day. The employees formed into a fire brigade and a hurry call was sent in for the firemen. The combined force succeeded in extinguishing the flames. At the discovery of the flames the employees saw the fire was little and immediately the thousand or more men gathered around the blaze with well-trained discipline. "Back steps" were sounded three minutes later.

N. Y. POST (1909)

Monday, July 10, 1916

FIRE AT EDISON LABORATORIES.

Plant Threatened by Outbreak After Explosion—Quickly Put Out.

Fire in a shed at the Edison laboratories in West Orange this morning threatened the whole plant, but, thanks to the quick work of the local fire brigade and the engine company from West Orange, the fire was put out before it could do any great damage. The shed itself was gutted, and two men were slightly injured.

The room where the fire started is about twenty feet square, and is used for chemical purposes. At the time of the fire some men were engaged in chlorinating naphthalene in a receptacle on one side of the room. Apparently, the high pressure of the chlorine gas blew off a valve, and the naphthalene once caught fire from the gas burner underneath. The accident was so rapid that the flames that two of the men tried to jump out of a window to escape. One of them was slightly burnt about the arms.

An alarm was at once turned in, but before the West Orange company arrived the local fire squad had succeeded in getting the fire under control and preventing its spread to the neighboring buildings. The loss is estimated at not more than \$100.

N. Y. MAIL (1904)

Monday, July 10, 1916

BRISK BLAZE IN EDISON SHOPS

Explosion in Experimental Laboratory at West Orange Starts Fire Which Injures Three Men

An explosion in the experimental shop of the Edison Electric Laboratories at West Orange was the cause of a brisk blaze which burned for fifteen minutes. Three men who were working in the shop were slightly injured.

G. D. Flemming, the head and stints, Harry Dalton, through a window, was cut by the gas and H. W. Lancaster was slightly burned. Flemming was taken to the hospital.

The fire started at 10:30. The thousand and male employees at the sound of the whistle put their fire drill into practice. Their assistance enabled the regular firemen to sound "back steps" at 10:45.

TRUCKS HELP UNCLE SAM TO SWAT FLIES

The fly—little ubiquitous pest—has caused a stir in many cities. Uncle Sam, through L. G. Howard, of the bureau of entomology, has opened a campaign to "swat the fly" and in many municipalities civic organizations have banded together to oust this pestiferous citizen.

The fly has come to be termed the "uphold fly" and especially the women of the land are apprehensive, believing that the work of the fly is deadly to the human.

That the automobile is doing much toward healthier and cleaner cities is the belief of Will H. Brown, president of a large motor concern of Indianapolis. "Flies don't swarm around our trucks, and the truck does not have one for a unit to switch, as does the horse," says Mr. Brown.

"Each female fly lays 120 eggs, which hatch in eight hours. Ten days later the new generation is in flight, carrying on its work of death. It is estimated that the progeny of a single pair in one season is one sextillion, or in figures 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000. Manure, garbage and other filth are the breeding spots for flies. The department of agriculture, in its experiments, has found larvae enough in a pound of horse manure to make 1,200 horses fly.

A single ill-kept stable will supply enough flies to pest a town.

"I believe the day is not far distant when horses will be legislated out of certain districts in our more progressive cities. Thomas A. Edison says: "There is absolutely no reason why horses should be allowed within city limits. The cow and pig have gone, and the horse is still more undesirable." Watch the flow of traffic from filth in the street, where horses stand, into a restaurant or cafe. This argues for the truck from a sanitary viewpoint. Then, too, ask the corner policeman, and he will tell you that traffic is not as congested where motor vehicles are used. Another argument for the truck is that it does not tear up the streets like horses.

"The government is waging its fight against the fly with which I am in hearty sympathy. It has been reckoned that thousands of soldiers will die this summer from summer complaints for which the fly has acted as a means. I believe that the hygiene of motor trucks is aside from its other commercial values, a sign of civilization, because cleaner cities."

ESSEX COUNTY NOTES.

—In Newark, June 19, a suit was tried, Mr. and Mrs. Reeves, complainants, against their son-in-law, Eugene DeLong, to recover a bedridden suit. They gave it to their daughter when she married DeLong, but she once died, and then they sought to recover it. The court decided that they could not do so.

—Thomas A. Edison has selected the sites for the new power works for the erection of two factories, in one of which will be manufactured storage-battery automobiles and in the other cars of the type with which he has lately been experimenting on the lines of the Ford motor car, and in which he made his first long trip himself on Sunday.

Newark's summer schools opened last week and promise to be the most profitable season in years. The variety of subjects offered is greater than ever, and upwards of 8,000 children will be kept out of the hot streets for a part of every school day for six weeks. The enrollment of pupils last week at the library schools where sessions are to be held, was but very little below the total for the same period last year, with the probability of its being more before the summer term is half over.

Tuesday, July 25, 1911

Monday, July 24, 1911

Tuesday, July 25, 1911

THOMAS EDISON'S NEW CAR.

Will Run 115 Miles Without Recharging of the Batteries.

Operated under its own power, the big electric car is to be used for passenger service on the Lehigh and Tyrone branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, between Mauch Chunk and Milltown, has arrived at Milltown. It will take the place of the steam cars now in use on that line.

The car is the invention of Thomas A. Edison and will run 115 miles without recharging. The car is based on the interior, but on the outside is only the frame-work. The fueling will be done at the shops of the Lehigh, Milford and Watonsaw Passenger Railway company, which has the contract for the operation of the cars between Milltown and Mauch Chunk. The car will also be partitioned into a baggage department, and also a smoking compartment.

The batteries on the cars weigh some pounds, stacked under the seats, which run lightweight. The car is forty feet in length and has a seating capacity of fifty. It is equipped with two incandescent power motors, double trucks and instead of air pumps, has an air tank which is filled at the terminals from a storage tank. The tanks, when filled, will make eighty stops.

This car, which is the first to be operated in this section by the Pennsylvania railroad, has been operated successfully for the Erie Railroad company at some of its suburban lines about New York. The current for charging the car will be taken from the Milltown, Lehigh and Watonsaw Passenger Railway company.

THE FIRST CAR
OF THIS KIND
IN THE WORLD

Hundreds of people rode on the new Lehigh storage battery car, supplied with Thomas A. Edison storage batteries, on the Lehigh and Tyrone branch of the Pennsylvania railroad on Sunday afternoon.

The new car is a complete success, and nothing better could be desired for the purpose. At least that is what the owners of the Lehigh, Milford and Watonsaw Passenger Railway Company, which has the contract to furnish electric power on the road, between the points mentioned, believe. Trips were made during the entire day, and even with the big grades to be taken on the ride to Milltown, the going was easy and the time made was good. The 20-mile round trip is easily covered in an hour, and the schedule may be made just a bit faster. The people who took the trip were more than pleased with the car, and many believe it is the coming means of transportation. The cost of a car of this type is \$15,000.

It is the property of and is operated by the Lehigh, Milford and Watonsaw Passenger Railway Company. There are 200 battery cells stored under the seats of the car, which run the long way, and these run used for the purpose of storing power. Their cost of manufacture also adds much to the cost of the car. It is successful, though, and will be used permanently on this road.

Incidentally, it might be stated that this road is the first in the world to be equipped with a storage battery car of this type. It is the first practical car of the new Edison storage type, and its work is being closely watched by owners of suburban steam and electric lines over the world.

SECOND VACATION
IN EDISON'S LIFE

Thomas A. Edison, the world's most famous inventor, has decided after many years to take another vacation. He has taken just one since he began his marvellous career. Mr. Edison expects to sail August 2, for Europe. He has made but one previous voyage across the ocean—during his other vacation. Mr. Edison spends practically all of his time in his workshop here, studying, contriving, experimenting, working out the wonderful inventions which have made his name immortal.

Though in his sixty-fifth year, Mr. Edison still feels quite spry. He has received patents for more than 700 inventions, among them the electric light system, the incandescent telegraph transmitter, the phonograph, the microphone, the kinesiograph and the aeroplane.

GRANCE, N. J., CHRONICLE (400)

Thursday, July 27, 1917

Mrs. Edison's Brother Dead.
Robert Miller, brother of Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, of West Orange, and one of the first, founder of the movement which resulted in the establishment of Chautauqua, died yesterday at his summer home of Lake Chautauqua. Funeral services will be held at Akron, O., his home, on Friday. Mrs. Edison is traveling in Europe.

From

Chautauqua
7-27-1917

strong market should stimulate some fine pieces of the game between the A. and Eds on next Saturday. Of course the big leagues will have their scouts here.

Edison has invented a puncture proof automobile tire. If this tire is as long, appearing on the market as Edison's storage battery there is no reason why the repair men shouldn't be rich before the Edison tire appears.

SUFFALO, N. Y., EVE. NEWS (209)

Thursday, July 27, 1917

DEATH ROLL.
CHAUTAUQUA—Robert C. Miller, postmaster at Ponce, Porto Rico, died. He was a brother-in-law of Thomas A. Edison, and was prominent in "One Country and Politics" circles.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., STAR (5478)

Thursday, July 27, 1917

RELATIVE OF EDISON DIES

Robert O. Miller, Brother-in-Law of Inventor, Passes Away.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 26.—Robert O. Miller, postmaster at Ponce, Porto Rico, died here suddenly today after a three weeks' illness with complication of diabetes. He was brother-in-law of Thomas A. Edison.

SUFFALO, N. Y., MORR. WKP (6)

SUFFALO, N. Y., EVE. NEWS (21)

Thursday, July 27, 1917

Deaths of a Day.

Chautauqua, July 26.—Robert C. Miller, postmaster at Ponce, P. R., died here this morning after a three-week illness. The body will be sent to his former home at Akron, O., for burial on Friday. He was a brother-in-law to Thomas A. Edison. He had been postmaster at Ponce, Porto Rico, twelve years.

Franklin, Pa., July 26.—Mrs. Metta Babcock Sibby, wife of Joseph C. Sibby, died at her home here after an illness of a year. Mrs. Sibby was 63 years old, and was married in 1871. Her husband and two daughters survive.

Catskill, July 26.—Ft. R. Conaley, 81 years old, is dead at his home in Catskill. He was former sheriff of Greene county and president of the Catskill National Bank for the last twenty years.

Williamsport, Pa., July 26.—Representative George W. Klop of the fourth Pennsylvania district died today at his home in Williamsport. He was a native of Columbia while on a tour.

SUFFALO, N. Y., EVE. NEWS (21)

Thursday, July 27, 1917

EDISON'S NIECE TO WED UNCLE'S BIRTHPLACE

SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 27 (Special).—In the room in which her uncle, Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, was born, his niece, Edith Edison, will be married to her cousin, Frank A. Potter, banker of East Orange, N. J., where Edison now resides. Miss Edison and Potter met about a year ago when the bride-elect was visiting Edison.

SAVARIAN REGENT ILL.

Thursday, July 27, 1917

of the Scriptures, "The Word of God," transformed into "The Word of Man."

Robert A. Miller Dead.

CHAUTAUQUA, July 26.—(Special).—Robert A. Miller, 60, a son of the late Lewis Miller, who was a co-founder with Bishop John Vincent of Chautauqua Assembly, died at the hospital in Chautauqua yesterday. Since 1888 Mr. Miller has held the position of postmaster of Ponce, Porto Rico. Among other brothers and sisters, he leaves a sister who is the wife of Thomas A. Edison, of Orange, N. J.

Mr. Miller had been a prominent Chautauquan for many years and for many years was a member of the board of trustees of Chautauqua Institution. He was a member of the "Masole order."

The funeral will take place in Akron, O., on Friday. The family of Bishop Vincent, chancellor of the institution will accompany the remains to Akron.

From

NIGHT SIMPLY TO BE ABOLISHED

WIZARD EDISON DESCRIBES
"SCIENCE IN FUTURE."

ERA OF PERPETUAL DAY WILL
LESSEN CRIME AMONG OTHER
INCIDENTS.

New York, July 22.—Thomas A. Edison has given his ideas regarding the future. He declares that humanity will make its greatest advance in the next fifty years. He says:

"Within the last few hundred years science has undoubtedly accomplished wonders, yet we have hardly crossed the threshold of ultimate scientific achievement. More progress will be made in the next fifty years than has been made since the world began."

"I am no dreamer, and I do not regard speculations upon the future as profitable. On the other hand, one can not close one's eyes to the inevitable and the progress of the world along certain lines is already assured, though none the less remarkable."

"Thus, it is very clear to me that within the next half a century science will abolish night. Through the employment of electricity, one of nature's greatest forces, we shall practically upset the physical phenomenon of day and night. Surely no more radiant utilization of nature's forces against nature has ever been attempted than this."

"This era of perpetual day will come with the perfection of electric light. Same idea of the possibilities of electricity as a rival to the sun may be gathered from the fact that the most powerful electric light in use today represents only 5 per cent. of efficiency. Ninety-five per cent. is unutilized."

"There is no reason to doubt that this waste will soon be saved. Electric light will then be twenty times as effective as it is now. Then there will be no night."

"How will we gain by dispelling the darkness? Of course, doing away with night will not enable us to dispense with sleep. Nevertheless, it will enable the world to work in day and night shifts in almost every line of endeavor, and great works which suffer now by the interruption occasioned by the decline of the sun will no longer be thus handicapped."

"Navigation, aviation and transportation of all kinds, which are all more or less seriously impeded by darkness, will likewise be greatly

handled. "Darwinism has always been an incentive to crime. In this respect, therefore, perpetual day will liberate the great blessing."

"The development of aviation, of course, assured, in the streets, the horse, will be entirely supplanted by the electric vehicle. This will bring about an entire remodeling of city thoroughfares."

"Improved and cheaper methods of building construction will empty the tenements. The nine-day laborer will no longer pay rent, but will live in his own house, which in respect of comfort and sanitary conditions, will be every bit as good as that of his employer. Social discontent will also end when the working man owns his own home."

"Medicine science will eradicate disease. Social science will abolish poverty. Aerial navigation will end war."

"Universal peace will be assured as soon as it is realized that the turbine which carries a man could carry 150 pounds of nitroglycerine just as well, and 25,000 airplanes thus equipped could annihilate the assembled nations of the world. No shipbuilding, however efficient, would be proof against such an attack."

"With the passing of poverty, disease and war the cause of intellectual advancement will receive an impetus which will carry everything before it. The man of the future will be an intellectual giant. Human passions and feelings can hardly be eradicated entirely, but they will be better controlled."

"Physically and morally, science will make the world over. And the best part of this great triumph will be witnessed, I believe, within the next fifty years."

PITTSBURGH, PA., POST (1914)

Monday, July 27, 1911. Vol. 1, No. 1

Friends and Acquaintances: VI. "Literature and Life."

The following anecdote was related last week of Thomas A. Edison. A meeting of directors had been held a few days before at the Orange factory. The conversation turned on the recent indictments against trusts. Edison mentioned that he had been present at a dinner of "Captains of Industry" some time ago. One of the directors asked: "Edison, how was it you were invited to dine with that crowd?" to which he replied without a second's hesitation, "Oh, I suppose it was to dilute the company." Readers of his recently published biography, "Edison: His Life and Inventions," will call to mind numerous incidents of his inexhaustible fund of humor and of the keenness of his wit. In fact, although some but his most intimate friends know it, Edison has a remarkable gift for repartee.

As is customary at this time of the year, a particularly strong assortment of

FRANK L. DYER DISCUSSES THE EDISON POLICY

An Important Paper Covering the Above Read by F. K. Dolbeer, Sales Manager of the Thos. A. Edison, Inc., at One of the Business Sessions of the Convention of the National Association of Typing Machine Jobbers Held in Milwaukee, Wis., Last Week.

At one of the business sessions of the National Association of Typing Machine Jobbers held in Milwaukee last week an important paper on "The Edison Policy," written by Frank L. Dyer, president of Thos. A. Edison, Inc., was read by F. K. Dolbeer, sales manager of the Edison concern. It sets forth the new move of the company in regard to their disc machine, and other matters in an interesting way, as follows:

"The first announcement to which attention should be called, is the introduction of a new record machine as a prediction, is the change of our corporate name, and the inclusion within our activities of a large and lucrative business in connection with moving pictures. The coupling of Mr. Edison's name with the company, now, we believe, an important move, because he stands to-day pre-eminent as a man who has accomplished wonders in the past, and who may be expected to accomplish even greater wonders in the future. The public realize this, and they know that in an active commercial life of upwards of forty years Mr. Edison has never handled them a gold-brick. His cement and storage battery enterprises, to which he devoted so much of his time during recent years, are now on a commercial basis, and he has, therefore, turned his almost undivided attention to the development and improvement of the phonograph, with which his name has so intimately connected.

Artistic Reproducing Disc Machine Designed. We have recognized that for some years past a demand has been gradually growing for phonographs outside of the field of popular amusement; that is, in the field of artistic reproduction. Robert G. Ingersoll divided music into three classes—that which appeals to the head, that which appeals to the heart and that which appeals to the heels. In the past the phonograph has largely appealed to the heart and to the heels, but we now recognize that it should make an appeal to the head. For the past two years we have been devoting much time and expense to the perfection of a disc machine designed especially to make this appeal, but which we do not anticipate will seriously displace our present machines and records in the special fields they have always filled.

It would have been a simple matter to have copied the design of our competitors, making only such changes and adapting such expedients as were necessary in view of patents, and in doing so we would not have been without precedent. We need only call your attention to the fact that probably the greatest invention in the phonograph art was the system originally introduced by us of selling goods under agreements to maintain prices. We have no fault to find that our methods have been copied, because if one method of doing business is desirable, it is well that such a method should be followed by all.

Mr. Edison Original in His Ideas.

Mr. Edison set his face like steel against copying any of the types or designs of our competitors, and has produced a new disc record lined on his heels that run back as far as 1878, when he took out a patent in England on the first disc phonograph ever made, and which, by the way, disclosed a double-sided record. This record is made of an exceptionally hard material, so that it may stand very rough usage, and the grooves are practically unwearable. A jewel stylus is used which does not require changing. Surface noises are reduced to a minimum. The record is rotated at a high surface speed, so that its perfection of detail is remarkable.

Notwithstanding this, by reason of the fineness of the record groove, a 10-inch record runs upward of five minutes, and a 12-inch record more than seven minutes—between one-third and one-half longer than any other disc record now made. Its tone is marvelously sweet and pleasing to the

ear, being entirely free from the harsh, strident, hoarse tones that are often noticed in reproduction. It is essentially an artistic record—one that makes its appeal to the artistic sense of the hearer, and which can be heard over and over again with undiminished pleasure. The records in question will be 10 and 12 inches in diameter, generally double-faced, although in the case of very expensive records they will probably be single-faced. It may be of interest to know that in the development of this record Mr. Edison constructed and tested about 3,000 separate reproducing machines.

New Record Ready for Fall Delivery.

Although we have not definitely settled upon the price, and while the records are considerably more expensive to make, are of superior quality, and run much longer than other disc records, yet we expect to be able to list them at prices and with such profits to the trade as will be entirely satisfactory. We confidently expect to have a fair size list of records ready for delivery in the fall, and the number will be added to as rapidly as notable merit a catalog of substantial size is received.

We recognize that the trade have looked forward with considerable interest to the introduction of this new disc record by us, and in some instances jobbers have expressed impatience at what was evidently thought were unnecessary delays. As they could, for one moment, appreciate the tremendous efforts and expense that are required to practically inaugurate a new industry they would realize that we have moved as rapidly as could be expected under the circumstances. It has come to our knowledge that in the case of a prominent typewriter company upwards of five years were spent in developing and introducing a new visible writing machine; and we regard the introduction and development of the new disc machine and records as a much more difficult task.

Two Types of Machines Preferred.

On the subject of disc machines we were strongly hopeful that by this fall we would be able to present to the trade at least five different types, but in this we have been disappointed. We shall, however, have a high class enclosed horn cabinet machine, similar in appearance to the Amberola, and we hope also to be able to offer a considerably cheaper machine in time for the holiday trade. The larger machine will represent the very highest class of finish, workmanship and material. It will be equipped with the finest motor ever put into a talking machine, and the horn will present a continuous passage from the reproducer through to its mouth, without any joints to give trouble or leakage, and interfere with the reproduction. It will be so arranged that sound boxes of varying degrees of volume can be used from a soft low tone, suitable for the home, to a louder tone of great carrying power.

Important contracts have been made with noted artists from the opera houses in London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Milan, as well as with some of the finest and best known orchestras in Europe. The trade need have no apprehensions, therefore, as to the character and advertising value of the records we propose putting out, and we believe our list will compare in these respects very favorably with that of any other company.

The introduction of the Edison disc machine and records will not be difficult, and in view of the fame and reputation behind the goods, and their intrinsic novelty and merit. Many dealers and users are anxiously awaiting the advent of this great musical instrument.

Improvements in Cylinder Outfits.

So much for the new disc product; and now taking up the cylinder business, this should have your thoughtful attention, because it is through

this line that a large majority of dealers will make their sales. We expect to materially improve our cylinder machines from time to time, and this fall many of the present models will be eliminated, and a smaller number of standard outfits will be listed, ranging from the Gem machine with straight horns, to the Ambrosia with concealed horns. This will eliminate many of the outliers which the trade have experienced in handling a larger number of outfits, each with different options, and will simplify the proposition very materially.

The improvements being made by us should clearly demonstrate our faith in the future of the cylindrical goods, as well as convince you that we do not in any way propose to lessen our efforts in promoting that line. We, therefore, urge most strongly upon jobbers not to diminish their efforts in pushing Edison cylinder phonographs and records. They are the machines which have always appealed to the working classes, and when the prosperity of the working man is re-established these machines will still appeal to him as strongly as ever. In fact, considering the country at large, they are now sold to a greater extent than any other type. Upwards of two millions of these machines sold by the Edison Co. alone are in the hands of the public, which insures the sale of records in large quantities by these dealers who are active and enthusiastic enough to go after the business.

Record Exchange Proposition Discussed.

Before leaving the subject of phonographs, it would seem well to refer to a matter that appears to be the cause of considerable anxiety to some of our jobbers, although entirely satisfactory to others. We have reference to the 10 per cent. record exchange, as announced in our bulletin of December 31, 1910. It would seem unnecessary to discuss the facts leading up to the exchange in question.

The plan, as is well known, was not arbitrarily put into operation, but was seriously and carefully considered and fully discussed, and it was approved and endorsed by several members of your executive committee and by numerous other jobbers. Every jobber to whom the plan was explained approved it in principle, although in two or three instances the claim was made that an allowance of 10 per cent. was not sufficient to the jobber and should be 15 per cent., the dealer to have an allowance of 10 per cent. This criticism was based on the fact that if dealers took advantage of the full 10 per cent. exchange the would return to the jobbers a larger number of records than the jobber would be privileged to return to us.

To this our reply was, that while in theory dealers would be in a position to return more records to jobbers than the jobbers could to us, and therefore the jobbers would be unable to reduce their stocks, yet we felt that the plan should be given a fair trial to ascertain whether or not dealers did return their full quota; and we further pointed out that jobbers had an opportunity to diminish their surplus stocks by obtaining credits on retail sales and on the establishment of new dealers. Therefore, the plan was tried, and, and even before any returns were received by us, pessimistic predictions were made by one or two jobbers, and the attempt was evidently made to start an active propaganda against the plan, but without success.

Disful Predictions Failed to Materialize.

Statistics were obtained by your secretary, and we also requested reports from the jobbers, which, when compared did not agree, nor could they be expected to agree, as they were secured at different times. However, the figures showed conclusively that in most cases the dealers were not fully availing themselves of the opportunity given them, so that most jobbers were benefitting to some extent. The results thus compiled were only approximate, as they did not cover a full exchange period, but they certainly do but indicate that the direful predictions originating from certain sources had materialized.

In any event we are satisfied that our exchange

introduction of the Victrola—are very flattering. Indeed, I will not expatiate further upon that point, but if our people will read carefully the printed matter that we send out, the various circulars and the "Voice of the Victor"—every word of them—they will get ideas therefrom and suggestions from other dealers which they could profitably emulate.

The Victor in the Public Schools.

I wish now to touch upon our "Public School Educational Department," to which we have been calling your attention for the last few months by various letters and circulars. Mrs. Clark, this department's head, has personally visited many of the large cities of America; is to-day in San Francisco, Cal., with a suite of exhibition rooms in the heart of the city, in the school supplies, in the St. Francis Hotel. The largest educational body in the world is meeting there at present. She is fully equipped to start effectively the influence of the Victor among thousands of the teachers there. She never fails to secure an audience of the most influential teachers of music wherever she goes.

There are 550,000 school rooms in America. There are thousands of graduates passing out into the world, every one of whom will have heard and have something to say about the Victor, if you assist to make our scheme a success. We have already mailed you circulars and literature telling you "how to do it" and "how not to do it"; what selections to play; what selections not to play (giving you the benefit of years of experience on the part of a public school music teacher. Your visit and our way of going about this would never fail. You cannot sell a public school teacher as you would sell a gentleman and lady in their parlor.

It is an influence on the talking machine which I should be pleased and expect to have our competitors emulate, and I should be glad to have competitive machines sold there as well, for if you can only realize what it means to have a talking machine made a part of the curriculum of the public schools, and made so by choice and love of the article, then one of the most important probabilities and possibilities that the future holds for the Victor, its distributors and dealers, will be realized. I will not hold you longer on that subject—it is a dream, but can be made real by the intelligent enterprise and physical hard work of our dealers.

Biggest Six Months to History of Victor Co.

We have just closed the biggest six months of our entire history—the first six months of 1911 having surpassed, by a very satisfactory percentage, the last six months of 1910. This is a gratifying situation, because mercantile affairs generally throughout the country, the first six months of this year, have not been booming. It seems the talking machine business has been especially blessed. The last six months of this year will surpass by far any other similar period.

I am sure all of you who are interested in the Victor, and have the Victor interests at heart, will stand loyally by us, read carefully our letters to you; consider our suggestions and weigh the justice of our requests on seemingly minor points. In return for which I promise you equal solicited interest in your affairs and the wisest direction of your policies of which our company is capable.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

New York Jobbers Settling Down to Work After Convention—Their Views.

After the Milwaukee convention the trade has once more settled down to regular routine. Those who were in attendance were pleased with many things they saw and heard there. Business is holding up quite well, and this week, with the return of bearable temperature, sales have taken on a spirit rather gratifying.

THE TALKING MACHINE TRADE—Continued.

The Columbia Phonograph Co., General, said: "To be sure summer cannot be regarded as an active season, but we are very well satisfied. We are busy with our fall plans, and expect to increase sales fully 70 if not 100 per cent."

J. Newcomb Blackman, president and general manager of the Blackman Talking Machine Co., 99 Chambers street, New York, said: "We are doing as well as could be expected at this time of year. Yes, I was pleased with the demonstration of the new Edison disc outfit. It has been greatly improved since I heard it first. Their new kinesiograph, or moving picture machine, to use it as interesting from a trade point of view, as the disc proposition. I believe it will be a good line for jobbers to handle."

New York Talking Machine Co., 81 Chambers street, New York, said: "Trade is holding up, and we have no reason whatever to complain. The fall looks fine to us."

ENJOY MRS. CLARK'S LECTURE.

The Talking Machine Dealers of San Francisco Enthusiastic Over Her Address.

(Special to The Review.)

San Francisco, N. J., July 15, 1911.

The appended telegram was just received by the Victor Co. from Sherman, Clay & Co., San Francisco, relative to the work Mrs. Clark is doing in that city, where, at the present time, the largest educational body in the world is in session. Mrs. Clark is demonstrating the Victor in connection with her department—the "Public School and Educational Department"—where pages are consumed—Japanese and Chinese girls—and they are advised are creating some sensation. The wire follows:

"The dealers of San Francisco and surrounding cities listened to-day to a very interesting two-hour lecture by Mrs. Clark. Her ideas and enthusiasm was most successfully communicated to all, and we are sanguine seed has been planted from which will spring a tree of success as great as the Sequoia Gigantea."

NEW CENTER OF POPULATION.

Census Bureau Locates it at Unionville, Ind.

(Special to The Review.)

Washington, D. C., July 15, 1911.

The center of population of the United States is 3 1/4 miles south of Unionville, Monroe County, Indiana, according to a Census Bureau announcement to-day. Since 1890, when it was six miles southeast of Columbus, Ind., it has moved 31 miles westward and seven-tenths of a mile northward. The westward movement was more than twice that of the 1890-1900 decade. This acceleration of the westward movement is attributed by census officials principally to the growth of the Pacific and the southwestern States.

The geographical center of the United States is in northern Kansas, so that the center of population, therefore, is about 550 miles east of the geographical center of the country.

INJUNCTION RESTRAINS PRICE CUTTING.

The American Graphophone Co. (Columbia Phonograph Co.) have secured a perpetual decree and injunctions against the Arnold Jewelry & Music Co., Ottumwa, Ia., for cutting prices. Another case of the same kind is that of D. Sowers & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., against whom a permanent restraining order was issued. The Columbia Co. are protecting their contract vigorously, and when evidence is secured the offenders are brought into the Federal courts, who have always granted the injunctions asked for promptly.

FOREIGN BRIEFS.

Abd al Aziz, Emperor of Morocco, Africa, according to recent advices, has ordered a roomful of talking machines for the entertainment of the inmates of his harem. They were purchased from the Gramophone Co., Ltd., of London. Russell Hunting, formerly of Russell Hunting & Co., London, Eng., is now with the recording department of Pathé Freres, Paris, France. He was formerly a partner with Louis S. Sterling, sales manager for the Columbia Phonograph Co., General, in Great Britain and Ireland.



SOME OF THE VISITING DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TALKING MACHINE JOBBERS.

Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1916. : 310

GEORGE W. LESLIE SINKING

N. Y. UTHALD (1978)

Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1916. 1031

Although the problem of straw milling, cheap power, drainage and transportation overcome, the next step needed is a system of reducing from six to ten tons of crude low-grade straw into one ton of commercial value without the losses incident in present-day milling methods. This is the feature that Mr. Edson will undertake in the near future, after which Mr. Edson and his associates will hold a great plough in this city, having direct connection with the new system undertaken by the Mississippi enterprise.

R. Y. THUMM, SUN 000000

William A. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Arnold, W. B. Churchyard, British Consul at Porto Rico; Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Mitchell, Mr. Albert C. Switzer, William Randolph Webb and Mr. and Mrs. Ramon Vidal.

SPECIAL NOTICES

N. Y. JOURNAL (1978)

Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1911. . . 113

CHALMERS-DUCAT

Aug. 03, 1911

EDISON SAYS HE
WILL LIVE TO BE 150Copyright by G. G. Bain.
THOMAS A. EDISON

Thomas A. Edison has not been abroad in twenty-two years. He started for Europe recently, expecting to be gone some time. He will meet his wife and daughter in London. For many years, Mr. Edison has spent his winters in Florida. But he joined his customary trip this year so he has taken the foreign journey instead. Just before his departure, Mr. Edison made the statement he planned and expected to live to be 150 years. He had work laid out for that far ahead.

Aug. 04, 1911

MR. CUSACK SIGNS
THREE-YEAR PACTIs Different, However, From
the Original Document

WHAT THE CHANGES ARE

resident D'Alessandro is Today: En-
deavouring to Get Other Quarry
Owners to Sign the Agreement—
Firm Wants Old Men Back.

Thomas M. Cusack, of the Spottis-
woode-Cusack Company, yesterday af-
ternoon signed the three-years agree-
ment with the Laborers' Union. "This
was after a conference between Mr.
Cusack and General President Dom-
estick D'Alessandro and representatives
of the Trades Council. This
morning, Mr. Cusack said he had
nothing to say when a reporter called
on him.

"The agreement signed by Mr. Cusack
and the Spottiswoode-Cusack Com-
pany is not exactly like the original
agreement which was signed by the
majority of the contractors. The origi-
nal agreement contained this clause:
"We further agree to employ all union
members of the I. B. L. and H. C.
Union of America, or men who signify
their intention to join the union."

This was stricken out and in its
place was substituted the following:
"And we further agree to give union
men the preference or men who agree
to join the said Laborers' Union."

"It is further agreed that we, the
undersigned contractors, shall have
the right and privilege of hiring men
not belonging to the Laborers' Union
only when the Laborers' Union
shall be unable to furnish us
with men at our request; said men to
join the said Laborers' Union."

Seventeen negroes were at work
this morning on the construction of
the new Edison laboratory, at Charles
street, near Ashland avenue, the con-
struction getting into serious shape fol-
lowing Mr. Edison's departure for
Europe. The agreement has been
made by the contractor with the union,
but the work is progressing very
rapidly.

Mr. Edison in the early part of July
saw the West Orange officers station-
ed at the works and asked the reason
for it. It was then that he learned
for the first time that a strike was in
progress. It was his wish that the
work be stopped until everything was
adjusted. It was said that Mr. Edi-
son does not believe in labor strikes.
He is making demands and he felt
that the company could hold out just
as long as the strikers.

Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1911. C. 100-1000

EDISON BETS POLITICIAN BOTTLE-OF CHOICE WINE

Great Inventor's Wager Causes Herman A. Metz to Cut
Hand While Attempting to Uncork Wine By Trick

Special Cable to "The Philadelphia Press,"
Overland, 1911, by the Press (and also)
Columbus, New York World.
Philadelphia, England, Aug. 5.—Former
Comptroller Herman A. Metz, came
where from his ocean liner with the
right hand bandaged as a result of an
experimental bet made with Thomas
Edison in the smoking-room of
the ship.

Edison, Metc, Comptroller Hewitt, Novell,
Henry Jarvis, Jr. Segram, Crum, W. R.
Whitcomb, Philadelphia, Ohio, and other
well-known New Yorkers, were discov-
ing and illustrating simple tricks with
models cut from "The Edison" and
tried the entertainment to see how
easy it was to remove a bottle of
wine by dropping it into the water
was on the floor. Edison bet Metz
the price of a bottle of wine if he
could not do it. Metz was and while repeating
the experiment the bottle broke and cut
a deep gash in his right hand, which
bled profusely.

Dr. O. M. Leiber, of New York, took
several stitches in it and Metz is all
right now, but will not have the use
of his hand for several days.
Edison played like a boy on the ship,
stating with the passengers, fight the
playing shuffleboard and later sold to
Metz—
"You see, I didn't try to kill you, or
I would have used electricity, as it's
more deadly than glass."

A "pilot fight" took place Saturday be-
tween two sets of amateur boxers, Ed-
ison, former Governor Herrick, of Ohio,
Secretary of the Navy Meyer, Mr.
Donnell, Harvard, Supreme Court Just-
ice Lehman, Rev. Father Walsh, King
Clark, E. L. Meyer's Secretary Adams
and President Brown, of the New York
Central, took more interest in the
fight. One of the women passengers
saw at the bridge and applauded the
boxers. One read a novel and another
crocheted, stopping only to applaud the
boxers in the first bout. There has
been a great deal of talk and the
only one who had stay at bridge.

First, Best and Largest.

INCORPORATED 1885.

For 08-09-1914

From the

NATIONAL PRESS
NEW YORK CITY
11 East 24th St.
INTELLIGENCE CO

From

Edison
7-9-11

his class.

MRS. EDISON IS SKEETER Foe

Wife of Inventor Gets Stove From
Board of Health to Banish Buz-
zards From Home Basement.

West Orange, N. J.—No matter how
mosquitoes do infect livestock park
again, as they have done every sum-
mer for the last 50 years, driving the
wealthy residents to other homes, the
wealth of Thomas A. Edison's house-
hold will have no part in the responsibility
for the visitation.

Mrs. Edison was the first to take ad-
vantage of the offer of the board of
health to loan fumigating stoves to
clear cellars of the threatening bus-
sards. She had it set up in the base-
ment of her house, shut all the doors
and windows tight and then began
dond to its destructive work.

The apparatus consists of an elec-
tric lamp, a box about the size of an
ordinary staxxip and a receptacle
for volatile, the name given to the
substance which does away with the
insects. The police will loan the appa-
ratus and the Women's Improvement
League will also aid those who are de-
sirous of helping rid the community of
the pest.

First, Best and Largest.

INCORPORATED 1885.

For 08-09-14

From the

NATIONAL PRESS
NEW YORK CITY
11 East 24th St.
INTELLIGENCE CO

From

Edison
7-9-11

In advance

Thomas A. Edison says he is taking
his first vacation in 22 years. He's
not much of an Outing Thomas.

Aug. 09, 1911

EDISON HUMILIATED BY STATESMEN IN BRITISH COMMONS

1078
American Inventor Holds Long
Reception in "Distinguished
Visitors' Gallery."

IS MUCH EMBARRASSED.

Declines to Visit Lords and
Declares Hereditary System
Should Go.

Copyright, 1911, by The Press Publishing Co.
(The New York World).
(Special Cable Received to The Evening World.)
London, Aug. 9.—During a brief stop
here last night on his way to France,
Thomas A. Edison was invited to the
British House of Commons by the leading
statesmen of Great Britain. The great
inventor was quite embarrassed by the
attention showered upon him and de-
clined an invitation to visit the House
of Lords to-day. At 3 o'clock this
morning Mr. Edison and his son
Charles left for Liverpool by motor in
route to join Mrs. Edison at Boulogne.
Mr. Edison and his son arrived in a
motor car from Liverpool this yesterday
evening and put up at the Carlton Hotel.
They were met there by Sir George
Croyden Marks, M. P., who handles Mr.
Edison's legal affairs in London. Upon
the invitation of Mr. Marks Mr. Edison
went to the House of Commons, where
an all night sitting had been planned
for the Tories for the furtherance of
their fight on the amendments to the
Lords' vote bill.

HOLDS RECEPTION IN VISITORS' GALLERY.

By direct order of the Speaker, Mr.
Edison was escorted to the distinguished
visitors' gallery, where he held an
impromptu reception, attended by the
big men of the House. Up to 1 o'clock
this morning, when the House arose,
a continuous procession of statesmen
passed Mr. Edison, congratulating him
on his achievements.

A souvenir of the occasion was pre-
sented to Mr. Edison in the shape of a
copy of a Parliament bill, signed by
Premier Asquith, Lloyd George, John
Baldwin, John Burns, T. P. O'Connor
and others. Lord Haldane and Lord
Bragg led a large delegation of dis-
tinguished members, who, after the
visitors' gallery when they heard Mr.
Edison was there.

The House proceeded to business this
afternoon, but Mr. Edison was greatly in-
terested in both divisions of the bill.
Said Mr. Edison: "I think it is high time that the
hereditary system in this country be
abolished."

When the House arose, Mr. Edison
was presented to the Speaker. His
plans precluded acceptance of the many
invitations extended.

Mrs. Edison has arranged the itiner-
ary of a motor trip through France,
beginning at Boulogne. All Mr. Edison
knows about it is that it avoids Paris
and other large cities. He will return
to London in six weeks.

EDISON HONORED BY THE BIG MEN OF PARLIAMENT

Great American Inventor Sur-
prised at Stupid Method
of Cooling House

ITAY PAY SAYS HE IS
LIKE BIG SCHOOLBOY



THOMAS A.
EDISON
PHOTO COURTESY
PUNCH DRUG

American Inventor Warmly Greeted by
Leaders of the British Parliament

London, Aug. 10.—Thomas A. Edison, while here was shown marked honor on all sides. His European agent, Mr. Cyprien Maritz, M. P., escorted him to the House of Commons, where, by the special order of Speaker Lowther, Mr. Edison occupied a place in the Distinguished Visitors' Gallery, and witnessed the session, but could not hear the speeches made up on the floor. The great American inventor was intensely curious about the representation of the leaders on both sides. He declared that Arthur Balfour, the Unionist leader, Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George, and Home Secretary Churchill all have strikingly intellectual heads. He said the whole of the session was a masterpiece of logic, and that between the two houses, in comparison to him and his thought it seemed that some sort of arbitration committee, on which could be no appointed to settle it. In addition, Mr. Edison is not back of a politician.

He felt the heat greatly in the House and expressed surprise that some cooling invention had not been adopted so that the members may work in comfort. When the cooling system was explained—sprays of ice water are played outside the window, and cold air is forced up through it, meeting on the floor—Mr. Edison opened his eyes in amazement, exclaiming incredulously:

"Well, do you tell me so? I could not have believed anything so stupid. He was taken on the terrace, where were several ministers and others seeking the refreshing air, and enjoyed himself."

There he met, among many other members of Great Britain, Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George, who told of Mr. Edison would invent some plan for getting blizzards quickly through the Channel.

"T. P. O'Connor was one of those who met Mr. Edison and afterward said: "He is like a big, unsophisticated fellow."

(Continued from First Page)

men, taking almost British interest in things familiar to ordinary men of the world. Indeed he is like a great schoolboy, asking questions and looking delighted with the most commonplace answers. The simplicity of his mind is a great help in his work.

THURSDAY, AUG. 10, 1917

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THOMAS A. EDISON LIONIZED.

British House of Commons Makes Much of Inventor.

London, Aug. 10.—During a brief stop here on his way to France Thomas A. Edison was lionized in the House of Commons by the leading statesmen of Great Britain.

The great inventor was quite embarrassed by the attention showered upon him and declined an invitation to visit the House of Lords.

A souvenir of the occasion was presented to Mr. Edison in the shape of a copy of a parliament bill signed by Premier Asquith, Lloyd George, John Balfour, John Hurley, T. P. O'Connor and others.

FREDK'SBURG, VA., FRIDAY (1917)

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FREDK'SBURG, VA., FRIDAY (1917)

THURSDAY, AUG. 10, 1917

His surprise was not shared by the British House of Commons, which was so interested in the inventor that it made a thorough investigation of the novel Edison administration.

EDISON LIONIZED BY COMMONS

Premier Holds Reception in Distinguished Visitors' Gallery.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—During a brief stop here on his way to France, Thomas A. Edison was lionized in the House of Commons by the leading statesmen of Great Britain.

The great inventor was quite embarrassed by the attention showered upon him and declined an invitation to visit the House of Lords today.

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August 12, 1911

EDISON PRICE CUTTER RESTRAINED.

(Special to the Review.)

(Special to the Star)

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 9, 1911.

Justice Denison, U. S. District Court, South District of Michigan, several divisions, in so far as they relate to application for a preliminary injunction, of *Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Orange, N. J.*, against the *late M. Smith Mercantile Co., of this city*, the order was issued. The Smith Co. is a department store and had acquired a quantity of Edison phonograph records from an insurance company, who had taken them over as fire salaried property. The records were stored in a warehouse in a dealer's place, the stock having been salaried downed. The defendant was not licensed, and offered the goods at a price of 25 cents each, 10 cents; a quantity of 25 cents. The court upheld the order, and the defendant was ordered to pay the costs of the suit. The court ruled that it made no difference how the goods had been acquired.

August 30, 1911

EDISON'S BIG CAMPAIGN.

During the Fall Months Will Be a Great One
—Much Interest Manifested in Their New
Disc Machines and Records.

The departments of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Orange, N. J., whose particular function is to originate and prepare the campaign of publicity, are working overtime these warm and sultry August days. The plant is also busily engaged in the manufacture of machines and records—cylinder and the new disc—against the great demand which will follow with the opening of fall trade. The new disc outfit and equipment is regarded by Edison dealers and jobbers as the one big thing of the year, and they are looking forward to spectacular sales of the goods as soon as they are placed on the market.

(NAME OF PAPER IS MISSING)

Tuesday, August 29, 1911

Edwards—Narrow Escape

It is the irony of fate that despite man's marvelous command of nature, material things sometimes show intrusability that involves man in disaster. The touring car in which Edison and his family were proceeding from Geneva to Interlaken got out of the chauffeur's control yesterday and came near plunging down an Alpine precipice. Fortunately the chauffeur had presence of mind sufficient to use the steering gear in such a manner as to prevent the backward descending car from going over the edge of the cliff.

of the still. "I am not the sort of person who is narrowly concerned with saving the question," he said. It has been, indeed, the same line of conversation in August, when Colonel Roosevelt, the President of the United States, was in the city. "I am not the sort of person who is narrowly concerned with saving the question," he said. It has been, indeed, the same line of conversation in August, when Colonel Roosevelt, the President of the United States, was in the city. "I am not the sort of person who is narrowly concerned with saving the question," he said. It has been, indeed, the same line of conversation in August, when Colonel Roosevelt, the President of the United States, was in the city.

However, "a miss is an' good an' a mile," and "all's well that ends well," and no one of the Edison party was in the slightest degree hurt, and no doubt the journey is refreshing the body and spirit of the inventor, and when he returns from it he will be, more than ever, imbued with his devoted devotion to useful work.

NEW YORK (NY) WORLD

AUG. 10, 1911

NEW YORK TO BE A BRIGHTER PARIS, SO EDISON THINKS

Inventor Looks French Capital
Over and Declares This City
Soon Will Eclipse It, as
Metropolis of Pleasure.

CLIMPS ELYSEES TWILIGHT
COMPARED WITH BROADWAY.

Predicts Cities Made Magical by
Electricity and Vogue of
Speaking, Moving Pictures.

COPYRIGHT, 1911, BY THE PRESS PUBLISHING CO.
(The New York World).
(Special Cable Dispatch to The World).
PARIS, AUG. 10.—"The Champs
Elysees, the most famous thoroughfare
of Paris, which, of all streets in this so-
called 'city of light' is most brilliantly
illuminated, is dull as twilight com-
pared with New York's 'Great White
Way.'"

So THOMAS A. Edison summed up for
The World, one of the impressions he
has formed in Paris, which he visits
again after a quarter of a century.

Mr. Edison was talkative on the sub-
ject of the lighting of this city. Evi-
dently he had expected to find here
something of the realization of his ideal
of the illumination of a great city at
night, as recently he was disappointed.

"Will be surprised by New York,"
"Paris needs twice as much illumina-
tion as has now," said he. "Every-
where there should be an electric arc
light, the most effective means of ex-
terior illumination, in my opinion. Here,
instead of arc lights, you find incandes-
cent lamps, and even gas lights burning
to attract people into theatres, restau-
rants and other places of amusement."

"And I think, after my first usually
frustrating glimpse of Paris, that this
capital will soon be eclipsed by our
own New York as the world's metropo-
lis of pleasure. New York, of course,
which Paris can boast, but the inventive
mind is 'superlatively American.' The
'world-city' of amusement-recreation will
turn out very before long, not to be

our historical monuments, but because
no one doubts novelty is pleasure-
seekers that they will enjoy."

Parasols Menage Cities.
Mr. Edison's line first trifled, in
his mind's eye he saw many, many in-
ventions that afford amusement, con-
venience, comfort to the public. Inap-
propriately, in plain English, without using
technical terms, he referred briefly to
pleasure theatres where figures moving
as in life speak, where the discus-
sion and the photographic operate ar-
chaeologically. He spoke too of music
cities where electricity plays the great
part in furnishing amusement for the
masses.

And Mr. Edison saw even farther
ahead, for he said:

"Why should people be content to go
to theatres to see painted actors play
before painted scenery when the day is
at hand when they will hear the human
voice perfectly reproduced and see men
and women moving as in life with na-
ture's real scenery around them."

To be installed in schools.
Mr. Edison, always talking rapidly,
went on to profess that the day will
come when pupils in schools will re-
ceive an ideal education by means of
moving pictures from nature explained
by lectures by the most eminent teach-
ers delivered by phonographs with
perfect elocution.

But if Paris has disappointed Edison
as a famous "city of light," he has
been completely won over by the ex-
cellence of the French bread. At most
of the hotels where Edison has put up
in France his famous hat directed
him, and this is particularly so at the
Aigle d'Or hotel, where he is stopping
here. Every effort is made to please
the American inventor, who is recog-
nized as a most distinguished guest.
But Edison is a thorn in the side of the
French chefs, for he will have none of
their fancy dishes, preferring to live in
simplest Spartan simplicity as for as his
food is concerned. The French bread,
however, has won his most enthusi-
astic praise.

Our Bread Too White.
"I expect to live in Europe almost
on bread alone," he said to The World
correspondent this afternoon. "They
eat wheat over here about their bread
than we are, for they do not do as we
do, and sacrifice the nutritive quality
of the bread to make it dazzlingly white
in appearance. China learned this lesson
long ago; the mandarins had their
rice polished to snowy whiteness, re-
moving the exterior of the brand, but
presently the mandarins began to die
of heart-ache, a disease which is still
prevalent in the Orient. Investigation
proved that this disease is prevented
and even cured by the very exterior of
the rice which had been so carefully
removed to give it a more attractive
appearance."

"We in America are too fond of hav-
ing our bread snowy white but the re-
moval of the exterior of grain al-
ways its balance as a food product
and even breeds disease."
Edison drove around Paris today re-
calling the scenes with which he was
familiar twenty-five years ago. Out-
sight, for the most part, have greatly
changed, except in the older quarters,
such as the Latin quarter, with which
he had frankly delighted. He drove up
the Boulevard Saint Michel, dear to the
heart of every student; as passed by
the Odéon, "arrested" which "hazy" scenes
of "Tilly" were written; he looked into
the Luxembourg gardens, one of the most
beautiful spots in Paris and one which
has preserved its character from the
alien days, but he entered no museum,
reserving that pleasure for another day.

"He was accompanied on his drive by a
business friend, Mr. Blondin, head of the
Cluson Company, manufacturers of el-
ectrical home for automobiles. Mr. Ed-
ison dined to-night at one of the restau-
rants on the boulevard, but he did not
eat there not because of the fame of
his chef, who is known to all Paris, but
because he wanted to get out under the
trees where it was cool and where he
could see the stars."
But Mr. Edison is not suffering from
the heat, as everybody else is here.
"I like hot weather," he said. "I am
perfectly happy when the thermometer
is at 90°."

4-17200000, En., Tolingwa 63 402

Sunday, Aug. 19, 1911. 7:45 AM

NOT SO NOVEL

[illegible]

A merger of all the independent steel companies is abandoned but we have better prospects of Mr.

EDISON TAKES ISSUE WITH T. R.

**Says French Are Wise in
Contenting Themselves
With Few Children**

FRANCE IS SUPERIOR

**Inventor Likes Country and
Believes Its Citizenship
Is Strong**

Special to The Telegraph

Parla, Aug. 19.—The...

Paris, Aug. 12.—Thomas A. Edison has arrived at the Hotel Majestic, coming from Tours la, his rooster meter. He complained good-naturedly, when asked for his impressions of France, that he had hardly been given enough time to form any.

"Yes, France is a fine country," said I, "but I see no reason for the unfavorable criticism of its conditions of which you now hear so much," he said. "The peasants are healthy and happy, and especially generous in making most of their tiny little land. In one small farm I counted no less than seven different kinds of crops. French bread is particularly good, and French milk is more nutritious than American milk; moreover, I've grown so fond of it I stop eating frequently through the unpunctuated peasants' houses that I intend to move mostly on it while in France."

Takes Issue With Roosevelt

[illegible]

Mr. Edwin Not Linn
By Associated Press
Ordnance, N. J., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Thomas
A. Edison, wife of the inventor, is here
indicated in dispatches received here
from the West last night. On the com-
munications received here, she is at the present time
her husband in Europe.

Women May Hang

to him, recalls the fact that the scientist who made the first headlamp in the solution of the mystery electricity—and it is still a mystery—Benjamin Franklin, was homo in France during his lifetime, an older American have Washington partly because of his scientific attainments. We do not see yet fully appreciate Edison, despite the fact that Edison on every hand of his many contributions to human welfare. Edison represents a new type of greatness. He is not interested in the power of war, of politics or adventure, but probably, no man in history has given such an impulse to the world's scientific progress. Edison says he will live to be 100 years old. Let us hope that in the in other realms of contact, we may, Edison will achieve his ambition. Probably there is not in the world at this time a more valuable human life than that of the genius who is dominated by the passion for scientific discovery.

LAWRENCE (WA)

TELEGRAM

Mon. Aug. 21, 1911

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1911

THE UNIVERSAL GENIUS.

God isn't the way in which he manifests the zenith in any line of human endeavor impresses us. We have unconsciously an idea that his solution on anything under the sun must be of great value whereas in reality it is probably of little value outside of his own particular line.

Edison is undoubtedly our greatest inventive genius. He is rightly called the "Wizard of Menlo Park," which applied in connection with his work in electricity. But it is almost the striking a dignified old man of all his clothes and driving him about through a crowded city street to quote Edison's views on art, on historic buildings, on the learning of the middle ages, and other capable subjects as since "The Paper Inventor" who caught him in Paris has done the deplorable of the readers of our American Sunday papers.

Edison as an inventor is impressive. Edison as an art critic is ridiculous.

PORTLAND (OR)

TELEGRAM

Aug. 22, 1911

DISPUTES EDISON ON FRENCH BREAD

Portland Woman - Forgets Trumps, but Defends American Staff of Life.

"So Thomas A. Edison thinks French bread is the most delicious in the world, but I don't. Well, he is welcome to his French bread, but good old American staff-of-life is good enough for me. I'll never forget my first experience with French bread. 'Say, Ed, this is the year too! I never did remember the run of the world. That's really funny.' 'Well,' he was saying, the first experience I had with French bread—Oh, please, I thought Jack had been played—was the morning after I got into Paris. I had come down on a late train from Boston, and the next morning went into the dining-room for a simple breakfast of rolls and coffee. 'I had always heard so much about the French breakfast rolls that my mouth just watered over the prospect I was flabbed by some of those delicious crisp little rolls. There, partner, I salute your head, wasn't I good to remember?' The dining-room was very imposing with dozens of officious waiters and a pompous head waiter that waved me to a cozy little table—oh, I love my order. The rolls and coffee came I reached eagerly for one of the crisp brown rolls, opened it, and what do you think I found?"

No, it wasn't a diamond ring. Puss Ahem. But as you lived and I am just a nature-facture either, it was a g-o-n-e, b-l-o-g, e-e-h, suckermilk. You it was. "What did I do?"

Well, I called that head waiter over to me and although my beardless-chin French was rather lame and halting, I gave enough good vigorous English words to keep me going—and well, I guess he knew what I thought of his old French rolls before I got through. Delishious, humph!"

But that wasn't the end of my French bread experience. I didn't stay very long at that hotel. It was getting toward the end of my trip and I hadn't enough money to live in hotels off the Champs Elysees so I followed some student friends over to a pension in the Latin Quarter on Boulevard Montparnasse. One day, one of those dressy, red, sloppy duds, whom I never saw again in the quarter are more than comely filthy, I had been looking out of the window for some selected watching a particularly dirty and glib old woman whose costume it was to avoid the pouring water from the street into the gutter. I followed the stream, into the cesspools. "You know the type of the French woman? Well, she is the most unclean and forlorn-looking creature to be found. Her dirty, olive-like beauty that manipulates the bread and a sort of fascination for me. All of a sudden I never her dart forward into the middle of the street. A baker's delivery boy who was holding a huge basket of those huge French loaves of bread, that met with an accident, sprinkling an unclean piece in the pavement, several of the loaves, which were piled up like a much-curved one on his basket, had all slipped away and lying in the midst of all that unappetizing filth of old street dirt. What did that stout swagman do, true to his sense of French economy, which wastes nothing, but runs over any pick up any of those loaves of bread with his grimy hands, placing them back with the stolen loaves, the boy exclaiming: 'He then went on his way to deliver his bread. You can better believe that I did not touch any bread for a straight week. Like enough that same baker-filth was found for the shop where Miss Marjorie bought some. Do you wonder that I can't connect with the 'Wizard'? Is it my dear?"

HOLYOKE (MA)

TRANSCRIPT

Mon. Aug. 28, 1911

Thomas A. Edison is true to his training with him while visiting the wonder of Europe. I was looking at the statue of the eternal glow on the side of Mt. Blane yesterday and really got his message forward in the "Wizard of Menlo Park." He asked, "Why isn't an anti-lamp Bulbless turn all that water power, this mechanical or better electrical energy? That stream there, could develop 500 horse power at Chongale, 'What is new I look at life from a practical point of view," he explained, and I guess that is why my feelings about it are out of common with most people. I allow, for the question of sentiment in the natural relations in life, for instance when work is over, for family life and so on, but I make an allowance for sentiment in the natural dealings with the world. Government, for instance, just about business concerns. That is why I improve the action of the English government in the recent strike. They have been slow to perform in some degree. But, as I later told you, the strike would be settled for the benefit of the world. I am a human nature, especially in the working class, and the working class lived a little while of working two weeks of over and then that is what those railroad strikers have been wanting and you will see that in the end of that time they will be exactly back to work. That is the end of the greatest evils in life. You can talk about any kind of a strike, but I don't."

LOS ANGELES (CA) 7

Thurs. Aug. 24,

1911

MRS. EDISON IS SAFE IN EUROPE

Curious Mistake Leads to the Statement That Inventor's Wife Is Lost.

Famous American Family Is on a Tour of Europe.

in Auto.

BRIDGE, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, wife of the inventor, is not lost somewhere in the heart of the matter in dispatches received here from the West and Italy, and in Europe.

The statement was made today by a representative of Edison, who explained further that Mrs. Edison, her daughter Gladstone and her son, Thomas Edison, and his son, Charles, were with her, and that the family is now on an automobile tour of France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Germany.

The erroneous statements concerning Mrs. Edison's whereabouts were attributed to mistaken identity.

WITTEN RECEIVED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Levin Miller, mother of Mrs. Thomas Edison, wife of the inventor, received by a letter from the inventor in Paris, France, which clears up Mrs. Edison's supposed disappearance. The statement was caused by the inability of the Western Union to locate her and turn a profit.

EDISON SAYS SCIENTISTS ARE TRYING FOR IT.

Which Thomas A. Edison recently made his ocean trip on the Mauretania to England, some of the passengers succeeded in getting him into conversation, and one of the things which the inventor told his questioners, made them feel rather uneasy. Edison predicted the making of gold "dirt cheap" and that this would hurt all those who stipulated in their contracts to be paid in gold.

Some of us on board questioned Edison about his recent statements with regard to the possibility of manufacturing gold. "Only a matter of time," he replied. "The discovery of a proper combination and treatment of metal is bound to come soon; it may arrive tomorrow," and the wisest looked mysterious and then laughed heartily. "It makes some of you good bugs shake a little, doesn't it? But scientists all over the world are working at metal combinations and the crucible may bring something new and there is what about the possibility of contracting for the gold coin of standard weight and standard? Supposing the railroad suddenly became able to pay their bonds in gold which they know how to manufacture at a cost of only \$5 a ton? Mark my words, it will come."

The flying machine Edison predicts the greatest future, but he seems to think that there will be many improvements before it can rival the airplane or motor power. The subject was discussed in the smoking room the night prior to the Mourner's procession, and Mr. Edison said that the secret will be wrested from nature motions of certain flying insects rather than of birds; and that the first passenger carrying plane will fly at a speed of 100 miles an hour, will be the general means of travel. "The earth," however, will be high seas, and the world will be a vast plain everywhere. As for agricultural implements, there indeed there is going to be a revolution! The farmer will no longer need man and great fortune out of the manufacture and invention of all manner of farming machinery. He never has made it in three days.

"We are only at the beginning of success," said Edison, throwing away his hat with a clear and lighting a fresh one. "Nature's doors are just opening after a mighty pushing on our part. This century will see as many hat inventions as the last century saw. What good is a hat, Victor, was a girl who was a steam, where was electricity? They both appear to be a matter of course to us now. Perhaps some wizard, and they coil me, foreboded it all in them in those days. There have been men who think; and there have been men who go it blind. It takes to be sure and courtesies by patiently overcoming ridicule and the hundred odd one obstacles which always confront progress."

STOCKTON, N. Y., 1942 (1941)

Wednesday, Aug. 23, 1917, 12:15 PM

Not long ago there was a man, of whom
was said, he made \$20,000 a year in
selling city advertising in unpropor-
tionate city advertising in unpropor-
tional positions, as shown on Assembly Invest-
ment struck down by failed away, over-
to be heard of more.

Edison is delighted with the wise dis-
tribution of force and is surprised to find
so much work done in country where
every other day is a holiday. He is
learning with surprise that in some parts
of the world people regard idleness as
a safe outlet for worry.

"Mona Lisa." Leonardo Da Vinci's fa-

August 24, 1911

MRS. EDISON CAN'T BE FOUND

**American Inventor in Paris Unable to
Locate Wife, Who Is Travelling
in West.**

Vigorous efforts on the part of the Michigan Central officials to locate Mrs. Edison have failed. The passenger department of the "See" road was impertinently told to aid in the search.

Vigorous efforts on the part of the Michigan Central officials to locate Mrs. Edison have failed. The passenger department of the "See" road was imperturbed to aid in the search.

AKRON (OH) JOURNAL

August 24, 1911

DENY MRS. EDISON HAS DISAPPEARED

Akron Relatives Say She Is in Europe With Inventor Husband

Deals of the report, that Mrs. Thomas A. Edison is missing is issued from her parental home in Akron, Mrs. Edison being the daughter of Mrs. Mary V. Miller of Oak Place. A telephone message from the Miller home this morning stated that a letter from Mrs. Edison, while in Europe, was received in the city only yesterday.

The report was based on the allegation that Mrs. Edison had gone to the Pacific coast, leaving a forwarding address with a passenger or friend of the Michigan Central railroad. According to the report, mail forwarded to Mrs. Edison had been returned from the west marked "Not home."

According to advices from the Miller home, Mrs. Edison has joined her husband in Europe and the mystery existed only for those who are not members of the family.

Thursday, August 24, 1911

Wife of T. A. Edison
Fails to Claim Mail;
Search is Instituted

Letters from Inventor to Paris Re-
turned Marked "Not Here" and
Efforts to Find Woman Fail.

[illegible]

EASTON (PA) FREE PRESS

Thursday, August 24, 1911

Associated Press. To date in this press.
Orange, N. J., Aug. 24.—Mr. Thomas
S. Edison, wife of the inventor, is not
lost anywhere on the Pacific, as in-
dicated in dispatches received here from
the West last night. On the contrary,
she is at the present time with her hus-
band in Europe.

The following article, which the above photo is incorrect, appeared in *the Minneapolis Daily*.

While Thomas Edison, the American inventor, is discussing aviation with scientists at the Minnesota State Fair, the Minnesota State Fair is discussing aviation with scientists at the Minnesota State Fair.

Edison, who is visiting the fair to promote his new invention, the "Edison Electric Light," is being shown around the fair grounds by a group of scientists who are interested in his work.

The fair is being held at the Minnesota State Fairgrounds, and is open to the public. The fair is a great success, and is attracting a large number of visitors.

The fair is a great success, and is attracting a large number of visitors.

A few days ago mail in bundles began to return to the company's office in Detroit, marked "Not here."

Efforts on the part of Michigan Central officials to find Mrs. Edison have failed. On Wednesday the passenger department of the "Go." road was instructed to find the wife of the inventor.

Thursday, August 24, 1911

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison
Not Lost Nor Missing

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 24.—Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, wife of the inventor, is not "lost" somewhere on the Pacific, as indicated in dispatches received here from the west last night. On the contrary, she is at the present time with her husband in Europe. This statement was made today by a representative of Mr. Edison, who said the Edisons are now on an automobile tour. The statements concerning Mrs. Edison's whereabouts are ascribed to mistaken identity.

ST. PAUL (MN) DISPATCH

Wednesday, August 23, 1911

EDISON SEEKS HIS WIFE.
American Inventor Cables to Sweden
Officials in Minneapolis.

While Thomas Edison, the American inventor, is discussing aviation with scientists in Paris, Twin City officials of the Soo road are searching for Mr. Thomas Edison.

The great scientist and inventor wants to communicate with his wife and the letters that he has sent from the French capital to Detroit, Mich., where Mrs. Edison has been visiting, have not reached her.

Today the passenger department of the Holy road was impounded to forestall Mrs. Edison. The best that the officials could do was to wire her to send the meagre information that was somewhere between Banff and Minneapolis. Officials at Winnipeg will be told to keep a look-out for her arrival so that the inventors from the inventor may be delivered without further delay.

Salazar, exiles, flat rights and orators and propagandists have been cultivating the passions of the lower house of the Austria-Hungarian parliament, Herr Sylvester, president of the house, who has been attracting attention by an attack upon England, which he inferentially hit at Germany. Herr Sylvester characterizes England as a "barbarian" interfering with others' affairs in the Adriatic, and advocates a close alliance between Hungary and Germany, which would give Hungary a powerful ally.

This speech raised a storm of disapproval in Germany, which, if such a plan were carried out, would mean the complete extinction of the race which has flourished out of the race which flourished in Morocco, and would be of service to the unscrupulous foreigner of forming an alliance with the hotbed of the East.

NEW YORK (NY) WORLD

AUG. 29, 1911

EDISON PARTY ON VERY EDGE OF AN ALPINE ABYSS

Auto Speeded Up Wrong Hill,
and in Turning Skidded
Down Steep Incline To-
ward a Precipice.

INVENTOR SAW A JOKE IN
BEING PULLED OUT BY OXEN.

After That He Found the Scenery
So Sublime He Let the Car
Run More Slowly.

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Special Cable Dispatch to The World.

INTERLAKEN, Switzerland, Aug. 28.—Thomas A. Edison arrived here this evening after the most exciting experience of his foreign tour, in which the inventor and his family narrowly escaped being dashed to death over an Alpine precipice.

On the way from Geneva the party lunched at Evian-les-Bains and then resumed the journey to Interlaken. The route they took passes through some of the grandest mountain scenery in Switzerland.

Near the little village of Torgny the car was mounting a steep hill at high speed. Half way up the driver discovered that he had made a mistake in the route. The road was narrow, but he attempted to turn around. The car skidded backward down a steep incline off the road in the direction of a neighboring abyss. The driver tried to gallop back to the road, but only succeeded in firing the rear wheels in such a position that the machine was arrested on the very edge of a precipice with a section of dry feet in a torrent below.

When shaken up by the postmaster's escape, the party alighted and waited while aid was summoned to drag the car out of the soft mud in which it was imbedded. A neighboring farm supplied a team of oxen and after considerable tugging the machine gained a place of security.

After satisfying himself that the landing effect Mr. Edison declared that it needed much, to the fun of the trip that he had to supply such primitive power as a yoke of oxen to get him out of a dilemma.

After an hour's delay the party started on the way to Interlaken, but at moderate speed, the inventor counting to slack up on the ground that the scenery deserved more leisurely notice. "It is the finest mountain panorama we have yet seen in our European travels," he declared enthusiastically. "It is the first that has come up to my own expectations."

During a halt at Thun-les-Bains, on the south shore of the lake of Geneva west of Evian-les-Bains, Mr. Edison declared himself in favor of reciprocity between the United States and Canada. He read in a morning newspaper that Premier Laurier had announced that he will refuse from public life if Canada votes against reciprocity.

Far from reciprocity with Canada, Edison seemed to be as critical as trade between the two countries. "Mr. Edison declared: "We are one people, we speak the same language, we have the same life and eventually we must become one."

Mr. Edison has great faith in the Anglo-Saxon race as the highest and the force in civilization.

"Did I tell you," he asked The World correspondent, "of the long test previous the relative degree of mentality in peoples? Well, there is an intricate weaving machine, so perfect in operation as to only require the general supervision of one man. Now, it has been demonstrated that an American can guard sixteen such machines, an Englishman twelve, a German ten, an Italian eight and a Chinaman merely three. That is how to rate the degrees of brains in different peoples. The test is scientifically accurate."

American Brains the Quickest.

"It shows that we have the quickest brains going. We are natural inventors. The world owes its practical advances to us. California is particularly wonderful. The people of that State are extraordinary. What an influence a particular locality has on the inhabitants, especially where they're planners. The Californians are the only men the Swiss could teach nothing in applying water-power."

Next to us the English have the best practical brains. I like the English. I admire their institutions and acknowledge the country is run. But the trouble with them is that they are lazy. Imagine our business men dropping work to get out of an afternoon to play golf and other games. The English talk of saving time, but the real reason they take so much exercise is that their employers have to work off all the beef and porter they consume."

"I have a great deal of talk about their chauvinism and desire for British industry for the British people. But I notice that when they can buy goods in America cheaper than in Glasgow patriotism doesn't prevent them saving their shillings."

"The French are a native people, perhaps, as saving as any in the world. Their virtues are sadly mixed up with their vices. They have virtues, but they have in put the money out at foreign interest. Land investment with them is practically nil. Going through that country I was struck with the lack of any new buildings going up. With them it is a case of 'construction account closed,' as we say in America."

HOLLAND'S LETTER.

INTERVIEW OF THOMAS EDISON WITH LONDON
NEWSPAPER MEN REVEALED LITTLE HE
HAB NOT ALREADY ANNOUNCED HERE.

*Indicates That He Has Abandoned All Idea of Extracting
Gold From the Ocean or Black Sands of the Ameri-
can Coast—Declares That Day of Steam
Power Is Nearly Over and Electricity
Will Completely Supplant Steam
as a Commercial Force
in the Near Future.*

Soon after Thomas A. Edison's arrival in London he stated, for any one who has the characteristic manner with some of the London newspaper writers and made several predictions which apparently have caused some cynical and incredulous comment in Great Britain. "Nothing," he was quoted as having said in England, "contained any new view or any prediction which he has not heretofore been quoted as having expressed for publication in American newspapers. Apparently, however, he has abandoned all idea of extracting gold either from the ocean or from the black sands which are found in various straits along the American coast and especially along the Long Island coast.

Some years ago Edison was fully persuaded that these black sands, which careful analysis has shown to contain gold, might be so collected and chemically treated as to extract the gold to commercial advantage, but upon further experiment he discovered that what had been a theory with him was after all no more than a hypothesis, for he had omitted to reckon with one factor, namely, the effect of tide and storm upon the auriferous sands. His own experiment upon the Long Island shore came to nothing because of a severe storm which in a single night swept away the sands, and where the heavy deposits had been at the time when he set up his temporary sanctuaries there was nothing but ocean. So, also, Edison found that, while it was practicable from the point of view of physics or chemistry to extract gold from the ocean, nevertheless there is no known solvent or any other factor of chemistry or physics which will make it possible to absorb gold from the ocean to commercial advantage.

Furthermore at the time when Edison was seriously contemplating exhaustive experiments with the auriferous sands of the American coast, the discovery was made that one of the cheapest of chemical products, namely cyanide of potassium, could be so utilized in the treatment of very low grade gold ore as to make it of commercial advantage to mine very lean ore. And at that time there were discoveries of vast deposits of low grade gold ore capable of treatment by the cyanide process so that a reasonable profit would be yielded to the miners.

For this reason Edison abandoned his plans to experiment with auriferous sands. It was in 1866, very early in his experience, that he discovered that which he termed his "successful apparatus for mining magnetic iron ore in the mountains of New Jersey. He gave nearly ten years of concentrated thought to perfecting this apparatus and he expended in the work almost all the capital which his invention of the incandescent lamp had brought him. And when the work was done and the apparatus set up, he abandoned the prospect simply because there had been discovered in the Northwest vast deposits of this kind of iron ore which could be mined and marketed at a price which would make his own product unsellable. Edison, however, has always been convinced that chemistry and physics would ultimately point the way to the manufacture of gold by artificial means, and that is now deemed possible by Sir William Ramsay. It must have been a shock to those whose daily life is with the great gold merchants of the world in London to learn that Edison predicts that some day gold will be daily artificially made through combinations of metals; in other words, that the philosopher's stone will at last have been discovered. It might have added, however, that as long as the world's production of gold is maintained at the present rate of between four hundred millions and five hundred millions a year there is little danger of competition from any discovery by the magicians of the laboratory.

After all, the most important of the communications Edison made for publication in London was his blunt statement that the day of steam power is about ended, and that the time is near at hand when electricity will be completely supplant steam as a commercial factor.

In saying this, Edison merely supplements or echoes what many American railway managers have recently asserted. George Westinghouse said in a public address last spring that in the course of a few years electricity will have supplanted steam as a motive power upon a majority of the railroads of the United States. Edison personated that electricity will be utilized to operate all apparatus, even that employed by American farmers. He speaks of a storage battery, but he must have known that in a laboratory in this city, and in one, at least, in Europe, great and of science are apprehending, as they believe, the solution of a stupendous, awe-inspiring problem, the solution of the storage battery.

Dr. Peter Cooper Hewitt, while making experiments connected with his invention of the mercury vapor lamp, discovered a hitherto unsuspected law of electric physics, so to call it. Lord Kelvin, at the time of his last visit to the United States, spoke of this discovery with amazement, intimating that it might lead into the wonderlands of achievements and saying that he wished his friend Hewitt were here to study this discovery. For it seems to point to a much wider, possibly exclusive, use of the principle upon which the wireless telegraph is operated. If this discovery leads to the point which Mr. Westinghouse and Dr. Hewitt suspect it will lead to, then one great central power station may be so utilized that from it, through the mere adjustment of apparatus, may be obtained the power which will drive every commercial engine, light the street lights and drive the trolley cars. Furthermore, there are some indications that this principle, when fully grasped and brought under control by apparatus, could furnish the energy which would destroy the most powerful battleship by the simple adjustment of the key-like that used by wireless operators, make the aerial telephone a commercial possibility, enable the farmer upon the prairie to operate his harvester without any storage battery and furnish those who are mastering the air the power with which to drive their engines.

Mr. Westinghouse is so confident that Dr. Hewitt's discovery is to lead to revolutionary utilization of electricity, from the commercial point of view, that he ventured to make the prediction in an address which he delivered before the Southern Business Congress at Atlanta in the spring of last year.

In this city there are several banks which have made use of electricity in such manner as to gain instant communication between the president's office and any department of the bank simply by touching a knob and then talking; the conversation being carried on in the ordinary tone of voice. The brilliant young electric engineer, Keesler, who recently died after an operation for appendicitis, utilized electricity for the operation of an automatic reverse motor by means of which the signature of a steamer could be operated both forward and backward by a simple touch of the finger. And it was in recognition of that great service which his revolutionary sentimentality and money-making manufacture of the corporation by which Keesler was employed, that the mortgage upon the house Keesler had bought, paying a little cash, and also possessed his widow with \$100 a month.—HOLLAND.

THE AMERICAN IS THE WORLD TYPE

Thomas Edison Declares That 'Out of the Mixture of Races and the Conditions of Life in This Country Will Come the Great Representative Race of Mankind'



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Within the course of the next few generations, by the year 2000 possibly, the American will be the intellectual and physical world type. Nature herself has this work in hand. The subject has little to do with any other than the fostering of life until her mission is accomplished. The son of Uncle Sam to this quality belongs.

Thomas A. Edison makes this prophecy in his masterly language. Freedom of American Academics, adventures of the simple life, scientific production of peace of health, economic crisis, the fact of race, all in the hands of nature. But the trail of the American organism has the most possible state of development. Free - this individual life grows, through his being thousands of years ago, the human inventor takes the conditions of the present day American, explains why he and his kind do better than - adapt himself to modern conditions. An eye other race of man on his side will have, by the more progress of a new nation, will find the perfect.

Edison's program, he terms the modern of human progress, who will overcome all dangers to his growth and will not only assume pre-eminence over other races in the world, but will enjoy a doubled span of life and unlimited opportunities for sustenance.

It is not difficult to see the extent of the physical and moral degradation of the negro race. The negro is not only a physical and moral slave, but he is also a social and political slave. He is a slave in every sense of the word. He is a slave in the sense that he is not free to move, to work, to live, or to die as he pleases. He is a slave in the sense that he is not free to think, to feel, or to act as he chooses. He is a slave in the sense that he is not free to be a man, but only a thing.

The American will ultimately select the method and physical ideal. The negro is not a physical and moral slave, but he is also a social and political slave. He is a slave in every sense of the word. He is a slave in the sense that he is not free to move, to work, to live, or to die as he pleases. He is a slave in the sense that he is not free to think, to feel, or to act as he chooses. He is a slave in the sense that he is not free to be a man, but only a thing.

I had Mr. Thomas A. Miles to define the American ideal, which he had made very different and more advanced than those of other nations, and he told me that while the negro is a slave, he is also a man. He is a man in the sense that he has a soul, a mind, and a body. He is a man in the sense that he is capable of thought, feeling, and action. He is a man in the sense that he is capable of being a man.

"This body is an instrument made up of unperfected cells or units. In the brain, the blood, the nerves, the muscles, and the bones. These elements may be likened to the organs of a machine. The brain is the engine, the blood is the fuel, the nerves are the wires, and the muscles and bones are the parts. The machine is made up of these parts, and it is the function of the machine to move, to work, to live, or to die as it pleases.

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"Now, these human units, or cells, look the same in many ways of people, but they are different. The microscope can not see them. It is seen in the feeling, the action, and the nature of the people. The microscope can not see them. It is seen in the feeling, the action, and the nature of the people. The microscope can not see them. It is seen in the feeling, the action, and the nature of the people.

and directly act, almost, in this grove by means of particles of similar universal units. A person can not change his mind, and after several generations of grove and grove, although he may still retain his.

Hostile of Intemperance.

"Take for example, a centimetre of a grove. The grove is a small, round, and smooth, and its surface is covered with a fine, white, and powdery substance. The grove is a small, round, and smooth, and its surface is covered with a fine, white, and powdery substance. The grove is a small, round, and smooth, and its surface is covered with a fine, white, and powdery substance. The grove is a small, round, and smooth, and its surface is covered with a fine, white, and powdery substance.

"Take your phlegm from Siles with generation of units in the body into the passive environment. A person from Germany, a person from France, and the person from Italy. The person from Germany, a person from France, and the person from Italy. The person from Germany, a person from France, and the person from Italy.

"Certainly, he declares, is in illustrating this truth in a simple manner. This perfume, then, is a delicate plant of the earth, and it is the function of the plant to move, to work, to live, or to die as it pleases. The plant is a delicate plant of the earth, and it is the function of the plant to move, to work, to live, or to die as it pleases.

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Thomas Edison Shocked Because Women Hide Their Curves

(BY FRANCES WAYNE)

HAVING disposed of the human soul to his own satisfaction, by making it part of the great electric system, instead of giving it an orthodox resting place on the bosom of God when its earthly journey is done, Thomas Edison now turns his attention to a quite material direction.

On this occasion the keen glance of the scientist rests on the summing fashion exploited by women and he insists that unless we return to the revealed curve of the figure the death knell of beauty is struck.



With science as with art it is the arc and curve and not the straight line that provides strength and beauty. As best, the world is so enveloped with influences that every effort should be bent by those of intelligence to maintain the integrity of whatever loveliness exists.

The present sartorial era announces an utter disregard for this rule, according to Mr. Edison. Women look themselves in what they call mirrors, measuring their waists a yard, sometimes two yards and three-quarters in circumference. They have not, when assuming these styles, taken cognizance of the fact that through the years they have been establishing a free-floated body of wax-line and the article suited to a wide skirt makes a complete picture when reduced to a narrow one.

The most beautiful and graceful women will lose a certain charm of presence when following contemporary modes. There are certain women who have about them a harmonious quality. They give the impression of being high-cheeked, winged creatures like the Nike of Samothrace. They may be small or large in stature, but they are atmospheric, so measurements by inches and pounds in their case matter not at all.

There have what seems to be the wide-necked eye, though in reality they may not trace an inch ahead of their high noses, and have the lifted chin and the head set like a proud flower upon its graceful stem. On such women fashion and art have depended for their standards. Now these standards are threatened with extinction or such perversion of their original purpose as to make them useless.

And the eye of Mr. Edison, beholding, fairly weeps as he witnesses splendid bodies, fit in their lines to grace a Parthenon, draped into garments that would shame a

Henrietta. He sees large women seated in glistening silks and satins, in woods and villages, until they cannot move a muscle (they say). He has looked upon regal mountings in folds of cloth, hidden in forests of velvet cushioned in fashions until they resembled empty tombs.

He has not but vigilant and doubtful eyes have their crying warning; he has seen dimly brilliant sunny themselves in "dazzling" pink and gentle blondes flare like torques in yellowish red, and like a troubled prophet he would be quit of a world that voluntarily sacrifices beauty for ugliness and the horror.

And there is but one place in this hobbled old world where women manage to take on the new fashions and make them at all palatable. That place is the stage where, from the very outset of their careers, women are taught their duty to walk. There the genuine artists occupy gingerly the prevailing modes. If they assume the straight gown they do so to find its texture is so fine, its model so pliable that each move and motion of the body is discernible.

Save in the theatre, our households, our streets, our avenues have become places of jeering laughter for those who, like the seer of Orange, are watching and wondering at the shifting procession of ugliness.

ST. LOUIS (MO) REPUBLIC

WEDNESDAY, September 06, 1911

Thomas A. Edison says he expects to live 150 years because of the merits of a system he has worked out. There could be no better reason for believing that he will not. Old age comes not to those who vigorously prepare for it but to the men and women who have been thinking about something else while the years slide upon them unawares. Your contemporaries usually have theories only about his point. He has reached the hundred mark because he has chewed tobacco from the age of 6, because he has abstained from it altogether, because he has drunk water from a certain spring, worn yorn socks in all the months with an R in them, or gone without an eyebrow in winter. There may be superstitions, but observation proves that superstitious best systems when he comes to the real business of living a hundred years.

Sunday, Sept. 10, 1911

EDISON WANTS ALL MEN TO BE FARMERS

Believes True Happiness is to Be Found Best in Rural Communities.

PLEASED WITH AUSTRIA

Spends Hours Watching the People, But Thinks They Need More Spools.

Cornwall, N.Y., "Philadelphia Record" and New York Times.
Klagenfurt, Austria, Sept. 9.—Thomas A. Edison, whose keen observation of the life of the peoples he has visited is his major tour through Europe, has found a perfect balance between city and country life in Austria. It was so that he continued:

"I believe in rural life as the basis of human happiness," said the great inventor today. "He stood a while regarding himself with the delight of some of the well-to-do farmers which erect the tourist in this part of the continent. They are continued:

"Every man ought to have an acre of land, with three-quarters of it devoted to the lucrative cultivation of garden truck. That would provide sufficient food and make the owner independent. That is my ideal of civilization. I would have people live on small farms, instead of surrounding themselves with artificial urban conditions. In Austria one finds some of the social unrest that exists in many other countries. Here the balance between city and country is not destroyed, as in America, where the cities are overcrowded, to the detriment of the rural districts.

Schools Austria's Need.

"But even Austria is behind the times; her universities are primitive still. I have seen only two Deering motors in the whole Tyrol. The Austrians need a quickening of the spirit which education gives. The peasants are healthy and strong, but dull-witted and slow. Schools are Austria's great need.

"The Austrians are awake to the fact that automobiles bring them trade," he went on. "Here one finds no self-imposed restrictions as in Switzerland. There little proper and much business. I have seen only two Deering motors in the whole Tyrol. The Austrians need a quickening of the spirit which education gives. The peasants are healthy and strong, but dull-witted and slow. Schools are Austria's great need.

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Sun., Sept. 17, 1911

RURAL LIFE IS BASIS OF HUMAN HAPPINESS, DECLARES EDISON

Great Inventor Finds Perfect Balance Between City and Country Life in Austria.

FINDS NO SOCIAL UNREST

Wondered What Would Have Been History of World if Civilization Had Not Been Christian.

Special Cable to the News.

KLAGENFURT, Austria, Sept. 9.—Thomas A. Edison, whose keen observation of the life of the peoples he has visited is his major tour through Europe, has found a perfect balance between city and country life in Austria. It was so that he continued:

"I believe in rural life as the basis of human happiness," said the great inventor today. "He stood a while regarding himself with the delight of some of the well-to-do farmers which erect the tourist in this part of the continent. They are continued:

"Every man ought to have an acre of land, with three-quarters of it devoted to the intensive cultivation of garden truck. That would provide sufficient food and make the owner independent.

"That is my ideal of civilization. I would have people live on small farms, instead of surrounding themselves with artificial urban conditions. In Austria one finds some of the social unrest that exists in many other countries. Here the balance between city and country is not destroyed, as in America, where the cities are overcrowded, to the detriment of the rural districts.

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These Churches Are Too Numerous
"There are too many churches here and not enough schools," he said.

"I have counted 65 wyndy churches along the Tyrol, and I noticed that they are all out of repair and that nobody was of them. I saw all that sort of thing in passing, and it is a good thing that Edison has been formerly received by soldiers, many of whom he has seen, entering Austria. He has a sharp sense, and Mrs. Owen, who is accompanying him on the rest of the tour, is a woman of the officers of the regiment stationed there insisted on his joining their men and they enthusiastically drank his health. To the soldiers he said:

"The Tyroleans are half Italian yet without doubt, they are ready to meet across the Italian frontier, being in reality not only by instinct but by military training. It is a pity that the soldiers of Europe, and fraternal unity."

"Edison was not in confusion in his second through the mountains, looking at the pictures of the wonderful scenery that he had seen through them. He has been very much impressed by the beauty of the Tyrol, he asserted, on his late arrival at Gortina.

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Tuesday, September 19, 1911

**BOY INSTANTLY KILLED BY
THOMAS A. EDISON'S AUTO**Inventor is Held of Responsibility
by Investigation, and Continuing
on His Journey.

NUREMBERG, Bavaria, Sept. 18.—Thomas Edison and his party, occupying the "automobile," this afternoon continued the trip which was interrupted yesterday when Mr. Edison's car ran down and instantly killed a twelve-year-old boy in the town of Lauf.

When the authorities detained the chauffeur, Mr. Edison remained voluntarily to await the results of the inquiry into the accident.

The boy, who was named Lederer, was playing in the roadway with a group of children when Mr. Edison's automobile approached. The chauffeur saw the group and sounded the horn several times, but the boy did not notice the on-coming automobile. Spectators say that the speed of the car was moderate.

Mr. Edison, who was traveling from Carlsbad, was deeply affected and Mr. Valentine, an English friend who was with him, became hysterical and required the attendance of a physician.

After investigation the authorities decided that not the slightest blame attached to the chauffeur, who accordingly was released.

ST. JOSEPH (MO) NEWS-PRESS

Tuesday, September 19, 1911

EDISON AUTO KILLS CHILD.

Noted Inventor Voluntarily Waits to
Learn Result of Official Inquiry at
Lauf, Bavaria.

NUREMBERG, Bavaria, Sept. 18.—Thomas A. Edison and party, occupying the "automobile," have continued the trip from Carlsbad which was interrupted when Mr. Edison's car ran down and killed a twelve-year-old boy in the town of Lauf.

When the authorities detained the chauffeur, Mr. Edison remained voluntarily to await the results of the inquiry into the accident.

Mr. Edison was deeply affected by the accident, and Mr. Valentine, an English friend who was with him, became hysterical and required a physician's care.

After investigation, the authorities at Lauf decided that no blame attached to the chauffeur, who was released.

SALT LAKE CITY (UT) TELEGRAM

Tuesday, September 19, 1911

**EDISON'S CHAUFFEUR
IS NOT TO BLAME**

NUREMBERG, Sept. 18.—Thomas Edison and his party, occupying the "automobile," this afternoon continued the trip which was interrupted yesterday when Mr. Edison's car ran down and instantly killed a twelve-year-old boy in the town of Lauf.

When the authorities detained the chauffeur, Mr. Edison remained voluntarily to await the results of the inquiry into the accident.

After investigation, the authorities at Lauf decided that no blame attached to the chauffeur, who was released.

Sunday, September 24, 1911

**EDISON
IS CLEARED OF**

Nuremberg, Sept. 18.—Thomas A. Edison and his party, occupying the "automobile," this afternoon continued the trip which was interrupted yesterday when Mr. Edison's car ran down and instantly killed a twelve-year-old boy in the town of Lauf.

When the authorities detained the chauffeur, Mr. Edison remained voluntarily to await the results of the inquiry into the accident.

After investigation, the authorities at Lauf decided that no blame attached to the chauffeur, who was released.

The boy, who was named Lederer, was playing in the roadway with a group of children when Mr. Edison's automobile approached. The chauffeur saw the group and sounded the horn several times, but the boy did not notice the on-coming automobile. Spectators say that the speed of the car was moderate.

Mr. Edison, who was traveling from Carlsbad, was deeply affected and Mr. Valentine, an English friend who was with him, became hysterical and required the attendance of a physician.

FREDRICK (MD) POST

Monday, September 18, 1911

Edison's Auto Kills Child.

Lauf, Bavaria, Sept. 18.—An automobile occupied by inventor Thomas A. Edison and members of his family ran over and instantly killed a twelve-year-old child here yesterday. The entire party is being detained here by the authorities.

GRAND RAPIDS (MI) PRESS

Monday, September 18, 1911

EDISON NOT BLAMED

His Chauffeur Released After Hearing
Held Over Child.

Nuremberg, Bavaria, Sept. 18.—Thomas A. Edison this afternoon continued the trip which was interrupted yesterday when Mr. Edison's car ran down and instantly killed a twelve-year-old boy in the town of Lauf.

When the authorities detained the chauffeur, Mr. Edison remained voluntarily to await the results of the inquiry into the accident.

After investigation, the authorities at Lauf decided that no blame attached to the chauffeur, who was released.

LOUISVILLE (KY)

TIMES

Wed. 09/20/1911

WHAT EDISON THINKS

Some of Thomas A. Edison's recent ideas:

The morning is so full, even if only in one's thoughts, that it is a waste of time to do anything else.

There is something wrong in a man's life when he is not doing something which is his nature.

Primary energy in a woman's nature is a part of an undivided whole.

A woman's nature should flow in curves like from her hip.

Civilization must be mechanical as Nature is.

The designation in mechanical things makes the intensely susceptible to the

highest deviation from the classic form, actually suffer through my sight.

Sleep is a bad habit. Life's too short for sleep.

It takes less time to undress at night, than to dress in the morning. That's why I go to bed at night.

SUIT FOR FORECLOSURE.

The Times Special Service.

Hodgesville, Ky., Sept. 20.—George H. & Co. of Indiana, filed suit in the Larue Circuit Court against C. H. Bradshaw to foreclose mortgages on personal and real estate for the sum of \$2,000.

The property is in Larue county. The suit will be tried out at the October term, 1911.

The defendant is well known among the business men of this and adjoining counties. He now resides at Devils Lake, N. D.

ST. PAUL (MINN)

DISPATCH

Fri. 09/29/1911

GERMANS FIELD BACK BY BEER

This is the Verdict of "Wine" Edison, as He Leaves Hamburg for the United States.

THEY ARE IMITATORS, HE SAYS

Investor Declares Economical Tendency Retards Adoption of Up-to-Date Methods.

Hamburg, Sept. 23.—Convinced that beer retards the progress of Germany in many ways, Thomas A. Edison, inventor, yesterday said "the Germans are not doing it right."

Something is wrong with the German machine, he said. "They need to be taught to do things right. The result is very unfortunate. The only thing I have seen of the Germans is architecture."

"As in all else, the Germans lack proper initiative," the inventor continued. "They are good imitators, that's all. I was surprised in going through miles of factories in Berlin at how little there was new. Everything was American machinery."

"Another thing that hinders German progress is over-caution. They are afraid of making money, and if a new machine comes out they don't improve it. The old German won't buy till he has used up the old. Where American installations come in, the willingness to spend money will be necessary."

There is no standard of living among our business men.

"One hour short talk of the high standard of business integrity in Germany, yet at lunch the other day with German financiers it was admitted that there was no comparison between the English standards and their own."

The English is the highest standard of integrity in the world, I was told. Our German aristocracy is entering largely in business now to get rich quick and do so as to be done. Their methods have naturally affected business ideas."

Tue. 09/26/1911

Mr. Edison says the present fashion in women's clothes hinders his work. In this event, he might apply the Scriptural injunction and stick them out.

PORTLAND (ME)

EXPRESS

Sat. 09/30/1911

Edison's opinion that they are a sampling good time.

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WED. Sept. 27,

One of the Habbits of Mr. Edison.

Thomas A. Edison, the wizard of electrical science, is something of a philosopher, but we doubt the soundness of his opinions in regard to the requirements of the human machine.

He has always held that very little sleep and unrelenting application to work constituted ideal conditions for the average man. Mr. Edison says:

"Sleep is a bad habit. Life is too short for sleep. It takes me one minute to undress at night, forty seconds to fall asleep, and two minutes to dress in the morning. That's living so that time gets no feelings."

It is unquestionably true that some people require comparatively little sleep, but they are exceptions to the general rule. Mr. Edison, it appears, is one of these exceptions. From what he says it is evident that he sleeps into profound slumber as soon as his head is laid upon his pillow, and remains in deep unconsciousness for several hours—something like four or five hours, we understand, at the time he thinks he needs to remain in bed.

But the Edison idea is not concurred in by the doctors, whose business it is to know all about the physical and mental requirements of mankind. They do not know everything, but it is a reasonable presumption that they know more about the questions to which their whole attention is devoted than even so wise a man as Mr. Edison can know.

To those who like to take all the sleep they want it is comforting to know that the wisest students of the needs of the human body do not agree with Thomas A. Edison in this matter.

All our rules have been in respect to sleep, not likely to be adopted, there are few people who sleep as he does.

The most serious danger of sleep, which they are not likely to sleep upon, the earth.

Sat. Sep. 30, 1911

Mr. Edison is a public benefactor in more ways than one. A Denver couple had a house built on a hill and wanted to get out of it. The husband, who is a doctor, has a very large photograph and within a week was very well off.

ST. JOSEPH (MS)

GAZETTE

09/25/1911

A note in which Thomas A. Edison was riding recently broke down in a harness and was injured back to the hotel by men. A moving picture camera already has a representation of the event upon the reels and it will be in this country in a short time. The camera's records would be quadrupled from the fact if it could show moving pictures of Mr. Edison's thought waves and of accompanying remarks.

Sat. 09/23/1911

T. A. Edison Reaches Berlin

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor arrived today and his presence in the city attracted much attention. The American Association of Commerce and Trade is planning to give a banquet in his honor.

SAT. 09/30/1911

EDISON IS RETURNING HOME

Southampton, Sept. 20.—Thomas A. Edison and Mrs. Edison and several of their children are among the passengers of the steamer Amerike that sailed for New York to-day.

Monday, September 25, 1911

GERMANY LAGS IN INVENTION.

WHEN Thomas A. Edison, president of the Essex county neighbors' association, and his associates, were prepared to hear from the greatest of living inventors what he observed in Europe, and they knew that the judgment would be not only expert but impartial. It is therefore gratifying to our national pride to learn from Mr. Edison, through the cable, that he considers Germany to be lagging behind America in the field of practical invention. With all their vast industrial growth the "New Jersey Wizard" finds the technical methods of the Germans inferior to our own. In theoretical science the Germans lead the world. But when it comes to applied mechanics, Yankee genius holds the winning hand.

Monday, Sept. 25, 1911

EDISON'S VIEWS OF GERMANS.

Impossible for Them, He Says, to Avoid Social Troubles.

Transmitted to the Washington Post.
New York, Sept. 24.—Thomas A. Edison, in a Berlin cable to the New York Post, says: "In part."

"The Germans cannot avoid social troubles any more than we can avoid financial ones, which I raised as social consequences."

"If we persist the minds in Germany, half the steps in Berlin would elude us. The tale of war with Russia (1904-05) is as far as the industrial German people."

"An adjustment of wages so that the workman can live comfortably in the problem of the future."

OSISING (NY) CITIZEN

Monday, September 25, 1911

Edison told German friends that if we do not adopt the "made-in-Germany" policy half the shops in Berlin would close.

BROOKLYN (NY) EAGLE

Tuesday, September 26, 1911

Personal and Impersonal

Thomas A. Edison realizes his advertising value and gives no free rides to his Berlin inventors seeking a side-man for their wares.

BOSTON (MA) TRANSCRIPT (2)

Saturday, September 23, 1911

THOMAS A. EDISON IN BERLIN
American Inventor
Attracted Interest in German City
Hall, Sept. 23.
Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor, arrived in Berlin Friday, and stayed in the city for a few days, attracting much interest in the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Germany, and in the German Association of Inventors.

ST. LOUIS (MO) GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

Sunday, Sept. 24, 1911

EDISON PLEASURES GERMANS.

American Inventor's Complimentary Speech at Berlin Wins Enthusiasm.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT TO THE GLOBE-DEMOCRAT.
BERLIN, September 23.—Thomas A. Edison was interviewed at Dresden on his way to Berlin, and on a recent all-Germany is discussing principles of a house which will not be built by the hands of man; the teaching of history by cinematograph; the teaching of the principles of business in twenty years; a machine for precisely determining the quality and quantity of intelligence and a property not mankind will learn in five or six years.

Mr. Edison described how he noticed while traveling that the churches and cathedrals of Europe, a decent country, gave place to the factories and chimneys of the industrial. He remarked that the first Berlin factory he saw of that year, Berlin factory, the first of the year, was the greatest thing he had seen. He said that while he admired the progress of the industrial, he was not satisfied to the day when science would replace religion. He said that the German people were the greatest in the world, chiefly owing to their greater political.

AUBURN (NY) CITIZEN

Monday, September 25, 1911

Thomas A. Edison is subjecting tradition to severe blows as he travels in Europe. He says that "with all their industrial growth the technical methods and appliances of the Germans are far inferior to ours. The lack of up-to-date machinery, many instances in shipbuilding. In many ways we have been so far ahead of Germany was far in advance of them in modern invention. Edison says the Americans still have the

Thur. 09/28/1911

SAT. 09/23/1911

Fully 700 voters attended the meeting in the Homeewood Carnegie Library at Homeewood and Lung avenues last night held in the interest of the candidacy of the present nine Councilmen for reelection. Attorney James M. Clark, former president of the Homeewood Board of Trade presided. Addresses were made by H. D. W. English of the Civic Commission; E. C. Black, a former member of the same council, and by seven of the nine Councilmen, John M. Goehring, E. V. Berg, Robert Garland, W. A. Hoewer, Dr. J. P. Kerr, S. S. Woodburn and P. McAnille.

Mon. 09/25/1911

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Thomas A. Edison was in making arrangements to give a glass-enclosed lecture for the introduction of the light incandescents for electric lighting in the city of Berlin, which he had done yesterday, impressing electricians here, practically without effort. In the evening he aroused enthusiasm by visiting Berlin's most famous technical school, where he was received with a better than his usual American courtesy. Strassma, of German inventors belonging to his school, with electrical engineers, and his assistants, were present. He was introduced by the latter.

"They treat us as a kind of a trade-mark," said Edison, "and I am tempted to real indifference to international success in illustration by his only coming to the city of Berlin, and I am sure that the character is 'What a waste of power, and what a waste of money.'"

Sun. 09/24/1911

Youngs Bay

Appointed by the Probate Court as administrator of his estate, Mary Jane Barr yesterday started suit for \$100,000 damages against the Southern California Edison Company for the death of her husband David M. Barr, an employee of the company. Barr was electrocuted. It is noted, at San Pedro, while in the discharge of his duties. The plaintiff charged the defendant with negligence.

SUPREMACY CALLS TO PLAIN DEALER
HISTLIN, Sept. 24.—Thomas A. Edison, the American millionaire inventor, is making arrangements with an electrical firm here for the introduction of his light bulbs for use in automobiles. The inventor spent some hours yesterday inspecting electrical factories, practically without talking. In the evening he was accompanied by a chauffeur visiting Berlin's most renowned automobile graph theater which he declared was better than anything in America.

Streams of Gorman inventors heeled the streets of Berlin in morning traffic with nervous electrical conversations with which they hope to grope his in-

"They treat me as kind of a trademark," said Edison, "the pretended or real indifference to the natural scenery is illustrated by his only comment on the expanse I'm standing upon at Chomouli: 'What a waste of power.'"

Mon. 09/25/1911

Too Much for Them

It is reported that Thomas A. Edison is inventing a fashionable hat for women that will cost only 82. Mr. Edison cannot invent anything in the way of a hat that sells for 82 and make it fashionable.

Fixing His Fences.

King Alfonso was quoted some time ago as remarking to one of the Republic's leaders of Spain that if he (Al-

'Tue. 09/26/1911

Success vs. Failure

"I met Thomas A. Edison at the Carlton in London," says New Yorker on the Currier pier. Edison astonished me with his account of working twenty hours a day for weeks on end. "After lunch here and day Edison and I walked up the Haymarket. Edison, as usual, talked about hard work. I said thoughtfully: 'I suppose success always means hard work, doesn't it?'"

"Yes, said Edison, 'it does.'"

"He asked me whether a poor old sandwich man—a poor, thin, bent old fellow of seventy or so, who bent along in the gutter under three heavy and enormous sandwich-boards—and he said:

Sat. 09/30/1911

ERISONS HOMEWARD BOUND.

Southampton, Sept. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison and Senator du Pont were among the passengers of the steamer Amerika, that sailed for New York to-day.

THEATRICAL NOTES

Sat. 09/30/1911

[illegible]

Tues. 09/26/1911

EDISON COMING HOME

Inventor's Automobile Tour of Europe About Completed

Berlin, Sept. 24.—Thomas A. Edison, the famous American inventor and "electrical wizard," who has been touring Europe in an automobile with his family, reached the last stage of his journey to-day. Mr. Edison and his family, after a short stay in the German capital, left to-day for Hamburg, where they will remain for a few days for New York. The inventor took his family to Berlin until the industrial part of Berlin had before leaving said he had enjoyed his stay immensely.

Sat. 09/30/1991

National Skills for Income

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 22.—Thomas A. Kilson and Mrs. Kilson and Senator Du Pont were among the passengers of the steamer American that sailed for New York

Sat. 09/30/1911

MR. AND MRS. EDISON
ON THEIR WAY HOME

Senator du Pont Also Among Passengers on Board the Amerika, Steaming from Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, Friday.—Mr. Thomas A. Edison and Mrs. Edison and Senator du Pont were among the passengers on board the steamer Amerika that departed for New York to-day.

SAT. 09/30/1911

Edison Homeward Bound.
SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 23.—Thomas Edison and Mrs. Edison and Senator D. P. Moore were among the passengers of the steamer America that sailed for New York to-day.

Pope Receives Bishop Markins.
ROME, Sept. 23.—The Pope gave an audience to-day to the Right Rev. Matthew

Sat. 09/30/1911

EDISON WORKING TO KEEP WOMEN YOUNG

Before sailing for Europe, Edison said that electrical processes were in course of composition which would keep a woman in possession of her youth; that, at 40, she would have the same charm as at 16. He contended that women did not reach the apex of her youth until she was 40, and cannot be considered as beginning to age until after that. If this wonderful process materializes, the eternal youth of women is assured. "Then," says Edison, women, if surrounded by circumstances which save her worry and physical exhaustion, may grow fat after 40, but she will never grow old.

GENIUS EDISON "FIRED" WON EDISON MEDAL

Frank Julian Sprague, the Second Man to Win, the Highest Honor for "the Most Meritorious Achievement in Electrical Science," Says, "Be Your Own Boss."

FRANK JULIAN SPRAGUE, the second man to be decorated with the Thomas A. Edison medal, was privately fired from his position as chief engineer of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Inc., at the time of his award.

The story of Sprague's convoluted career came to light under the most dramatic circumstances. In 1904, some friends and associates of Thomas A. Edison formed what was known as the Edison Medal Association. A trust fund was created on Feb. 11, 1905, for the purpose of making an annual award to that man who was, in the United States and its dependencies and the Dominion of Canada, accomplished the most meritorious achievement in electrical science, electrical engineering and electrical arts.

A committee of the American Institute, consisting of twenty-four of the most distinguished men in the electrical profession, is designated to select upon the merits of cases before the society. It was before this committee that the story of Sprague's career was told.

There was rivalry here and too for the honor of being the second man to win the memorial and from many names the committee selected that of Frank Julian Sprague.

It was left to Sprague himself to tell the story of how a fired hired employee of Thomas A. Edison, whose pay had been \$2,200 a year, won the medal, and before he told the story President Charles O. Jackson of Boston had other experts give the scientific side of the story.

They said that the man who had a monopoly of the street-car business up to 1885, when came in Richmond, Va., after three or four years of experimental work elsewhere. They explained that Sprague had invented the means of making electricity practicable, and noted that he was also responsible for the subway and elevated trains that make it possible for a man to live in Washington

heights and do business in lower Manhattan without having the right before to get to business. It seems that while Sprague was watching an electric elevator the idea came to him that men, there might be distributed on the sides of buildings connected cars and that power could thus be delivered to run whole trains, controlled from one motor-man's stand. He made it work, and told us how elevated and subway trains in any number of suburban factory lots, while about their business.

Just for that the militants hung the medal on his breast and called him out to explain how, when the cars were run. But he told the committee that he didn't get the medal for making it possible for people to go quietly from Dorough flat to Van-Cornwall Park, at all, but for it being let out of a salaried job and that for the man who inspired the giving of the medal.

Those gentlemen in their very kindly remarks, which have touched me deeply, haven't told you that you train about now I got this medal, he said.

He took from his pocket two pins and talked to them. Then he explained that when he left the United States Naval Academy he went to work for Thomas A. Edison at a salary of \$1,000 a year and that Edison looked at him as if he thought he would never take the money—a firing, he said, which Mr. Edison never got over during the eleven months he held the job. Then Edison requested to take up street-car work. Sprague had been doing purely mathematical work for him, and now Edison gave him some real investigation on the street-car subject. The first letter he produced was one in which he explained at length that he did not think it wise for him to help out on the street-car way business.

Then he read the second "it said": "Sprague. As the construction department is about to be given up, I think the best plan for you would be to resign."

There was a much as the letter was read. The speaker went on to say that it made him an honor for himself on the street-car problem, and that any man who worked for any other man, he should be a champion.

When the tone of the letter went to his heart, hearing the Edison medal, a neighbor leaned over his shoulder and whispered:

"Mr. Edison would like to see that letter." A moment later the audience saw the veteran standing over the story of matter thoughtfully considering the mistake by which, twenty-seven years ago, he fired a genius.



Sunday, September 24, 1911

New Oct. Edison Records

Will be on sale tomorrow. Come in to turn them played for you, "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "Down by the Old Mill Stream," "Fiddle Faddle," "Do the Rumba Tinge Over Again," "Sam Mambo and Zed Your Mother," "A Day in Venice," "Acrobatics and Down," by Nipper. Complete stock of Edison Records. Merchants' Association, 116-118, 119-121 VICTORIAN from 116-118. Also VICTOR RECORDS. 122-124, corner of Broadway and Lexington streets. OPEN EVENINGS.

DAVIS
VICTOR & EDISON
SALE ROOMS.
\$26 Fifth Ave., Near Grand Op. N° 50

Wednesday, September 27, 1911

Trade Business Parcels.
 Jere W. Himmick will sell 292-294 Ward, Broadway, St. Paul, to Conrad Hubert, taking in cash \$100,000, and 412 W. Fifth st., Lakeland, Minn., for \$100,000.
 N. Y. Edison Co. will build a laboratory structure on the south side of 42d st. at 500 ft. from the river, and will build a power house on the east side of 11th st. at 100 ft. from the river. Plans filed by D. H. Himmick and Co. as architects will be for a total of brick, granite and steel buildings, with a total cost of \$1,000,000. There will be an electrical fountain and a glass water fountain on the site.

Morgan's Investments on Handley.
 Wallace B. Morgan, president of the office of J. B. Morgan & Co., has made a purchase of the building at 100 W. 11th st. for \$100,000, and will build a new building of 100,000 sq. ft. on the site. The building will be built of brick and granite and will cost \$1,000,000. The property will be sold in January of 1911.

Marble Owners Elect Officers.

Wednesday, September 27, 1911

Plans have been filed for a nine-story office building on the south side of Forty-second Street, 225 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for the New York Edison Company. It will have a frontage of 25 feet minus a depth of 84.5 feet. The facade will be of brick, granite and terra-cotta. The interior will be an elaborate design, having a staircase in the entrance hall, with an electrical fountain of artistic design having a life-size model of Niagara Falls at the top of the shaft. Over the entrance hall will be carved, in the stone, "Edison Service." D. I. Burnham & Co. of Chicago and New York are the architects. The cost will be \$1,000,000.

Tuesday, September 26, 1911

New Edison Building on 42d St.
Plans were filed to-day by the New York Edison Company for a nine-story office building to be erected at 121 West Forty-second street. The building will cover a lot 33x105 and will have a facade of brick, granite, and terra cotta ashlar. The interior of the building will be elaborately decorated, having a grand entrance to the entire hall with an electrical fountain of artistic design, a riding life size bronze bust of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, at the top of the stairs. R. H. H. Harns Co. of Chicago, Ill., and New York, estimate the cost at \$1,000,000.

Monday, September 25, 1911

According to Thomas A. Edison, war is mesmerism. To the average ear that doesn't sound half as terse or forceful or true as General Sherman's definition.

Tuesday, September 26, 1911

Sacrifice vs. Failure.
 "I met William Edson in the Carlton in London," says a New Yorker on the Cuneo pier. "Edison astonished me with his account of the work he had done in the world. Why, then, does he think nothing of working twenty hours a day for weeks on end?"
 "After seeing the work Edson and I worked up the Hoyermark. Edison, he usual, talked about hard work. I said thankfulness:
 "The man in success always means hard work, don't it?"
 "Yes, said Edison. It does."
 "I replied toward a poor old blind-man—a poor, thin, bent old fellow of seventy or to, staggering along in the gutter under three heavy, worn, shabby coats."
 "But failure means harder."

Tuesday, September 26, 1911

A rumor has been put in circulation to the effect that Edison has invented an ultra-fashionable hat for ladies that will cost not to exceed \$2. And this is the man who is responsible for the electric curling iron!

NATIONAL PRESS
FIRST LARGEST BEST
INC. 1895
NEW YORK CITY
11 EAST 24th STREET
INTELLIGENCE CO.

TORONTO, ONT., MAIL (2728)

Monday, Sept. 23, 1911.

—Fane Sewell.
Edison on Civilization
Some of Thomas A. Edison's recent
"chats"
The monkey in us will out, even if only
in one feature that reverts.
There is something wrong in a man's
bitch corresponding to something worse
in his features.
Primary colors in a woman's toilette
are a sign of an undeveloped sense.
A woman's skirt should flow in curved
lines from her hip.
The fine proportion in mechanical things
sends me intensely susceptible to the
slightest deviation from the elastic form.
I usually suffer through my sight.
Civilization must be merciless on na-
ture herself.
Sleep is a bad habit. Life is too short
for sleep.
It takes me one minute to undress at
night; forty seconds to fall asleep; and
two minutes to dress in the morning.
That's living as that time gets on living.
—New York World.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., TIMES 1911

Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1911

Edison.

EDISON REVEALS END OF TRIP
Byron, Sept. 23.—Thomas A. Edison,
the famous American inventor and
"electrical wizard," who has been tour-
ing Europe in an automobile with his
family, reached the last stage of his
journey today. Mr. Edison and his
family, after a short stay in the Ger-
man capital, left today for Hamburg
where they will remain until they sail
for New York. The inventor took a
keen interest in the industrial part of
Berlin and before leaving, said he had
enjoyed his stay immensely.

A Case of Spiritual Atrophy.

As he journeys through the Old World Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the distinguished "Wizard of Menlo Park," is well aware of the sentiments which are enough to make the judicious grieve. There are not a few surprising sentiments, coming from him, as he has already expressed his total disbelief in the existence of the soul and his firm conviction that men and women are no other than the beasts that perish, and is prepared for his aspiration that religion might be eliminated from the life of humanity and for his prediction that in the coming years the science of which he is such an eminent exponent will take its place. What was he prepared for in the short-sightedness of his views, the unintelligence of his deductions and the narrow-mindedness of his opinions?

Living in France, he notes the churches and cathedrals which are among that country's glories and contrasting them with the mills and factories which he sees in Germany, he notes in them an expression of what he calls French decadence. Comparing his own country with France, he does not know any scientist well informed person could have told him that whatever may be the form which France is suffering at the present time, and whatever loss there may be for the theory of its decadence, the intellectual character would attribute the existing conditions to an excess of religious zeal. Had Mr. Edison entered many of the churches and cathedrals whose multiplicity he decried, he would probably have found them empty, for under the canopy of a government which regards Christianity as a superstition the practice of religion in France has largely diminished.

If Mr. Edison saw nothing in Germany but mills and factories, it might have been because he was looking for nothing else. It has its churches no less than France, and as regards a large part of its population religion there is a far more active and potent force than it is in the country westward of the Rhine. Mr. Edison was talking as he was when he declared the greatest war in Germany to be the bitterly materialistic Haeckel, a writer who is now stigmatized and discredited as a charlatan and an impostor by the most authoritative exponents of scientific thought. But even today the reason why Mr. Edison so greatly decried Haeckel is because that materialist's views are in the closest accordance with his own. Haeckel is quite sure that the soul is a cell secretion, and upon that point the inventor is equally positive.

The fact is that Mr. Edison presents a striking illustration of the truth that the spiritual faculties are liable to become atrophied through disuse. It was so with Darwin, who completely lost his ethical sense, and it has been so with others. But when the blind man insists that there is no such thing as light, those who have their eyes shut out.

—Thomas A. Edison says that the greatest asset the Germans have is their Emperor. Suppose, he says, they did everything else, it all depends upon the point of view.

WON WHERE EDISON PATENT

A Patent Which the Wizard Said Was Impossible Granted to a Juggler.

An invention which Thomas A. Edison, the wizard of electricity, declared five years ago to be impossible, has been perfected and a patent secured by the juggler, the wizard of the circus. The juggler, a member of the Marceles family of jugglers, who are appearing in the circus, is a man half the size of a billiard ball, which when thrown into the air, spins the Marceles and Edison to the top of the circus. The juggler, after long study, informed them that such a ball was impossible, but the Marceles family persevered and found the secret after four years' effort.

EDISON WORKS IN BERLIN.

Gets Without Delay to Introduce a New Electrical Device There.

Thomas A. Edison is making arrangements with an electrical firm for the introduction of his light accumulating for electric automobiles in Berlin, says a dispatch. He spent several days inspecting electrical factories, practically without eating. In the evening he attended a banquet by visiting Berlin's most famous kinematograph theaters, which he declared better than anything in America. Strauss of Vienna, inventor, adopted his most daily with electrical contrivances in which they hope to secure his interest. They said, as a kind of trade mark, said Edison, that he pretended to call himself a natural scientist, but he only comes to natural science to illustrate his own ideas on the science of electricity and power.

—Agent that idea of Mr. Edison, that we need no sleep, we would advise him, to tell it to the cop on the beat, and see what answer he gets.

Sunday, October 08, 1911

Edison's Epigrams on Cigarettes, Gowns, Etc.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Mr. Edison's known power of observation finds expression in striking epigrams. Of his journey abroad he said today:

I notice that those who oppress the people always get the grandest bronze statues in Europe.

It is the cigarette that causes degeneration everywhere in France. The cause of absolute nothingness is that of cigarettes.

The ladies are the greatest trouble makers and they are the worst degenerate of Europe.

Paris is the city most favored by the city of beautiful prospects, but not as a city of light. New York is far more impressive at night.

Education is year by year making the false distinctions of class in Europe a thing of the past.

Nobody starves with us who possesses a healthy passion for making the most of his opportunity. Socialism cannot give brains to a man who hasn't got them.

As the chimneys get higher the church steeples get lower. Americans have the quickest brains. We are natural inventors. The world owes its practical advance to us.

Primary colors in a toilette are a sign of an undeveloped sense. The straight lines in the feminine dress worn to-day are contrary to all acknowledged aesthetic laws.

Genius is one per cent gift and 99 per cent hard work.

Sunday, Oct. 08, 1911

EDISON UNPOPULAR IN GERMANY NOW

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—(Special Cable to The Times).—Thomas A. Edison, who, a few days ago, was the most popular foreigner in Germany, is now the most unpopular.

The indignation among Germans over his interview at Hamburg, in which he made ridiculous comparisons between Germans and Americans and said that the former fed their brains on too much beer, is only equalled by surprise at his words. The wizard was frequently interviewed while travelling through Germany and in Berlin and praised every thing he saw.

Berliners are amused at the conduct of his old friend and host, Herr Burgum, who showed him the sights of the capital. The latter, in an interview, told the Germans that they must not take Edison seriously except when he talks in his own sphere.

There is great curiosity as to what Mr. Edison will say when he gets to New York. One angry German finds it especially comical for Edison, "a man from the land of the skyscraper," to find fault with German architecture.

PURDUE (CO) CHIEFTAIN

Sunday, Oct. 01, 1911

At The Palace

The Palace offers an attractive program for the day. There are two shows of pictures, a Biograph and a Essanay and on Edison promise that entertainment. The pictures will be some delightful comedy farces.

The only Billy Bichan will appear in his imitative birth morning act. The Iron Mouth man will give his remarkable performance of bending three iron bars in his jaws. How does he do it, the show will see.

Sunday, Oct. 08, 1911

EDISON GLAD TO GET HOME.

Inventor Returning From Abroad Feels Like Visiting Liberty Statue.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Thomas A. Edison returned to New York today on the steamer America, after a two months' tour in Europe. Mr. Edison was in a happy mood when the vessel docked at New York harbor. He said he felt like visiting the Statue of Liberty when he came up the bay. Edison said he was glad to get back home. After his trip abroad, Mr. Edison said he was satisfied with his own country. He said he was glad to see the Statue of Liberty and the city of New York. He said he was glad to see the city of New York and the Statue of Liberty.

SYRACUSE (NY) HERALD

✓ Sunday, October 01, 1911

EDISON A CURIOSITY

People of Berlin Show Much Interest in Inventor.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—Thomas A. Edison, who returned home by the steamship America on September 23, became the idol of Berliners during his short stay here. Everyone showing an almost comical anxiety to catch a glimpse of the great inventor. Think one entering the audience of a moving picture theater on the Unter Den Linden, discovered Mr. Edison in a front row when the lights were turned on for an intermission.

Some pointed and pressed their noses when he walked up the aisle to the seat, and one man fairly exclaimed: "What are you doing here, Mr. Edison?"

Edison laughingly answered: "I'm analyzing the German klanenograph." He German pressmen were much pleased over the friendly reception they had from Mr. Edison, though they found it hard to talk to him owing to his deafness and his ignorance of German. One prominent writer wrote after interviewing the inventor: "Edison looks so very human that I almost called him 'grandpa,' and when I said good-bye, I was filled with so much respect that I felt inclined to kiss his hand."

While in Berlin Mr. Edison was entertained by many noted men in the electrical business.

ROCKFORD (IL) STAR

Sunday, Oct. 08, 1911

EDISON IS SATISFIED

Spends Two Months Abroad But There Is No Place Like Home.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Thomas A. Edison returned to New York today on the steamer America, after a two months' tour in Europe. Mr. Edison was in a happy mood when the vessel docked.

"I call you, boys," he said, "I felt like visiting the Statue of Liberty when I came up the bay. I am glad to get back home." After his trip abroad I must say, I am satisfied with my own country.

ORANGE, (NJ) CHRONICLE
Monday, Oct. 09, 1911

EDISON RESUMES HIS WORK IN LABORATORY

Inventor Has Returned From
Two-Months Vacation

IMPATIENT TO GET BACK

Anxious About Some of Experiments
Performed During His Absence—
Renewed Health and Vigor—Many
Experiences of the Tour.

Thomas Edison is back in his laboratory, resuming his European expedition and laboratory work to get back to his work which really is his life. With his characteristic lack of sympathy for idleness and punctiliousness, he has rushed aside the sunny greetings of welcome that have been extended to him by his associates, friends and employees and is again buried in the work which he abandoned when he started to join Mr. Edison two months ago. He was anxious to get back and could not wait to see the men who are so interested in the same experiments that he is just now and who have kept him roused of the work done during his absence. He came over on the steamer "Amerigo" on Saturday. Yesterday morning he had gathered his sheets of reports about him and had obtained some much desired information. He expressed great satisfaction with their progress and their success made him all the more enthusiastic to get into the work.

Mr. Edison has returned with stored up energy which is evident in his step and manner. He has not gained in weight but the color in his face shows that constant touring and out of door life has done for him. He went away to do some worrying but it is certain that he did very little of it.

NEW YORK POST
Thursday, Oct. 12, 1911

ELECTRICITY IN THE HOME.

Is Now Demonstrated at the Show in the Grand Central Palace.

Following a luncheon given to Thomas A. Edison, the Electrical Show in the Grand Central Palace was opened by Mr. Edison, yesterday afternoon, and it will continue for ten days. The attendance was large, and there was much interest in the many applications of electricity in the household.

One exhibit is a six-room house, 124 feet by 15, fitted throughout with all the electrical appliances which have been devised for home convenience. The house consists of kitchen, laundry, dining room, bedroom, parlor, reception room, and porch, so that all the various labor-saving devices are provided in the different household needs can be seen in operation.

The machines shown are the electric hair-dryer for wavy hair, vacuum cleaners of several descriptions, fans, radiators, novel water-iron, narrow milk warmers, fast-iron, curling-iron heaters, and self-cooked coffee irons; electric heating pad which is driving out the old chimney, heater, and sometimes extremely unpleasant hot-water heat; motor-driven sewing machine, refrigerator-freezer, halving wheel for silver polishing, and even shoe blacking.

In addition to the use of electricity in the house, concerning which every woman has probably heard something, is the application of electricity to the commercial manufacture and production of foodstuffs. There are exhibits of the actual processes of manufacture, so that the visitors can see exactly how things are done in the up-to-date factories. There is the roasting of coffee by electricity, the never used before for commercial use. Peanut butter and similar products are chopped, mixed, and prepared all by electricity machinery; cream, buttermilk and beef seasoning cubes are wrapped by motor-driven machinery, while the making of chocolate and cones from mere fat, all by the agency of electricity, is presented.

To demonstrate the practicality of an electric laundry equipment, a large laundry is full operation is maintained as one of the exhibits. Here the thousands of towels, napkins, aprons, table cloths, etc., used daily at the exposition are washed and dried before the eyes of the visitors.

INTIMIDATION (KS) NEWS
Wednesday, Oct. 04, 1911

Haeckel Greatest Man.

Berlin, Oct. 4.—Prof. Ernst Haeckel of the University of Jena is the present living man, in the opinion of Thomas A. Edison, the distinguished American inventor, who has been making a vacation in Europe. Prof. Haeckel is the apostle of million and evolution, and in a recent address before the Academic Alliance expressed the opinion that the soul of man is purely physiological and that immortality is a myth. He has been in the opinion and declared he looked forward to the "disintegration" of the day when science would regulate religion.

McKESPORT (PA) NEWS

Thursday, Oct. 05, 1911

Edison is reported to have invented a hat that will be stylish and only cost \$2. Now it will only be necessary to find the lady who will wear it but that doesn't cost any more than that. A large part of the style of the hat is in the amount paid for it, as people who have had much experience have discovered.

AUSTIN (TX) STATESMAN

Sunday, Oct. 01, 1911

Thomas A. Edison threatens to invent a hat that will be fashionable and sell for only \$2. It may be a very fine hat, but he contrives the people of that fact he will have to charge more than \$2 for it.

LONG ISLAND CITY (NY) STAR

Thursday, Oct. 05, 1911

An incredible rumor is about that Thomas A. Edison has invented a hat for women that will be fashionable and cost only two dollars—Albany Journal.

Edison is thought that this hat won't materialize before the 125 cent hours that were promised five years

Address

An Incident at the Opening of the Electrical Show.

EST.
1884

Nearly a third of the exhibits are devoted to the uses of electricity in house-keeping. Every woman visitor at the show went through the "electrical wonder house," consisting of six rooms, in which all housework is done by electrical appliances.

One of the features was the testing of the "World's" wireless apparatus, and the receiving of news flashes from the dome of the Pulitzer Building to the "World's" station in the western end of the Palace.

Five thousand electric lamps were lighted last night, representing 100,000 candle power.

tion on the East River that now light the island. This station is the largest in the world, and its generators are rated at nearly half a billion horse-power. There is also on view a piece of the first electric underground conductor used by Edison in 1878. An electrician who inspected it yesterday said it looked to him very much as if it were a crossed circuit.

Sunday, October 08, 1911

'EUROPE WAR MAD; GIVE ME AMERICA'

—THOMAS A. EDISON

'Great Trouble Across Atlantic Is That Everyone Is Fearing Spies.'

Wizard Returns From First Vacation He's Had In—128 Years

AT PLAIN DEALER'S PLACED WITH A NEW AMERICAN. On his return from his first vacation in twenty-eight years, he was accompanied by Mrs. Edison and their children, Madeline and Theodore.

The wizard of Glenview park said that when the America came off the statue of liberty he was so glad to see her he could hardly restrain himself from peeping his head out of the port, hole of his stateroom to kiss her.

"Who looks better to me," said Mr. Edison, "than anything I have seen since I left and at that I have worn out three sets of rubbers. I want support my head, but I've come back with a neck like a crane."

"What is my impression of the people on the other side?" Well, I'll tell you. For the most part, they are too thick—too wide, but at that, they've got old American shoulders. I've seen miles and miles of it. I saw one of the boys out of my laboratory over in Germany and he has a dozen of 14,000 men. There was another of my kids over there who had charge of 10,000 men. That he's dead. The finest roads I have traveled over are in France. And right here let me say to you, when I was in the forests to improve electricity. In the forests I did not discover more than ever I did in poor conditions. But then France is a great big park. The farmers there can get twice as much out of their acreage as we can here.

"There's one great trouble with our brothers over the Atlantic—they're all thinking too much about war—forts and guns everywhere and everyone on the lookout for spies. The people on one side of a stream hate the people on the other side, and there you are. Give me America every time."

Asked what his thought of Kaiser William as a sportsman the wizard laughed, chuckled for a few minutes and said:

"He's a great hunter, is the Kaiser. He goes out somewhere, where it's thick, with a camera. Then he whistles and they line the same up in front. The Kaiser pulls the trigger and there you are. All the game dead, and all the people cheer. The Kaiser is a great sportsman. But he's the Kaiser, don't you know, and that makes a lot of difference."

Wed., Oct. 04, 1911

Workmen were putting in an automatic electric light in a telephone booth in the Federal building when a spectator rambleously remarked, "That job puts me in mind of a story I heard about Thomas Edison the inventor. Edison had a friend tell him that his home in Menlo Park, N. J. The guest had considerable difficulty in opening the front gate because the springs worked hard. His swinging the gate back and forth twice, in hopes of loosening the springs and was in the midst of this operation when Edison appeared on the scene. 'I should think,' said the guest, 'that a man of your genius would have an automatic device for opening your gate.' 'That springs need to be adjusted,' Edison cheerfully smiled and replied to his friend, 'I've got have an automatic device on that gate. It's attached to my water tank in the rear of the house. You swing the gate back and forth twice and pumped it millions of water into my tank, if you desire to, you can swing the gate open now.' The friend saw the joke was on him and the guest had a hearty laugh."

JERSEY CITY (NJ) JOURNAL

Thursday, Oct. 12, 1911

Edison as a Dilettante.

The following anecdote is related by Thomas A. Edison. A meeting of directors was held a few days before at his Orange laboratory. The conversation turned on the recent incidents against trusts. Edison mentioned that he had been present at a dinner of "masters of industry" some time ago. One of the directors said: "Edison, how well it that you were invited to dine with this crowd?" He replied without a second's hesitation: "Oh, I suppose it was to dilute the country—Harper's Weekly."

Tuesday, October 10, 1911

A SOURCE OF GREAT LOSS.

Thomas A. Edison, like all good Americans, thinks that this country is the best in the world, but that doesn't blind him to the fact that we have many lessons to learn from Europe.

One of the most important, he says, relates to "the economical building and conservation of homes."

"The most perfect form of wealth," he declares, "is a man's house. Take into consideration the heavy fire loss in this country and the fact that we are building wooden houses with highly inflammable and we are creating a fixed wealth with the possibility of losing it."

Such severity as good house out of such severity and Portland cement that have a proportion of not more than one-half of area per cent. Therefore when they create wealth in Europe they create about six times as much wealth as in the same operation carried out in America."

That's something to be considered seriously.

Wealth is not as abundant in this country that we can afford to waste it, waste it as we do.

CHICAGO (IL) POST

Fri., Oct. 06, 1911

Where We Beat Germany

—FRANK A. BROWN

I WAS STRUCK by the fact that with all their industrial growth the technical methods and appliances of the Germans are for inferior to ours. The lack of up-to-date machinery in many instances is conspicuous. Undoubtedly the Germans are more greater scientific and thorough in their work. It may be because they are more patient, but, in applied science they usually far behind us. At the same of inventors the Americans will hold all the trump.

EDISON WILL STARR 1911 ELECTRICAL SHOW

Will Throw Switch in His
Laboratory in Jersey

GOVERNMENT WILL EXHIBIT

Industrial, Manufacturing and
Household Appliance Exhibits on
Big Scale—Exposition Will Open
Wednesday Next.

Thomas A. Edison, in his laboratory in Orange, N. J., promptly at 1:30 p. m., on Wednesday next will turn a switch that will cause the 10,000 electric lights at the 1911 Electrical Exposition in the New Grand Central Palace, Manhattan, to blaze into brilliant life. Although this is the official act, the show will be open informally to the public all the afternoon.

Direct wires have been laid to the inventor's laboratory, and he will be informed by telephone when all is in readiness. The turning of this single switch will create more than a hundred thousand candle-power of light, the greatest volume of illumination that has ever been turned on in a single building in the history of electric lighting.

One of the particularly interesting exhibits at the Electrical Exposition will be the model of Edison's generating station, built under his supervision in the early eighties, from which the current was sent out to light the lower part of Manhattan. In contrast with this will be shown photographs of the generating station on the West River that now lights the island. The modern station is twice rated of nearly half a million horse-power.

Many other household exhibits will be shown, chief among them those contributed by the National Museum at Washington. These will consist of

models and photographs of some of the various electrical productions. The originals of many lamps, inventions are displayed, either by the Patent Office, scientific bodies, or in many cases by the exhibitors. The inventor, for safe keeping in the National Museum in Washington, whence they can be taken only by act of Congress. The last instance where a collection of these originals were sent for exhibit was to the Paris Exposition. Unfortunately, owing to the fragility of the models, over many years old, many were broken and badly damaged. Among some of the rarities to be represented there will be models of three inventions of Joseph Henry's, of the year 1837, some of the early Morse telegraph instruments, Edison's first electric cooking device, and many other valuable relics on the road of electrical development.

His contribution to an historical exhibit is not the only part the Government will play in the exposition. Exhibits from the Navy and Army Departments, the Bureau of Standards, and the Department of Agriculture will also be made, and in each will be shown the part electricity plays in that part of each State's business. The soldiers and sailors will demonstrate how they transmit messages, the men from the Navy Yard having a set of signal lights rigged from a model mast, while the land fighters will show how they construct a field wireless station in sixty-light seconds, the complete outfit being transported on the back of one mule. The sailors will also show how much is required on a battleship, a model carrier with a full complement of personnel and formidable-looking guns being set up for the occasion.

One of the most striking displays will be that sent by the Edison and General Electric companies, which will be a better illustration of automobile industry. Twenty automobiles are placed in the model here, and the appliances of electricity in various lines of industry will be demonstrated. The directors of the Exposition having arranged with several large manufacturing concerns to set up models of their plants.

A number of automobile manufacturers will exhibit their cars at the Exposition, and for their benefit a large demonstration track has been laid out on the third floor of the building. In this track they will be permitted to demonstrate their cars, carrying passengers for any distance.

LIKE EDISON

Aged Inventor Signifies Honored in Berlin

Berlin, Oct. 2.—Thomas A. Edison, who returned home to the anniversary America September 25, became the last of the horticulturists during his short stay here, every one showing an almost constant anxiety to catch a glimpse of the great inventor. Thus one evening the audience at a singing picture theater on the Unter den Linden discovered Mr. Edison in a front row when the lights were turned up for intermission.

Some jumped up and caught their seats when Mr. Edison walked to the aisle toward the exit; and one man, with a sudden start, said:

"What are you doing here, Herr Edison?"

Edison laughingly answered: "I am studying the German household electric lights. We have no such electric in America." The German newspapers were much pleased over the friendly greeting they had from Edison, though they found it hard to tell with him, owing to his deafness and his knowledge of German. One prominent writer wrote after interviewing the inventor:

"Edison looks so very human that I almost called him 'Grandpa,' and when I said good-bye I was filled with so much respect that I felt inclined to kiss his hand."

While in Berlin, Mr. Edison was entertained by all sorts of men in the electrical business such as Van Blonck, Mathiasen and Hermann, especially Hermann, who was his assistant in America for fifteen years.

MINNEAPOLIS, (Mn)
JOURNAL
Thurs. 10/05/1911

Thomas A. Edison will be surprised the boys are dropped at a telegraph station over the town. This method was prophesied in the old phrase, "lightning drop me a line."

Thomas A. Edison calls the Kaiser "Grandpa" and "Uncle Sam." The Kaiser undoubtedly will be delighted by calling Edison America's great storage battery.

ITHACA (NY) NEWS
THURSDAY
Oct-ber 05, 1911

A Pennsylvania chain saw-cut saw the bubble skirt and high heels are responsible for many railroad accidents. Does he think a little thing like that would change the fashion?

Commenting on Thomas A. Edison's remarks that American women sleep too much the St. Paul Pioneer Press remarks that they are not sleeping as much as they did before Mr. Edison invented the phonograph. We know several phans and phans that can hold their own as sleep preventives, too.

NEWARK (NJ) NEWS
Saturday
October 07, 1911

INVENTOR EDISON BACK FROM EUROPEAN TOUR

Thomas A. Edison and his family, who have been touring Europe in an automobile, reached Newark on the Hamburg-American liner America at 1 o'clock this afternoon. They were met on the pier by officials of the Edison companies and other friends. The party proceeded by automobile to the Edison home in West Orange.

The inventor said he had had a most satisfactory vacation and would "go to work Monday."

One angry German comment, especially comical for Dallas, a major land of the skyscraper, to find it with German architecture.

A number of automobile manufacturers will exhibit their cars. For their large demonstration track, located on the third floor of the building, a garage for electric vehicles will accommodate the trucks, which, it is said, will be the first indoor demonstration of automobiles.

The show was privately opened last night at the Navy Wireless School from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

A hundred guests, including Admiral Tassie, George B. Carter, and Arthur Williams, who made addresses, "A couple of bells over watching the globe was presented to Edison by American producers in recognition of his stimulation by his friends of the industry." Mr. Edison was a little puzzled as to what he should make of the gift. He finally decided jokingly he might make a statue, and he did.

NEW YORK CITY
11 EAST 24th STREET
TELEPHONE 10

N. Y. HERALD (1913)

Monday, Oct. 8, 1911.

8. 3-000

MR. EDISON SAYS TRUSTS ARE GOOD

Points to German Price Pools
as an Example of Trade
Benefits

HOME IS BEST
Investor Corrects Story That He Crit-
icised German Integrity—Repeated
Statements Made to Him.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison, who returned from Europe last Saturday on board the America, of the Hamburg-American line, declared yesterday at his home, in Orange, N. J., that in view of the fact that the impression has gained ground in Germany that he declared the German standard of commercial integrity to be lower than that of England he wishes to state that whatever he said along this line was merely repeated from declarations made to him by leading Germans.

"What I said was that I had been talking with some high class Germans and that they, in speaking of their commercial classes, declared their standard of integrity was not as high as that of the English," said Mr. Edison. "I did not make such a statement on my own authority."

The inventor then said many nice things about the German nation, which opinions, he said, might compensate for some other remarks he had made which were not well received by the German press. One thing in particular in which Germany seems to have better success than the United States is in her government sanction of price pools, declared Mr. Edison, who further said he believes business combinations, properly restricted, to be essential to the full development of any country.

Practically Sanction "Trusts."
"The German government permits the formation of price pools that practically amount to trusts," continued Mr. Edison. "Under this system, in which there is so much opposition here, every one is busy and the whole country is prosperous. It would seem that there is a severe loss in our reasoning about trusts."

"But, of course, in Germany they don't allow the formation of companies and the injection of a lot of watered stock as they do in this country."

The advantages of trusts are very great. Take the Standard Oil Company, composed of fifty-seven smaller companies, for example. Put all of the small companies back into the state in which they were when they were bought up, and what would you have? Fifty-seven different office forces. Not all of the companies would afford to hire highly organized brains to run them, but they would have to inferior ones. The price of oil would go up, and the same is true of any other class of goods under similar conditions. The general expense of the services would be so great that when added to the cost of labor and the cost of inefficient management the price would have to go up.

Praises German Trade Laws.
"As far as controlling the trusts is concerned, we could have the same laws as they have in Germany or France to prevent the watering of stocks and other evils."

Let the big businesses combine in all the ways they want, push the money out and build factories and railroads. When the captains of industry make money they are all the better.

Mr. Edison corrected the impression that he said that the Germans "are good adapters." "I did not say that the Germans are good adapters," he explained. "I said that there was something wrong with the German sentiment here and that they feed their brains too much on beer. That the Germans are the most modern, wise people in the world. They produce quite as many new things as we do. Especially are they zealous in chemistry, that is why we are so far ahead of them in electricity."

Head to Old Machinery.
"I said that they hold on to old machinery too long," and that they "are reluctant to buy new machinery as they do the old," would possibly do. But this may be due to their low cost of labor. We are compelled, on account of our high cost of labor, to discard old machinery the minute there is a better one."

"Another German institution that appealed to me in their promoting bank. Here through enterprises are at the mercy of irresponsible promoters. There they have the large promoting banks, which have their engineers investigate a project thoroughly and then promote it in a sound manner. They not only expert goods, but they expert building facilities."

Mr. Edison then interrupted the thread of the discussion to say that the planning of the future is a rare in Europe not on his terms.

"It would have been a relief to have seen a wild outburst, but I didn't see even a glimpse," he declared. "I like to be where I can get on a train and in two hours be where I can shoot a bear."

Home Best Form of Wealth.
Another line in which Europe leads us, declared Mr. Edison, is in the economical building of houses.

"The finest perfect form of wealth," he emphasized, "is a man's house. Take into consideration the heavy fire losses in this country and the fact that we are building wooden houses with heavy repairs, and we are creating a fixed wealth with a depreciation of about three per cent. In Europe they build equally as good houses out of rough stone and Portland cement that have a depreciation of not more than one-half of one per cent. Therefore when they have as much wealth as in the same operation carried out in America."

"I can tell that in Prague, a city of about six hundred thousand population, the fire loss last year was only \$25,000. That is a fine city. Berlin is very much after the same way. There were twenty years ago the largest whole shooting match. The time they had the war there, but I don't know."

Mr. Edison spent most of the day yesterday in his laboratory.

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The arguments for travel in Europe and travel in America rest on different grounds.

Advocates of American travel reason from considerations of patriotism and commercial interest. They appeal primarily to the lovers of scenery and to the development of the United States through the expenditure of money for travel at home. Upholders of European culture reason from considerations of "class," using this term in its broadest sense, and of international "friendship." They appeal primarily to the lovers of literature, history, and art, in all of which America is young and unripe as compared with Europe, "the land of the ancients," of American "philosophy," and of the "art of living," with which they are acquainted, and with which they feel freedom to compare the "art of living" of America.

There is an incompatibility between the two trends of travel and their supporters. Both are necessary, and each requires the other in order to fulfill requirement of the benefits from each. The American who knows America only does not know America. The American who has traveled only in Europe, but does not know his own country, loses much of the peculiar advantages of European travel.

Mr. Koenig illustrates the case. He has recently returned from a trip to Europe. He comes back more American than ever, but, he had his mind broadened, his sympathies enlarged, and his usefulness to the community increased by his European experiences. He did not say that America has nothing to teach him, but that he had found that in many respects, Europe teaches us. He found, for instance, that asphalt roads are the "rule" in France and that, Germany has carried out organized enterprise to its highest excellence. Germany excited his hearty admiration and, "if he could, he would have every American business-

By Licensed Wire From the New York
Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—When Thomas A. Edison was told that Stockholm cable said it was likely the Nobel prize in physics would be awarded to him he said that he believed that if he got the prize it would be for his work on storage batteries. Then he added:

"You know, the one who gets the Nobel prize must go over there to receive it. I don't like the idea of making another trip abroad just now. I have had enough of travel for the present, and I have had all the vacation I need to take for a while."

"Of course I would appreciate the distinction and accept the prize. But what's the use talking about it until I get it? I don't know anything about it. Nobody knows whether I am going to get it or not. The fellow that gets the Nobel prize never knows in advance whether he is going to get it or not. It is a cash prize of \$48,000, part of an income on a fortune left by a man like me. Nobel was an inventor. He died enormously wealthy and he left his money in trust to encourage inventions and art. One prize is for invention, and another for literary achievement and I don't know what the other is."

"Nobelprize, I know, got the prize for literature, but I cannot remember who the fellows were that got the other prizes. They were awarded every year or two years, I don't know which, and I don't know what time of year. I don't ask up to my what I would do with it. Wait till I get the prize."

The Nobel prize for physics has been awarded to unknown years to Pres-

Röntgen of Munich, discoverer of the X-ray; Prof. Philipp Leonard of the University for researches into cathode rays; Prof. Gabriel Lippmann of the University of Paris for discoveries in optics and color photography, and 1909 was divided between William Bragg of wireless telegraph fame and Prof. Ferdinand K. Brinn of Strasbourg.

Theodore Roosevelt was awarded the Nobel prize for promoting the world peace the year of the Russo-Japanese

HONOR FOR AN EX-TRAIN BOY

From trade log, news butcher and telegraph messenger to winner of Nobel prize and holder of the position of foremost American inventor and leading scientist! Isn't that a career to inspire the youth of the country? It is hardly necessary to name the man. The reader will jump at once to the correct conclusion that Thomas

The American people are fond of Mr. Edison. Notwithstanding his remarkable career and more remarkable achievements, he is, to use a homely phrase, "an old man an old shoe." He works shoulder to shoulder with his employees and is always ready to devote his valuable time to explaining some principle of mechanics or electricity to one of the young apprentices in his factory.

the contrivances, therefore, will receive with genuine pleasure the information that he has been slated this year to receive the Nobel prize—medal and a sum of money—for having made the greatest advancement in physics. And the pinch Mr. Kilday says that while he would be pleased to receive the honor he is not charmed with the idea of having to travel abroad to get it.

Rank of the five annual Nobel prizes—for the most important discoveries or improvements in (1) physics, (2) chemistry, and (3) physiology or medicine; (4) for the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency in the field of literature, and (5) for the best effort toward the fraternity of nations and the promotion of peace—is won.

The Nobel Foundation is based upon the will of Dr. Alfred Bernhard Nobel, the Swedish engineer, chemist and inventor of dynamite, who died in 1896, leaving an enormous fortune.

Last year's physics prize was awarded to Prof. J. D. van der Woude, Amsterdam. The prize in 1995 was divided between William Mureed and Prof. Karl Braon of Strasbourg. Other winners the 'physics' prizes have been awarded are Prof. Montgon, Prof. Leonard of Kiel and Prof. Lippman, Strasbourg of Paris.

SUNDAY

Oct 22 1911

Success vs. Failure.

#4 I MET Thomas A. Edison, at the Carlton in London," said a ~~former~~ Yorker on the Grand pier. "Edison astonished me with his account of the hard work he has done in his time. Why, the man thinks nothing of working twenty hours a day for weeks on end!"

"After lunch one day Emma and I walked up to
Haymarket. Helen, ex-mun, talked about hard work.
I said thoughtfully:

"I suppose success always means hard work, doesn't it?"

The nodded toward a poor old sandwich man—a poor, thin, bent old fellow of 70 or so, staggering along

"But failure means harder work."

.....

WEDNESDAY

Oct. 18, 1911

THURSDAY

Oct. 19, 1911

Thomas A. Edison and his attractive ~~young~~ daughter have returned from a tour of Europe, and while Mr. Edison declared he had enjoyed the enthusiasm of his reception in the capitals of Europe, he was glad to be back where "there is room enough for everybody." He said he felt "sort of smothered" until he set foot on his own native soil.

Edison to Get Nobel Prize.
Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 18.—It is stated that the Nobel prize for physics probably will be awarded this year to Thomas A. Edison.

WIRELESS STATION ENLIVEN'S SHOW

The Herald Flashes News to Mr. Edison and Thousands of Visitors at Electrical Exposition.

Co-operation between "O H N," the Herald's wireless station at the Battery, and "N Y N," the United States Navy's wireless station at the Electrical Exposition, which was opened in the Grand Central Palace last evening by Thomas A. Edison, turned on the switch, bringing thousands of visitors to the show with the latest news. The communication system the low machine was essential and the audience of message-driven "news" in the show where the navy's wireless station.

The Herald's news service was given for publication in the exposition paper, the Daily Wireless, which is printed entirely by electric machines prepared by the New York Edison Company. This paper is all those two editions, one in the afternoon and the other in the evening, during the exposition, which will last until October 21.

There was an informal opening of the exposition in the afternoon, when the New York Edison Company gave a

luncheon, at which a cubic foot of gold copper was presented to Mr. Edison by American producers and thousands of copper in recognition of his administration of the industry by his inventions. After the luncheon Mr. Edison went to the navy electrical exhibit, witnessed the exchange of the early messages between the Herald and the navy station, and attended his conversations.

The Herald's station sent news of the developments in the war between Italy and Turkey, the result of the election in California, and other happenings of international, national and local interest. These bulletins, especially the local ones, were read with avidity. The navy's wireless station at the show was installed by order of Commander George F. Cooper, who has charge of the electrical school at the New York Navy Yard.

The Herald's informal opening of the exposition was attended by many scientists, leaders in the electrical world, and the navy and mining industry. J. W. Lieb, vice president of the New York Edison Company, presided, and at his right was Mr. J. H. Case, president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Charles Kitchin, president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, George H. Campbell, president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and Alexander G. Humphreys, president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

There are exhibits from the army, navy, bureau of standards, the Bureau of Census and the Bureau of Manufactures of the Federal Government. More than forty industries are shown in special electricities.

TUES.

OCT. 10, 1911

NEW YORK, (NY) AMERICAN
THURSDAY
October 12, 1911

ELECTRIC MARVELS SHOWN Exhibition in Grand Central Palace is

Opened by Edison.

The 1011 Electrical Exhibition, which shows how lighting, heating, cooling, washing, entertaining, and even fighting are done nowadays by means of the current, opened last night in the Grand Central Palace. Thomas A. Edison, in his laboratory in New Jersey, pressed a button that set sixteen globe lamps and officially signalled the beginning of the show.

Mr. Edison, who was a guest of honor at the inaugural luncheon in the afternoon, and afterward inspected the countless electrical devices, among them many of his own, said enthusiastically of the display: "It'll be better next year and every year afterward."

Mr. Edison was presented with a unique gift, a cubic foot of copper, mounted upon an ebony pedestal. Innumerable time-saving and labor-saving inventions are shown at the exhibition, which will continue until October 21.

EDISON ON ROADS

We Don't Know What They Are in This Country.

James A. Edison, just home from Europe, said tonight in good enough for him. We don't know what they are in this country.



Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Edison.

We are a new country on the road. France has got the best road engineers in the world, and we don't know what they are. We only know one thing, and that is, we don't know what they are.

I don't see a rat two inches long. It is a big rat. It is found everywhere. It is found in the air, on the ground, and in the water. It is found in the air, on the ground, and in the water. It is found in the air, on the ground, and in the water.

On the subject of aviation, Mr. Edison says: "At present there is too much risk in the experiment. The proposition is to get up to 10 per cent. man. They're just a little bit on the way. They're just a little bit on the way. They're just a little bit on the way."

THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL, PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY

Edison May Get Nobel Prize for Achievements in Physics Award Is One Fifth of Annual Interest From \$9,000,000

Thomas A. Edison, the world famous inventor, his wife and his daughter Madeline, photographed as they arrived in New York recently, has had in 20 years, while Mr. Edison received a hearty welcome in the countries he visited.



Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 18.—It is reported here today that Thomas A. Edison will be awarded the Nobel prize this year for his distinguished achievements in physics.

The prize consists of one-fifth of the annual interest from a \$9,000,000 fund left in 1894 by Alfred B. Nobel for rewarding the services to the world of science and peace.

Those who make the most distinguished advances in the five branches of science—physics, chemistry, medicine, literature and peace.

THURSDAY
Oct. 19, 1911

WEDNESDAY
Oct. 11, 1911

FRIDAY
Oct. 20, 1911

EDISON RIDICULED BY SOCIALIST SPEAKER

William Holder, noted Socialist speaker, delivered an address at Tillamook and Green streets last evening. He said that when the Socialists get in power there will be a more equitable movement of city property. Moreover, he claimed that they would change the text books on history which are now being used in the schools and substitute truthful accounts.

Thomas Edison came in for a share of the speaker's ridicule. He said that Edison did not invent the light bulb which are credited to him, but that his work was invented them.



Copyright by E. J. B. Co.

Thomas A. Edison—Electrical Genius
Who Has Won Nobel Prize This Year.

COPPER CUBE FOR EDISON

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—A solid cube of copper 12 inches high is an exhibition at the electrical exposition here today, a gift from the representatives of the copper industry in all parts of the United States to Thomas A. Edison. The gift is the result of a humorous remark of the inventor just before his vacation trip abroad.

He said that since his inventions had done so much for the copper trade, he thought the industry ought to present him with a good big lump of the metal.

ST. PAUL (MN) PIONEER PRESS

Friday, Oct. 13, 1911

SAN FRANCISCO (CA) CHRONICLE

Friday, Oct. 13, 1911

EDISON ON GERMANY.

Thomas A. Edison, on the eve of sailing from Hamburg, returning home after a two-day visit, gave a press interview in which he strong criticized almost everything German and predicted at least a partial collapse of Germany's industrial and commercial resources when the United States really starts in earnest for the conquest of the world. His first criticism was of German architecture and the artistic sense of the German people. He declared that all of the buildings he saw in Germany that were worth better were copies of Greek or Italian architecture and that its architecture was in everything else "the Germans lack proper initiative. They are good adapters, that's all."

While there may be some agreement with Mr. Edison's views on modern German architecture, the fact remains that Germany has some of the most splendid and artistic examples of medieval architecture that, in the modern line, is not so far behind some of her neighbors. There will be strong and solid, solid, however, against the criticism of Germany's industrial, business and scientific progress. He declares that the English are the highest type, physically and mentally, in Europe and that he does not believe in the industrial world-wide industrial dominance of Germany. On that point he said:

Just wait until our American markets are filled up and we are forced to find Europe with our demands. They will show the Germans what push is. Germany has interpreted the because of the chance since I was here before, but we have nothing to learn from her, and she has much to learn from us.

Mr. Edison is entitled to the entertainment and expression of his views, but he has only to study his history a little better to be convinced that he is mistaken. His contention that the English are the highest type, physically and mentally, in Europe sounds ridiculous in the light of Germany's achievements in science, medicine, research, art and literature, as compared with her neighbors. Students of the race and their progress undeniably pronounce the German the strongest and ablest people in Europe and making more rapid progress than any of her rivals.

The German methods of scientific and industrial education are models for the world. Germany has multiplied all their rivals in promoting industrial and commercial organization for the purpose of securing their share of the world's markets, and her plans are now being weekly limited both by England and the United States in the struggle for commercial supremacy in other countries. Germany's skill in organization and the conquests of knowledge which she has made in a single generation offer emphatic answer to the Edison criticism.

Edison and German Initiative

Did Mr. Edison really say, as the World makes him say, that "the Germans lack proper initiative; they are good adapters, that's all." Somehow this does not sound like an exact likeness of the German. Translate Mr. Edison's general statement into particular statements and the result looks rather queer.

To make the Germans lack proper initiative. They are merely adapters. Richard Wagner was a good adapter, that's all. The same thing is true of Richard Strauss. In statement and in the German lack proper initiative. Examples, I think, and I think, philosophy they are, nothing but good adapters. The works of, in-

cluded Kant, Hegel, Goethe heaped proper initiative is dramatic poetry, lyric poetry, natural science, criticism and philosophy.

Even if we confine ourselves to our own day, and to the single province of poetry, Mr. Edison's assertion is just as wide of the mark. We suppose that Germans would say their most cultured living poets were Richard Wagner and Mr. Edison may hear nothing but the echoes which undoubtedly arise up, part of Goethe's talent, that he may be, and to the equally undoubted originality, but can Mr. Edison or any one else perfectly maintain that Wagner was a mere adapter without initiative?—New York Globe.

7. OCTOBER 15, 1911

WORLD ENTERPRISE
ASTONISHED EDISON
ON EUROPEAN TOUR

"The Last Word and the Newest Thing," He Says of Idea of Sending a Correspondent with Him on Auto Trip.

WHOLE FAMILY INTERESTED
IN PERSISTENT YOUNG MAN

They Got to Be Great Friends, and Wife Nursed Him Through Spell of Sickness

"It's the last word and the newest thing in newspaper enterprise. What is to come next?"

Two weeks ago those of Thomas A. Edison as he talked over in his West Orange laboratory yesterday with a world reporter some of the incidental things upon his noteworthy trip through Europe, which are as becoming public. He referred to the notice of The Workman in pending with Mr. Edison a special correspondent who reported his views upon everything he saw almost daily. That was probably the idea of Mr. Pulitzer, wasn't it?" resumed the interviewer. "Well, all I can say is that he is going to waste his time to think of things that are little or never the last in the way of newspaper enterprise. And he certainly seems to mis-

Mr. Edison was prompt to assure The World reporter that he himself put especial value upon his own views of things in general.

"I don't see what they wanted my 'dope' for," he said. "It isn't of any great importance, but since they asked me, I gave it to them."

"I was mildly awestruck when a young man—one of about thirty-five

young, man—one of about thirty-five years, tall, and good looking—was introduced to me in Paris and asked permission to accompany me. He wanted to follow us in his own automobile. I thought that he'd probably do it for only a day or two and told him that if he wanted to waste his time in that

"Well, we left Paris on Aug. 15, I think it was, and your Mr. Valentine followed. At night we would find him at our hotel. And later on we came to be the greatest friends in the world and would have long talks about everything in the universe.

"But at first, after we found that Mr. Valentine apparently had no notion of quitting our trail, we decided that we would play a joke or two on him. So frequently we would turn aside from our main road and lie hidden in a little side shoot. Pretty soon he would pass along and take the main road.

[illegible]

"My sons and daughters and my wife grew decidedly interested in this persistent young man. We began to discuss the possibility of deceiving a newspaper man of the calibre of Valentino. And one day early in the trip while we were still in France this opportunity came of testing this absolutely

"We had decided and announced that we would make such and such a stopping place on the road to Aix-les-Bains. We went very slowly on our trips and frequently stopped at little villages and talked with the people. On this occasion we found that we could not reach the place we had decided upon in time for the night.

Hillans Put Him on Diet.
 "There are so many ways of reaching a place in Europe and so many other roads that we seemed at the time we decided not to push on in have left The World's man completely behind us somewhere. That night we stopped in Avalon."

"All of us were rather amused, and we thought that this time we had done it. But it wasn't very long after we resolved the hotel in Avalon before Mr. Valentino arrived in his automobile. I don't know how he did it. He must have been a mind reader. But he did do it."

"After that everything was plain sailing for The World man for a time; though of course there were the natural

separations that arise when a party is travelling in two automobiles.

"Along about Aug. 25 something seemed to be worrying Mr. Valentine. I think he was troubled about getting his despatches through, or something of the sort. And he got in a very bad way. He had a severe attack of neuro-indigestion, and his heart action became ir-

"He had made such an impression upon us all at this time that when we found the man who had seemed to read our minds as to our travelling plans was El, himself, we immediately stopped at the little Austrian town of Bludenz and gave no colour in for that day and a

“I was up going in for that day and a part of the next. My wife worried him. She pulled him around and resumed her journey. I at once put into effect upon him some of my own ideas of eating. I put him on a diet. I wouldn't let him eat anything for several days and told him to live on his fat. New York eats three-fourths more than it should and Germany, four-fifths. If she actually what she should be able to expertly visit Mr. Valentino etc at my direction about one-third of what he had been doing and he didn't have any more

"Of course from this time on Mr. Valentino was one of our party. My son would frequently, ride in the car with him or my daughter or my wife.

"None of the other American newspapers sent men on any part of the trip with us, and neither did the foreigners."

But the latter-made life merry for us in Dnepropetrovsk, Prague and Berlin. They would come to our hotel when they got word of our arrival with a complete outfit of photographers. And the next day, after their articles had been published, it seemed as though the whole town had turned out.

"I never want to go to Berlin again. About one-fifth of the population there is connected with electrical enterprises."

"Mr. Edison told that he had found something going wrong in his Orange

he: "They had a chance to get all the sleep they wanted while I was away."

"Some of our people abroad seek a great open road the roads of Europe. They can lose nothing of the country

and probably care nothing for what would be an education to them. I have met Americans abroad whose principal topic of conversation was the speed they had made between time and the

At this point there was introduced into the large library-like room in which Mr. Edinger sat the principal owner of some 450,000 miles of railroad near

St. Louis. He was H. D. Stephen of St. Louis and he wanted to talk about getting some of the Edison cars for his road. Yet he did not come to business.

"The great thing I want to know," he said, "is how I can live to be 60 years

Mr. Edmon made a mock salute, but he was instantly serious when he

"Up in the Rockefeller Institute," said he, "they cut the skin off, a skin as thin put it in cold storage. After a time they took it out and water was added."

they take it on and put up another dog with it. They can put the same man in cold storage on this floor and then take it out and put it back on the sign. Now, why not put a man

And although the wizard laughed, one knew whether he was serious.

"You don't want to get into the hair of innovators. I was in their hands for

of promoters. I was in their hands for forty years, and I got the little end of the stick. Now I am trying to do for myself. You can have your ear."

And then Mr. Edison went back to his laboratory.

his workrooms.

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1911.

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1911.

WICHITA, KAN., EAGLE (274)

Sunday, Oct. 15, 1911.

EDISON AND THE NOBEL PRIZE.

RUMOR has it that the Nobel prize of \$40,000 for the greatest achievement in physics during the year will be awarded to Thomas A. Edison, and the supposition is that his work in developing storage batteries will be the particular achievement to bring him the prize. If the rumor is true, the prize certainly could go to no more worthy recipient.

The physics branch of the Nobel prize only once in the past 10 years has come to America. Prof. Albert A. Michelson of the University of Chicago winning it four years ago; but he was born in Germany and full credit cannot be given to this country. An award to Edison, however, would mark a distinct American triumph, and it is hoped that the honor will go to the great inventor. Although nearly 65 years old, he is still a wonderful worker. It is said that he has more than 1000 patents that are the direct result of his investigations in the realm of physics and electricity.

The prizes in the past have gone to men like Roentgen and Marconi, who have made notable inventions, but not a single man who has been awarded the prize has a record of so many and varied and useful inventions as Edison. If fitness for achievements outside the year are to be considered, Alvan Ben Edison's name must lead all the rest.

Thomas A. Edison says he's 112 years old, counting the time he worked 12 hours a day for a long time. He wants to live to 162. And at that rate some of the editors the Centerville Journal knows are about 242.

BINGHAM, N. Y., FREE PRESS (274)

Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1911.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR EDISON.

Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 15.—It is stated that the Nobel prize for physics will be awarded this year probably to Thomas A. Edison, the American electrician and inventor.

CHICAGO, ILL., EXAMINER (2422)

Thursday, Oct. 15, 1911.

EDISON WINS NOBEL PRIZE

Inventor to be Honored for Scientific Achievements.

Should Give to the Teacher.
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, Oct. 15.—A Nobel prize is to be conferred upon Thomas Edison, the famous American inventor, for his achievements in electricity, according to a report circulating in educational circles.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Gazette-Times (25)

Thursday, Oct. 15, 1911.

Edison to Get Prize.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, Oct. 15.—Special.—The Nobel prize for physics is to be awarded this year to Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor.

WILMINGTON, DEL. NEWS (424)

Thursday, Oct. 19, 1911.

Thomas A. Edison is now said to be scheduled to receive the Swedish Nobel prize for the most distinguished achievement in physics. It is certain that Edison has done many things mighty well, it would be fitting if he could receive the prize during his visit to Europe.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., FRANK'S (2505)

Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1911.

Mr. Edison's much talked of castiron forms for the workman's model of the cement house have not as yet been found, practicable. There has never been an Edison house built, and in the opinion of most practical concrete men none ever will be built. The problems of handling concrete as proposed by Mr. Edison seem insurmountable to some critics. The latest cost of preparing such a set of forms as suggested entails about \$175,000. Mr. Edison says his experiment will be carried through. Ordinary wood forms, he thinks to facilitate handling, have so far been accepted as the best molds for concrete work.

TROY, N. Y. MORNING

Thursday, Oct. 19, 1911.

Reports from Sweden indicate that Thomas A. Edison will receive the Nobel prize for physics this year. This country has made a remarkable record in many departments of art and science, and it is a pleasure to note that again this slight recognition is to be accorded to an American citizen.

N. Y. POST

Saturday, Oct. 21, 1911.

Europe's welcome to Thomas A. Edison was so wholehearted and universal that we cannot wonder at the look of pain that appeared on the face of the Continent of the distinguished guest's arrival.

blunt and ready judgments on things European. The trouble is that Europe has not yet grasped the truth, which with us has become a commonplace, that genius in one particular field makes a man an oracle in every other field of human endeavor. That is why a champion polo-player returning from abroad is asked whom he picks for the Republican nomination in 1912; why the leading lady in a musical comedy outlives for us the future development of aviation; why novelists are hired to write picturesque accounts of baseball games that have to be supplemented by a statement of what has really happened in the game; why stock brokers suddenly lay down new principles of political economy, and why Trust magnates are in a position to define the religion of the future.

TORONTO, ONT., MAIL (272)

Thursday, Oct. 19, 1911.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR EDISON.

U. S. Inventor to Secure coveted Reward for Physics.
N.Y. Sun-Mail and Empire Special Cable.
Stockholm, Oct. 18.—It is noted here to-day that the Nobel prize for physics this year will be awarded to Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor.

Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1911.

THE PRINTED WORD.

Warned by the experience of historians, whose plight is ever at the danger point of the records of the past, modern civilization is preserving its documents and books with minute care. As far as lies in the power of the present generation, not a bit of written and printed evidence of history is the making will fail to be at the service of the generations hereafter. What is more, the American Modern Historical Records Association has recently been organized in this city for the purpose not only of making books and documents more durable, but also of supplementing their evidence with photographic, phonographic and cinematographic records.

The problem of the preservation of books and documents is twofold. On the one hand there is the perishable nature of, unburnt paper; on the other is the question of making room for the steadily increasing number of books to be preserved. The photographic plate has been tentatively introduced in Europe as a more durable substitute for paper, and at the same time, as a saving of space, since by the process of "photographing down," a bulky volume may be reduced to small proportions. This plan is at present favored by the American Historical Records Association, which, however, will undoubtedly welcome Mr. Edison's proposed steel or nickel photographic record of which was given in Sunday's Tribune. It will combine durability with economy of space, and, in addition, will be far more practical and economical than the photographic plate, which would have to be enlarged to be made available.

Meanwhile there remains the question of the "need" books that crowd the shelves of the great libraries of the world. It has been estimated, for instance, that of the two million volumes in the British Museum only about sixty thousand are in regular demand. The number of books that have remained unused since they were added to its collection is unknown. And yet it would be a difficult matter to devise a system of elimination in its case, for occasionally a forgotten book, after gathering dust for decades is called for by a student who has come from afar for the express purpose of consulting it, and to whom it is the most important entry in the whole bulky catalogue. And after all, a great library takes pride in the possession of just such works.

PORTLAND NEWS SECTION

Monday, Oct. 31, 1911.

ten statements or admissions might lead to the conviction of the guilty administrator.

MR. EDISON'S VIEWS.

Europe liked Mr. Edison. Mr. Edison liked Europe. But the kindly things of each other might be taken away with a surety in his own country by frankly admitting that after all no foreign land can compare with America. Speaking of the French highways the inventor says: "I traveled over more than 2,000 miles of French roads," said he, "and less than three miles were bad. There was not a rut more than two inches deep."

We hope Mr. Edison will not come to Portland for purposes of highway comparison because we feel very sure we would be the sufferers. In fact, we would start out on a quest for three consecutive miles of really good roads in the whole State with some trepidation.

But it was really Germany that made the profoundest impression on Mr. Edison. "The whole empire," he says, "is being electrified." He cites the case of a former Newark electrician who is now in Germany in charge of 40,000 men. "Germany," said he, "has a million factories and is building more. When a German sells 500 worth of goods they weigh about 20 pounds. When a Frenchman sells 500 worth they weigh 400 pounds. When an Englishman sells 500 worth they weigh half a ton."

This may be taken to mean that the Germans sell largely chemical products and other highly concentrated values and handle comparatively little raw material. Mr. Edison's way of putting the situation, however, is more of a rhetorical rather than a mathematical statement. Mr. Edison says that in the matter of machinery we have all Europe completely outclassed. The Germans are selling it almost exclusively in their factories.

W. W. POST (1880)

Monday, Oct. 31, 1911.

EDISON'S NEW DEVICE A SECRET

Inventor Not Telling Why He Has Been Advertising for Capital.

Thomas A. Edison started the other day in the newspapers an advertisement saying that he had a new article to put on the market, with which a limited number of middle-aged men, possessing some business experience and a capital of \$5,000 to \$10,000, might start in business for themselves, without endangering their capital. And ever since then Edison's office at West Orange, New Jersey, has been bombarded with checks of letters from men, middle-aged, elderly, young and younger still, all of whom consider themselves fully qualified to carry out the inventor's proposition.

Considerable mystery surrounds the nature of the article to which Edison alluded in his advertisement. Not even all of his intimates at the plant in West Orange are sure what it is. All they do know is that it is the fruit of a brand-new idea, one that has come to Edison since his return from Europe. This may seem sudden to outsiders, but the men who work under Edison simply smile and shake their heads when one expresses surprise.

"Why, he has an idea every minute," they say. "Sometimes they come faster than that."

In the meantime, Edison will not discuss the nature of his latest invention. His preference is for mere silence until he has decided upon the "middle-aged men with some business experience" who will be picked to handle it. Two of his secretaries are waiting through the mail-bags full of applications out sorting out such on some variety of the inventor's own attention. To such of those as seem best qualified for the work he has in mind he will write, arranging appointments. After which, if they seem satisfactory, they may get a chance to tell something new in the line of a phonograph or a storage battery or, perhaps, a concrete house.

It is somewhat unusual for Edison to advertise for agents over his own name, and all the Edison Laboratories employees who profess to know anything about the inventor's methods were at a loss to account for it. They admitted this afternoon that it looked as if he had got hold of something so good that he did not want to run the risk of its being stolen by a rival.

"He'll tell when he gets ready," said one of his secretaries. "You can depend on that. And he won't tell until he is ready."

Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1911.

GERMANY ENCOURAGES HER INVENTORS MORE

Mr. Edison Shows How In-
ventors Have Hard Road

CAPITAL'S SUPPORT NEEDED

Thinks Germans Will Soon Surpass Us
in Mechanical Ingenuity on This
Account—Like Their Building
Methods Observed on His Travels.

Germany is, indeed, up to date in all branches of mechanical and scientific inventions, says Thomas A. Edison in an interview with Edward Marshall. Personally speaking, he is not inclined to be in these lines, although his shops are full of American machinery, or imitations of American machinery. He is the most scientific of all the nations, although she is nowhere near as in applied science.

In some lines, she is, however, pre-eminent. She stands alone in the chemical industries, but there, again, her chemical laboratories and factories are full of American machinery. I went through two great electrical shops and 50 per cent. of their machinery was American—which, again, is illustrative of German zeal. But we excel her in automatic labor-saving devices of all kinds and in their application.

One great advantage which the manufacturers of Germany have over us and every other country is to be found in her most promoting banks. In the United States a man who wishes to get something new upon the market must get hold, in one way or another, of a promoter of his enterprise, and our promoters are notoriously irresponsible. These inventions are brought out by the promoting banks.

For instance, the Deutscher Bank, which, in the first place, is one of the largest banks in the world, has a corps of engineers and auditors ready to investigate every phase of any proposed invention. If the invention which is taken to them proves after the most careful investigation likely to be useful and profitable the money is forthcoming. The financial and technical investigation is right to the last drop, but if the idea stands the test the capital is ready.

"The man plan can be followed by a manufacturer who wishes to extend his business. If he can prove that he can do so profitably he can get the money for the purpose from the bank at a reasonable interest and very promptly. It saves time and keeps him from the clutches of that particular host of sharks who, in this country, would be likely to make prey of him.

"The bank, then, will watch the progress of the invention or of the machinery, will place its stock on the Exchange, and, when it reaches a certain point of prosperity, will take its money back, clearing only a fair profit for its use and leaving the inventor or the manufacturer with his invention or his factory ready to go ahead with his ideas.

"This is an enormous encouragement to the inventive faculty of Germany, and I predict that it will soon put the Germans well in advance of us in the origination and development of new mechanical ideas.

"The Germans are the world's most persistent people. When they start to get a thing they usually get it, and they have started now to capture our mechanical prestige. It will take hard work and intelligent work in the United States to prevent them from outstripping us.

"I went into the packing rooms of several large German factories, and there found indications that their foreign trade is larger than the domestic trade, which is enormous. They are wonderfully energetic and intelligent. They organize with singular ability and extraordinary justice. They have started a solemn, unseasonal, but ruthless, and never-sleeping campaign for the world's trade, lighting us where we oppose them, lighting England where she has business which they covet, pushing ahead everywhere.

"I believe as to the thought of this and watch them closely. There is much which we might learn with profit in their methods.

"I saw thousands of factories in construction. All through North Germany, especially, factories stand new-built or building, and the construction, even of the older ones, is far better, generally speaking, than the construction of the best in our.

"Factory construction is, in every detail, there, hedged about by carefully restrictive laws, and these laws are, in a general thing, cheerfully observed. Where the observance is not cheerful the enforcement is absolutely rigid, so the ultimate result remains the same—well built buildings, safe, sanitary, admirable. Workmen's health is carefully protected in the construction of the buildings, they have fine air and light invariably, and in the arrangement and management of the machinery they are carefully protected against accident. We have many things to learn from Germany in these details of factory equipment, construction and management.

"Throughout Europe, and, more especially, in Germany, there is very little danger from fire, especially in buildings where large numbers are employed. Such horrors as are continuously occurring in America never happen there because they are impossible.

"And all through Europe, but in Germany more especially, they have certain building methods which are extremely sensible, economical and of positive. They use cement, which is one of my capricious hobbies, more freely and more wisely than we do. Everywhere are buildings of loose stone, concrete-faced—faced with cement which fills in the interstices.

"The depreciation of such buildings is not more than one-half of 1 per cent. per annum; in America the average depreciation of the average building, including our enormous and unnecessary fire loss and heavy repair bills, due to careless and faulty construction and the use of improper materials, amounts to 2 per cent. Hence the same amount of money and ownership creates six times as much wealth of this kind in Europe as it does in the United States. That is a startling statement, but one reasonable of easy demonstration. The most perfect mark of value is a man's residence. These are interesting calculations which I have never seen brought out. Their ways are far better than ours."

(195)

SCRANTON, PA., TIMES

Thursday, Oct. 26, 1911.

FORCE WILL LECTURE ON THE TESTING OF CEMENT

W. J. Force, chief chemist of the Lackawanna railroad, will read a paper before the Lackawanna Chemical society, on Monday evening, October 23, at eight o'clock. His subject will be mainly on a "Method of Testing Cement Under High Pressure and Temperature." This is a new method brought out by Mr. Force and Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, has been demonstrated to be established at his suite in New Village, N. J.

Engineers, chemists and persons interested in cement testing are cordially invited to hear Mr. Force at the Lackawanna Chemical Society rooms, Best Estate building, Washington avenue, on next Monday evening.

It is also expected that Mr. Force will tell something about Mr. Edison's new storage battery.

From

EDISON'S CREED

"I am not a doubter in God. All scientists, in getting nearer and nearer to the great first cause, feel that about and through everything there is the play of an eternal mind."

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., UNION

Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1911.

DAILY UNION. October 24, 1911.

VS \$40,000 NOBEL PRIZE FOR EATEST ACHIEVEMENT IN PHYSICS



THOMAS A. EDISON

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 21.—It is reported that the Nobel prize of \$40,000 for the greatest achievement in physics during the past year has been awarded to Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor. Mr. Edison recently made a long tour of Europe, the first vacation he has had in several years.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Chronicle, 1911

Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1911

BIG CONTRACT FOR LOCAL COMPANY

Pittsburgh to Supply Lamps for
Edison's Latest Device, Homo
Moving Picture Machine.

Thomas A. Edison's latest achievement, the "Homo" machine, but recently developed, will not only be of interest to the world at large but will benefit the local commercial world in that the Homestead Lamp Co. of this city has been awarded the contract by the Edison Co. of Orange, N. J., for the manufacture of all the lamps to be used in connection with the machine. This contract calls for over 50,000 lamps which in

^aOhio En., South American, etc.

Sunday, Oct. 28, 1901.

EDISON SAYS DETROIT IS IDEAL ELECTRIC

Great Inventor Personally Plans Used the Battery Used in It

It is of great interest to all having to do with automobiles, and with electric cars in particular, that Mr. Edison, noted inventor, has recently made a pronounced statement regarding his electric battery in his country home at West Orange, N. J.

Nine years of unremitting labor and the expenditure of two and a half million dollars have resulted in the production of an Edison battery, and at last it has the sanction of O. K. of its inventor, and, as we have said, the unqualified indorsement of such a man.

It is the Edison Electric Battery Company, an American Express Company and Adams Express Company. This evidence is sufficient to prove the entire success of the Edison battery, and the fact that the Edison battery has made its mark, that of the electric automobile, and this brings us to the announcement from Mr. Edison referred to.

It has been stated that the world famous inventor, Thomas A. Edison, will be the recipient of the Nobel prize for physics which will be awarded in Stockholm, Sweden, within a short time. Mr. Edison has just arrived back in the United States after a lengthy vacation spent travelling about Europe.

For several years the engineering department of the Detroit factory has worked in conjunction with the Edison Battery Co. to secure a battery in every way suited to the Detroit car.

Mr. Edison has been personally very important of the car, and has kept pace with the manufacturers in all their efforts to secure the ideal battery for the Detroit car.

And now, at last, the great inventor presents himself not only simply satisfied that the battery for the Detroit car has been produced, but that the Detroit car is the only one that can use it with the utmost degree of efficiency.

In confirmation of this opinion, J. B. Edison, as president of the Edison Storage Battery Company, says: "The Detroit car is the only one that can use it with the utmost degree of efficiency."

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Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1911.

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Edison, Mystery Cleared.
Much of the mystery that surrounded the insertion of advertisements in several newspapers a few days ago by Thomas J. Edison was removed yesterday when it was learned that his request for men who possessed from \$5,000 to \$7,500 and a desire to embark in business for themselves was simply a prelude to Mr. Edison's plan of extending the sale of a storage battery which was placed on the market several months ago. Many of those who sent replies are expected to buy the batteries and market them. That will be the extent of their business associations with the inventor.

The makers of the Detroit car are naturally and justifiably proud of the preference for their car shown by the makers of the great battery, and likewise of the fact that for his own personal use Mr. Edith has chosen a Detroit electric. The Detroit electric local agency is at 505 Main street.

Friday, November 03, 1911

Betty Bradeen's Morning Chat

About two months ago two men were interviewed on the subject of health and a long life. One was the busiest man in this country and the other must have been pretty near the laziest, as he confessed that he had done no work for many years. Both are good specimens of health, but I leave it to you to decide which will leave the world better for having lived in it.

Thomas A. Nelson has declared that there is no "middle class" in his own life. He requires about half the usual quantity of sleep, frequently forgets to eat, and knows little about vacations. Apparently he is a good husband and father, and unquestionably he is a blessing to the world at large. He believes in a larger life and increased porosity of cadavers for the men and women of the future—and he loves work for work's sake.

NO. ADAMS (MA) TRANSCRIPT

Wednesday, November 01, 1911

edison says: "The future farmer will push a button and work like all the present manual work will be performed by machinery controlled by electricity." This is a cheerful prediction, but those who are complaining of the cost of living should control themselves. It will be a long time before such a condition prevails, and if it ever does it will be found that the buttons which the farmer pushes and the levers he works will cost money, and therefore farm products will not be free.

NEW YORK EVENING TELEGRAM

Wednesday, November 08, 1911

FAIL TO AWARD NOBEL
PRIZE TO THOMAS A. EDISON

STOCKHOLM, Wednesday.—The Nobel prize for Physics has been awarded to Professor Wilhelm Wien, of Wuerzburg University.

It was reported on October 18 that the Nobel prize for Physics would probably be awarded this year to Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor.

BOSTON (MA) NORTH GLOBE

Sunday, November 05, 1911

If Mr. Edison, coming up New York Bay, really felt like kissing the Goddess of Liberty, as he says, he must have been more than ordinarily "sick on the way across."

HAVERHILL (MA) GAZETTE

Wednesday, November 01, 1911

WASHINGTON (D.C.) POST

Saturday, November 04, 1911

EDISON VICTOR OF COLD.

Unable to Participate in Starting the Largest Turbine in the World.

New York, Nov. 2.—Thomas A. Edison caught a cold yesterday. President Taft will review the faithfulness of the Edison family and he was unable to come to town today and start the new turbine electric generator in the New York Edison Company's plant on Thirty-eighth street and First avenue. George H. Cortright, president of the Consolidated Gas Company, started the turbine, which is the largest in the world.

This generator has a capacity of 2000 horsepower and can supply 10,000 incandescent lights. It covers 27 feet of floor space, and has a capacity for supplying the ordinary electrical demands of a city of 25,000 people. The machine will run up about 40 times each day.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The story that Thomas J. Edgar is inventing a fashionable hat for women that will cost only \$2 may temporarily bring cheer to troubled husbands, but nobody seems to know how a woman can be kept away from fashionable hats that cost more than \$2.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEWS

Sunday, Nov. 5, 1911

EDISON BATTERIES FOR DETROIT ELECTRICS

Local Distributors Announce
That Factory Has Secured
Sole Rights for 12 States.

An announcement of unusual interest to the motoring public has been made by the Hellmuth Automobile Company, local distributors of Detroit electric cars, to the effect that the Anderson Electric Company will have the exclusive use of the famous Edison batteries for its machines during the 1912 season. The new batteries will result in a great saving of weight in the Detroit electric cars and will be one of the most important improvements included in the electric line of the automobile industry.

The new Edison batteries are being adopted throughout the East by most of the big users of electric machines, among them being the United States Government and the Pullman Company. A feature of the Edison battery is the short steel-ribbed lining of the batteries, which protects both car and battery. The new models in which will be used the Edison batteries include four different sizes, all made on the same chassis. With 112-inch wheel base, door frames and aluminum bodies, the new machines not only will be among the lightest and best equipped, but one of the lightest electric vehicles distributed next year.

Spending of the improvements which will result in the use of the Edison batteries in the Detroit electric machines, C. R. Richardson, manager of the Hellmuth Company, said:

"The new batteries save 225 pounds in weight and will therefore greatly increase the life of the machines. This is the saving alone over the weight in the last battery, and will mean additional saving of mileage, speed and the economy. The new battery is also practically indestructible, being able to develop capacity power at the end of four years."

"All battery cells are in position that can be easily recharged, and in fact every feature of the new cars is for the convenience and pleasure of the owner."

"There is a growing demand in this territory for electric vehicles, and with the improved type of Edison battery we expect to do a big business throughout the State."

ROCHESTER, N. Y., HERALD

Friday, Nov. 3, 1911.

MOTION PICTURES FOR TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN

A moving picture film, illustrating the ravages of tuberculosis, has been prepared under direction of the National Association for the Study of Prevention of Tuberculosis and the New York Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, and will be shown in moving picture theaters all over the country, in connection with the annual Red Cross Seal Anti-Tuberculosis campaign.

Many local managers have agreed to run the film during the sale of the Red Cross Seal. The film was produced by Thomas A. Edison, Inc., and is entitled "The Story of John Doe." It is said to be an interesting story of everyday life in New York City, in which the owner of a miserably kept tenement is taught to realize the danger of the Great White Plague and the necessity of supporting institutions to fight against it.

BUFFALO, N. Y., ENQUIRER

Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1911.

Thomas A. Edison claims to have discovered a process whereby he can make "paper" out of nickel—20,000 sheets to the inch, a book two inches thick to consist of 40,000 leaves. Nice stuff, that, to put on a perfecting press. As soon as possible The Enquirer will give its readers a "nickel-paper extra,"—for one cent. Wait for it.

MASSACHUSETTS

64207E

NOV 3, 1911

Tom Edison says it takes him two minutes to dress in the morning. He does so with "Tom all on."

CONTROL OF TRUSTS.

Chamber of Commerce Hearing
Discussion of Subject at Dinner

At the 11th annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, the principal subject discussed was Governmental action to control the trusts and regulate extensive monopolies. A. Barlow Heyburn, president of the Chamber, acted as hostmaster and raised the gathering to attention about 8 o'clock. Mr. Heyburn spoke briefly of the Government's policy in dealing with the so-called trusts in the attempt to

restore competition, and said that it was our duty as well as to our interest to aid the Government.

The British Ambassador was the second speaker and was presented as "one who endeavored to see ourselves in other people's shoes." Mr. Joyce congratulated America on the fact that she is free to consider domestic problems, while the rest of the world is engaged in external questions. Mr. Joseph Stephen S. Yoho was next on the program and his topic was "The Conscience of the Nation." He said that it was more important to bring religious influence to bear upon the capitalists of industry than upon the daily tellers and

the nation and commerce must cease fighting on each other's shoulders. President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia addressed the assembly in substance, who are attempting to do these." He said that we were engaged in industrial civil war and that the Presidential election would determine whether the war would continue or whether it would have peace.

Very notable and distinguished gatherings were present, and among them at the table were William D. Williams, Gov. Dyer, J. Pierpont Morgan, and David H. Green. Among the guests were United States Senator Chauncey D. Mason, Senator Howard C. Barker, Sen. Chas. McNulty, Elliot Ross, and new Carnegie and Alfred Slovic.

Sunday - Nov. 19, 1911

Edison Is Play Hero.

And now we have "Thomas Edison as the hero of a new American drama," "Mrs. Avery" concludes such dramas as "Nana O'Brien" and "David Garrick" and brings the Wizard of New Jersey on the stage to disabuse some misapprehensions to the Avery household. Avery himself is a young inventor. The Edison company has selected his strange battery of monophones, and he is utterly disinterested. One will admit that "with affairs" etc. this scene is really very naughty. Mrs. Avery to indulge in such extravagances as a washball of \$11 for 1 link (one week) Presently, however, we learn that an Austrian villain is hovering somewhere in the offing, waiting to befo the plot with his portentous shadow. Indeed, we are informed that it was his wicked machinations that had influenced the Edison verdict. He is heavy in his attempts. For the Mrs. Avery, lamping her, cut the critical monophones. Well, dear \$1000 bill, captured in the pages of a book. But the young wife sees her error in time. Thomas A. Edison, a favorable parallel on the factory, and Mr. and Mrs. Avery get off rounded to Atlantic City.

There seems small reason to send time over the comedy. So much as it has admitted its fallacy, frankly by the end of the act, it is a waste. And it was something, indignant little "winking" that one wants to find in a comedy as possible. Howard Zahnbeck and Gustave Dink, however, and with a face and the play was written in its collaboration. As the actress is a collection of no scenes, it seems remarkable to see some that she "packed" the vocabulary. Both surprised their audience, and with disinterest, though in rather a restrained manner, and in every role, all that could have been done to save Mrs. Avery" was done.

If you want to rent the furnished room, see Tribune want ads. Call either phone. Bull 1200, Ind. 840.

ELIZABETH (NJ) JOURNAL

Saturday
Nov. 11, 1911

Edison and the Trust Magazines.

The following anecdote, says Harper's Weekly, was related last week of Thomas A. Edison. A meeting of directors of the Edison Trust was held a few days before at his trust laboratory. The conversation turned on the recent indictment against Trusts. Edison mentioned that he had been present at a dinner of "captains of industry" some time ago. One of the directors said:

"Edison, how was it you were recruited to join with that crowd?" He replied without a second's hesitation: "Oh, I suppose it was to dilute the company."

TO PRINT BOOKS ON STEEL

IT WILL BE DONE SOON ACCORDING TO
THOMAS A. EDISON.

That the Times May Be Converted for
the Great Inventor Advantages the Use of
Copper for Printing—He has
Other Ideas.

His Address Here in the New York Tribune.
At the present rate of depletion of our
resources the time is not far away when
the only supply for the manufacture of
paper will have reached its end. Leading
lumber men say that the visible supply
of standing timber in the United
States and Canada will last only from
thirty to fifty years more, and unless re-
forestation is carried out on a large
scale publishers will then have to look
to some other material to serve as a sub-
stitute for paper for books and period-
icals.

But take heart; the danger is not an
imminent one it appears. If a prospect
made by Thomas A. Edison to the effect
the other day comes true the books of the
future will not be printed on paper. The
"wizards" of Llewellyn Park confidently
expect that the books of the coming
ages will be printed on pages of nickel
or steel.

A prospect by Mr. Edison he took a wild
dream. The famous inventor generally
hovers what he is talking about before
he makes a prediction. The assertions
made by him are preceded by expert
statements which he quickly contradicts in his
laboratory. He works secretly for
weeks, months and sometimes years, in
problem before he takes the public into
his confidence, and when he has made a
discovery in distress real pleasure from
telling the world have about it. I came
to this conclusion the other day, as
sat in his laboratory aside with him.

Among the questions I asked him was
this:

"Can we ever expect a good substitute
for paper in the printing of books and
periodicals?"

"Why, yes; steel, copper or nickel will
do."

And Mr. Edison said this in a perfectly
comprehensive way.

FROM THE OLDER'S INTERVIEW.

"Steel, copper or nickel can take the
place of paper then. And that means
that the material for the books that will
live the shelves of libraries of future
generations will be taken out of the
bowels of the earth instead of from the
forests which adorn its surface.

Continuing to discuss this subject, the
inventor of the phonograph said: "By an
electro-chemical process I can make
sheets of steel, copper or nickel that will
absorb printers' ink. Of the three metals
I consider nickel to be the best sub-
stitute for paper. It is possible to pro-
duce a sheet of this metal one twenty-
thousandth of an inch in thickness and
make it stronger, tougher and more flex-
ible than ordinary bookpaper."

As he said this Mr. Edison strolled
over to one of the shelves and returned
with a book with a thickness of about
two inches. He held the volume out to
me, saying: "If the leaves of this book
were made of nickel it would contain
fifty thousand and it would only weigh
about a pound."

I marvelled at his assertion, because it
dawned upon me what this would mean
to the publishing business of the world,
which now can, by using fine India pa-
per, crowd barely five hundred pages
into the thickness of an inch, while an
ordinary bookpaper runs that figure to five

two steel covers so—might find a com-
plete library of history or science or
fiction or poetry. The hundred books
in the present bulk of one book. The
volume's famous 5-foot shelf would
not be over-ridden by 2,500 small re-
lated pages of nickel.

Mr. Edison made of the convenience
that we would find in the small size of
nickel books. He said:
"A little of this metal could be made
the size of a manuscript and carried easily
in the coat pocket. Whether it stand-
ard or complete dictionary, which has a
thickness of about six inches, could be
condensed into a book smaller than a
pocket and be carried, with plenty of
a reserve, in the coat pocket. If the
volume had nickel leaves. A lawyer
could slip the law records of a hundred
years under his arm and carry them to
and from court without inconvenience."

Nothing to know if nickel sheets
would in an ideal for newspapers as
for book pages. I asked Mr. Edison for
the information. To this he replied:

AS TO NEWSPAPERS.

"On account of the extreme thickness
of the nickel sheets, I hardly believe that
they would serve well on a substitute for
the paper on which our newspapers are
printed. The large size of newspapers,
compared with the pages of a book, and
the exceedingly rough handling to which
the former are subject, would crumple
the metal sheets too much. It is chiefly
for books, and especially for reference
works and books of art, that nickel
would serve as a substitute for paper.
But let me tell you one thing which I
believe should be of the most vital im-
portance to the newspapers at the pres-
ent time:

"The newspapers of the United States
ought to get together and form an asso-
ciation, the object of which should be to
experiment with links that could serve
as a substitute for carbon ink. The lat-
ter should be abandoned, because it is re-
sponsible for the greatest waste in hy-
droelectricity in this country today. A news-
paper that has once been read ought to
go into a wastepaper bin and be made over into
new paper on which our dailies and
other periodicals are printed. But this
cannot be done as long as carbon ink is
used in printing, since the ink will not
come off by the bleaching process. What
he wanted is an ink from a black organic
substance which the bleaching will re-
move."

Another thing which Edison believes
will be introduced before long for the
benefit of mankind is concrete furni-
ture. It appears to many as if wooden
furniture had passed the zenith of its
glory. Steel has already been intro-
duced to take the place of wood, and
many steel cabinets, desks and chairs
are made in large quantities. Concrete
is now commonly used for houses, gar-
ages and other structures, but who
would expect this material to be used in
bedsteads, tables, cabinets and other
household furniture? Mr. Edison says
it can, and it won't be long before he
will have something ready that will be
a surprise to many people.

During our conversation my glances
strayed about his spacious library, and
what especially arrested my attention
was a beautiful cabinet standing in a
corner. It is the kind used for contain-
ing a phonograph and its records. It
was finished in white and gold and had
the appearance of wood artistically
imitated.

"Let me show you something," said
Mr. Edison. And with that he took me
over to the cabinet. "Here is a piece
of furniture made of reinforced con-
crete," he went on, "and it goes to show
what can be made with cement."

EDISON ON EUROPEAN BUILDING

Some Pungent and Original Views Expressed by the Sage of Menlo after Maturing in European Byways.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, home again after his remarkable tour through the principal highways and byways of Europe, has been interviewed by Edward A. Marshall. The result is an exceedingly interesting budget of keen and original observations on men and things, and customs and customs here and abroad. Some of these views touch on building and housing conditions and are quoted from the Edison interview for the benefit of "The Builder's" many readers. Speaking of the architecture of France Mr. Edison says:

"Take France, for instance. She is a republic, but something has gone wrong with her. She is no longer vital. Presently, I found, has clearly closed her construction account. She is living in houses, save in the larger cities, which were built centuries ago. Our people would not live in them. They were constructed without consideration for the comfort of the folk housed in them, and the architecture, although I have heard artists rave about it, really is ugly in the country towns.

"Among French country houses there is no such thing as a veranda; the residences, like the shops, shut-bang-upon the street; there are few lawns and no flowers to beautify them; there is, indeed, nothing whatever to beautify them. They are quaint, the guide-books and befuddled tourists say. Well, these quotations are not always true beauty—or any other kind of beauty, even false; and it never is true comfort.

"Here in the United States, even if some of our houses are not beautiful, many of them are, and that proportion is larger every year; and almost all of them are built in the light of nineteenth century intelligence. This is not true, even of the new houses in France, and there are precursors for new houses. We have over here in a large proportion of our new residences, anyway in the neighborhood of the large cities, beautiful architecture, piazzas, lawns with trees and flowers. France, at least, has none of these things, generally speaking."

In Bohemian Mr. Edison found a surprising and altogether unexpected evidence of the influence of American ideas.

"Bohemian was a surprise to me," says Mr. Edison. "There the small towns are extending a little, and new houses are being built up on the outskirts of the larger towns. There also, one finds lawns in the front yards of the modern houses."

This surprised me. I need to know Bohemia rather well and had not found its tendency toward beauty extraordinary. "How do you account for that?" asked the interviewer.

The great inventor smiled. "I imagine, yes, I am sure, that it is recent and is due to the influence of the Bohemians who, having emigrated to this country and saved enough money, have returned to their native land, taking with them progressive American ideas with them. We are thus influencing one of the oldest of European countries toward good, and even sense and (this will sound, I fancy, even stranger), providing her with an artistic tendency to leave the dead hang of her old, unattractive every-day surroundings.

"In many ways we have a great advantage over Europeans in our home surroundings. There seems, for instance, to be no such thing as farm houses in that portion of Europe which I traveled through, save in the small part of Switzerland. I mean the detached, comfortably spaced farm houses of the American rural districts, sunny and surrounded by cool land. The farmers over there live huddled in small, ill-planned, primitive, and dirty towns. The land they cultivate lies in the spaces stretched between the towns."

Of England and Germany Mr. Edison said:

"I can't say much about England. We saw very little of it, traveling only from Liverpool to Portsmouth in King George's dominion. We journeyed mostly off the beaten tracks and through the country lanes, and discovered that the English small towns are the prettiest in Europe. The houses lack piazzas, as the European dwelling almost always does, but they are set back from the road in most places and have flowers. Nor is the English country ham of trees as France is."

And Germany?"

"German small towns do not excel," said Mr. Edison. "The little towns and villages are about as bad as those of France, but her manufacturing industries are pushing ahead much faster than ours are. That seems like a humiliating thing to say, but it is true, undoubtedly. German manufacturing progress is remarkable. And the growth of her manufactures is constant and tremendous.

"I saw thousands of factories in construction. All through North Germany, especially, factories stood new-built or building, and the construction, even of the older ones, is far

NORFOLK (VA) LEADMARK
Sunday, Nov. 26, 1911

NEW BATTERIES TO BE TESTED

Wireless May Be Made to
Work Successfully With-
out Dynamo.

Thomas A. Edison has supplied batteries for the wireless work at St. Mary's and Battery is to be used this week. In tests of batteries for wireless work in place of dynamo. The experiments will be made in Chesapeake Bay.

The purpose of the tests is to determine if storage batteries can be used successfully after other electrical apparatus has been checked as one by storage or collision.

The batteries supplied by the electrical wizard are a new type, perfecting which has taken more than two years. They are manufactured in the Edison factory and are the same as Edison proposes placing in automobiles for motive power.

"BATTERY, STORAGE"

DENVER (CO) POST
November 21, 1911

NEW METHOD IN MINE WORK

Electric Locomotive With Edison
Storage Batteries to Be Used
in the Central Tunnel.

11128
Idaho Springs, Colo., Nov. 21.—The results obtained this week in trying out the new electric locomotive, equipped with Edison's latest type of storage batteries, at the Central tunnel, justify the belief that the problem of successfully utilizing stored electrical energy for mine haulage has been solved. Mine operations all over the country are interested, and as soon as data concerning the cost of installation, upkeep and operation can be obtained many large mines and tunnels will change from the overhead trolley system to storage battery equipment.

The locomotive weighs four tons and has rated times on the driving wheels, as indicated by two meters of 25-horse power, it was built by the DuBois Locomotive works in Philadelphia. The driving apparatus consists of 26 "T" rail, cast-iron wheels, which are carried on a tender or truck attached to the locomotive. The battery operator at a remote arrangement, the locomotive can be detached from the storage battery truck, or detached, after coming out of the tunnel with a train of cars, and an overhead trolley used between the tunnel mouth and the Idaho, Jackson, Wallace and Newton shafts, three-quarters of a mile away. The storage batteries can be then recharged ready for another trip into the tunnel.

Henceforth efforts have been made to use electric storage locomotives, which carry their own batteries, instead of weight and bulk made them impracticable for ordinary tunnel and mine use, where light rails and small laterals are often present there. The recharging, which is done at the tunnel powerhouse, where a water-generator set changes 1200 volts of alternating current into direct current, necessary for the batteries.

The new locomotive has hauled trains of from twenty to thirty cars, carrying from fifty to sixty tons of ore at a trip, from the breast of the tunnel, two miles underground. The haulage has been done heretofore with horses, much time being lost out from eight to twelve cars at a time. Eight horses have been used, four on day and four on night shift.

The electrical equipment at the Central tunnel and for the new locomotive was furnished by the Westinghouse people from designs made by James A. Swinney, Denver engineer.

November 21, 1911

INGERSOLL

PEORIA, ILL., was the home of Robert C. Ingersoll. In that city, on October 30, a statue of the great orator and free-thinker was unveiled. Among the speakers at the ceremony who paid tribute to the memory of Ingersoll were Charles Frederick Adams, eminent orator; John A. Lentz, congressman from Ohio; Rev. B. G. Carpenter of the Universalist church; and Judge French of Davenport, Ia. Letters were read from Thomas A. Edison, Andrew D. White, former President of Cornell University; Andrew Carnegie, Professor Ernst Haeckel, German scientist, and Rev. Bolton Hall of New York.

Time alone can determine the value of any man's contribution to the solution of great questions, time alone can finally determine who was right and who was wrong, who were the prophets and seers, and who were the charlatans and demagogues. When questions are no longer burning, when personalities are viewed from the vantage point gained by the lapse of years, then the perspective becomes clearer and judgment more certain; prejudices and animosities are lulled with time.

Twelve years have passed since the death of Robert C. Ingersoll. The judgments formed of him and his work today are a better augury of the position that Ingersoll will occupy in history than the judgments formed during the heat of controversy twenty years ago. The expressions of opinion at the ceremonies in Peoria in both speech and letters are interesting and illuminating.

The judgment of all was that the one thing above all things that Ingersoll stood for was freedom; "he wanted the shackles off everywhere. He wanted men to think boldly about all things; he demanded intellectual and moral courage. He wanted men to follow wherever truth might lead them."

Thomas A. Edison wrote:

Some day when the veil of superstition is lifted Ingersoll will stand out as a great personality.

Andrew D. White, former United States Minister to Russia and Ambassador to Germany, wrote:

Though differing from Ingersoll on various other matters, I still retain respect and admiration for him as one who fought a great and good and brilliant fight for the rights of conscience, of free thought and free speech.

Andrew Carnegie wrote:

We think less of belief now and more of conduct than in the early days, and the robust rebuffed, and with his resolute and untiring nature his way of putting things sometimes alarmed the timid; but apart from all this, I know of no man who had more of the truly Christian virtues, and a purer, nobler nature than his would indeed be hard to find, a high and lofty character residing only the soul of his fellow-men.

Professor Ernst Haeckel sent the following from Germany:

Your memory of this distinguished philosopher and free-thinker is already fading in while others the grateful remembrance which it deserves. His courageous and devoted battle for intellectual liberty will live forever in Germany as well as in America.

What Ingersoll's critics of ten to twenty years ago held to be his chief fault—the presentation of his argument in such a striking and dramatic way as to attract the attention of the multitude—now appears to be one of his chief merits. It seems that in no other way could the fight for intellectual freedom gain general notice. Essentially the same position as that taken by Ingersoll was taken by President Andrew D. White in "A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom." However, President White's work was built too scholarly and voluminous to reach any except the few who had the time and the training to appreciate it.

Perhaps it is too soon after Ingersoll's death to make a correct judgment of what he did. The quotations that we have given, nevertheless, indicate the essential thing for which Ingersoll will be remembered.

DOSTON (MA) TRANSCRIPT

Tues., Nov. 20, 1911

Motion Picture Taking Machine for Talk

Edison says he would like to make a motion picture of the President without leaving Washington.

Thomas A. Edison has unveiled before President Wilson a plan for cinematographing without travelling, by which 216,000 people might be seen and heard not by 6,000,000, but by 216,000 people without shooting himself for a day from business at the White House. It is the newest invention of Mr. Edison, the talking motion picture machine. All that would be necessary, Mr. Edison explained to the President, would be for a man to go before an audience and make a speech on any subject which he chose and the talking motion picture machine would reproduce to audiences all over the country every sentence of the speaker, every word of his speech and every slight of the crowd about him. In his recent trip Mr. Taft appeared in 216 cities and towns by arrangement and spoke from the platform of his car in perhaps a hundred small places. The secretary estimated that he had seen 2,000,000 people. This took up fifty-eight days of the President's time and his ladies put a strain on him which brought him down with a cold which kept him out of the executive office for four days more.

EDISON WON'T TAKE THE NOBEL PRIZE

He Regards It, Says an Associate
of Many Years, as a Reward
for Poor Inventors.

MENTIONED FOR IT THIS YEAR

But the Prize, Worth \$40,000, Went
to Prof. Wien of the Univer-
sity of Wurtzburg.

At the annual meeting of the John Ericsson Memorial Society of Swedish Engineers, held in the Engineers' Club, in West Fourth Street last night, 12th, Edward H. Johnson, who has been associated with Thomas A. Edison for more than forty years, announced that Mr. Edison would refuse the Nobel prize of \$50,000 if it was offered him on the ground that it was Mr. Nobel's idea that the prize was to be awarded to a man who did not have sufficient means to carry his invention to a practical conclusion and make them available to the world.

Mr. Johnson, who was President of the first Edison Illuminating Company, in a brief address spoke of Mr. Edison as a "commercial engineer who puts into practical use the things he invents."

Another speaker was Col. William C. Church of the Army and Navy Journal, who defended Capt. Erikson against the claims of those who have sought to detract from his invention of the blunderbuss. Other speakers were C. G. De Laval, President; Col. F. D. Miller, President of the American Society of Blunderbuss Engineers; Capt. A. P. Lundin, and Gust

It was reported a month ago that this year's Nobel prize for physics would go to Sir Edwin. Whether the New Jersey Institute communicated his ideas on the subject to the authorities of the Nobel Foundation or not, Mr. Johnson did not reveal last night, but on Nov. 7 it was announced that the prize for physics would go instead to Prof. Wilhelm V

There are five annual Nobel prizes—for physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and peace. Important discoveries or inventions in (1) physics, (2) chemistry, and (3) physiology or medicine are the most distinguished work in those fields. The Nobel Foundation has a strong tendency in the field of literature, and (4) for the effort toward the friendship of nations and the promotion of peace. The Nobel Foundation is based upon the will of Dr. Alfred Nobel, the Swedish engineer, chemist, and inventor of dynamite, who died in 1896.

"Last year's physics prize was awarded to Prof. J. D. Van der Waals of Amsterdam. The prize in 1961 was divided between William Marconi and Prof. Kai Gjaerum of Strasbourg. Others to whom the physics prizes have been awarded are Prof. Röntgen, Prof. Leonard of Kiel and Prof. Lippmann of the University

EDISON MEETS TAIT.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—Thomas A. Edison, called at the White House today and met President Taft for the first time.

"ELECTRIC POWER TO HOLD FUTURE," EDISON DECLARES

Sees Test of Storage Battery
in Capital.

CALIFORNIA THE PRESIDENT

"The time is coming—not far off—when electricity will perform every function on a battle ship now executed by steam, oil or gasoline. Not only is this true of the movement of the big guns, the hoisting of the ammunition and the equal of the intricate machinery, but electricity will yet be the motive power, with which these great vessels themselves are propelled."

AT NAVY YARD.

This statement was made yesterday by Thomas A. Edison, the wizard of Menlo Park, who was in Washington for the purpose of testing his new storage battery in the presence of naval experts at the Washington Navy Yard.

"The test was successful," said Mr. Edison, referring to the reason for his visit to the Capital. When asked to what particular purpose his new battery is to be used, Mr. Edison smiled significantly and said:

"I do not know. It could not do for me to say anything. That is a matter for the naval experts. I do know, however, that the test was successful, and I can see innumerable directions in which it is great storage battery system would be of value in the construction and operation of battle ships in the future."

"Do there not a limit within which the development of electricity as a means to operate war ships or other vessels must be restricted?" Mr. Edison was asked.

"If so," he replied, "that limit certainly has not yet been reached. Kierly considers the power of a great machine and though it may be understood, will be accomplished. Human agency, even now, has been eliminated in many ways and absolutely secure obtained, where formerly there was human uncertainty."

Mr. Edison was radiant about his storage battery and he hoped it would accomplish for the government, but he did declare his belief that the future would discover some method by which steam, with its demand for space and enormous cost, could be replaced by that motive power that seems so abundant in war.

At the White House, Mr. Edison had an interview with President Taft, whom he told about his new and wonderful machine that combined the cinematograph and the moving picture. This, he told the President, would make it possible for a picture speaker or singer to appear before the people without personally making long and uncomfortable journeys.

"Will this machine," said Mr. Edison, "be subjected not only to the gestures of the speaker, but hear his voice. He sees in a machine cannot be overestimated."

Mr. Edison said the machine had been so far perfected that if the legislative committee wishes to avail itself of it in the coming session for President, it would be ready. The President could hardly get the idea, but did suggest himself to become a subject for the cinematograph machine, making picture phase.

Refuses to Talk Politics.

Mr. Edison was in rare good humor yesterday. After remarking he was inclined to give for a photograph and making several to the president, where he smiled through three "cheers." As he started to leave, a pen was made for one more.

"Will you take a show," begged Mr. Edison, drawing a big ring of tobacco from his pocket and cutting off a strong slice. "Now," he said, when the photograph was taken, "I must be on my way to the navy yard."

Mr. Edison declined to discuss politics. "I fail to see where there discussion of the trusts are doing any particular good," he said. "The Sherman law does not seem to me to be in it should. The discussion is not in reality destroying the trusts. It simply permits them to disperse after a fashion and then reorganize in various States with the same general tendencies and interests and continue as separate companies, doing what they have been forbidden to do by the courts on one big company. There is something wrong in that condition that should be remedied, for if the one condition is an evil, the other certainly is, too."

ER-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY

EDISON PICKS LIST OF GREATEST MEN

Inventor's Conception of Great-
ness Differs Materially From
Mr. Carnegie's.

Thomas A. Edison's list of the
greatest men of the world
includes
Washington
Lincoln
Jefferson
Franklin
Columbus
Vasco da Gama
Christopher Columbus
Herbert Spencer

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Thomas A. Edison paused long enough today in his work at his laboratories in West Orange, N. J., to talk to reporters about his idea of what constitutes the greatest men of the world. He had prepared no list to compare with that recently given out by Andrew Carnegie, he said, and made it clear that his list of greatest men differed materially from that of the steel man. There would be no poets in his list, only a few writers and no discoverers, other than those who blit upon their discoveries through the regular course of inventive experimentation.

"What do you think of Mr. Carnegie's list of greatest men?" Mr. Edison was asked.

"Well," the inventor replied, chuckling, "there's a lot of true men on that list. It's quite natural. Every man has in particular line is nearest. President Taft's list, just like Mr. Carnegie's, would be different from mine. My list would be mine."

"Would you put Mr. Carnegie on it?" "No," he replied in a question, "he replied, "Carnegie claims for rapid success, for great fortune. He has made, perhaps not so to quality, but he is entitled to it. I have made a 250,000 machine and got 400,000 of power out of it. That is a great work, you, that is machine."

"How would you put on your list Columbus, Watt, Stephenson," replied the inventor quickly, not even waiting to hear the rest of the question.

"Yes," he replied, "I would put on."

"Any others?"

"Carnegie, a far-reaching man."

"Any more?"

"No," he replied, shortly, then hesitated.

"No, I don't think so."

"Any writers?"

"Yes, few, only a very few. Shakespeare."

for his wonderful power in expression, for his great capacity in forming original sentences. But I do not think that he was a great man. And I regret it. Mr. Edison would not willingly name other great men whom he would include on his list of greatest men. He talked freely, however, on his likes and dislikes, and indicated that some of the men he had might have the necessary qualifications necessary to get into his honor roll.

"I can't give you any more right off the bat," he said. "I read Victor Hugo, for his special temperament. I like Luther and Charles Doud. I have seen a few of the best writers, but I don't like them. I like the detective story. I like the kind of story better than Sherlock Holmes. I like Edgar A. Poe's prose work. I've had a strange, unique imagination."

"Did you ever read some novel, Mr. Edison?" one of the heavier interviewers asked.

"Yes, yes, hours of them," came the surprising reply. "I like them. They don't make me think."

"Would you put Doctor Bell on your list?"

"No, he was not a scientist."

"I will say that I think that Marconi was a clever inventor. Very good. He was a practical man, and is entitled to be called the father of the wireless."

BIDDEFORD, N. H., Dec. 5.

Edison, Dec. 5.

Edison has made up the time
Mexico is ready in the business.

Inventor Thomas A. Edison, recently called upon President Taft for the export of Edison, if the newspaper reports are accurate, of explaining to the chief executive the mysteries of the inventive wizard's latest achievement, which is called a campaign machine. While it will be useful for many purposes, the inventor believes its greatest value will be to alleviate the difficulties of political stump speaking, and to enable the spellbinders to address as many audiences as they choose without exhausting their strength or risking their throats. The machine is said to be a combination of the phonograph and the moving picture device. While the phonograph reproduces the speech, the pictures thrown on the screen reproduce the image of the speaker with all the characteristic gestures. Now if Mr. Edison will perfect an automatic audience to go with his campaign machine the problems of a hard political campaign will be greatly simplified.

UTICA (NY) HERALD

✓ Monday, December 04, 1911

TO PREVENT OLD AGE.

It won't be long now before some one will discover some way of absorbing the mineral substances that depend during the lifetime on the walls of the arteries. This will mean much toward increasing the span of life, for through the blood the body is nourished, and that the arteries of the body are narrowed also. But when the walls of the arteries are hard and resist the passage of nourishment through them, the various parts of the body die from slow starvation. We call this disease "old age." As has often been said, "We are as old as our arteries." It is the mineral deposit in them which, building up these channels of our vitality, produces the evidences of old age. What is needed is to clean them. It is like the tiling of a boiler that get clogged, and what seems to me of profoundest importance is to find this solvent which, cleaning them, will make them soft and permeable—as good as new. Do this, and the body will be as vigorous and well nourished as in youth.—
Thomas A. Edison.

MIDDLETOWN (NY) TIMES

Monday, December 18, 1911

When Mr. Edison has put his concrete furniture in his concrete house, he will need only asbestos carpets, porcelains, shades and curtains, to have the ideal dream of habitation.

PITTSBURGH (PA) LEADER

Thursday, December 14, 1911

Three most popular expressions in it
Wagner, who in New York today
"What's the best?"

Thomas Edison has invented concrete furniture, and he will erect the grandest in the world, including houses and the most beautiful buildings.

ROCHESTER (NY) CHRONICLE

Thursday, Dec. 07, 1911

Neither Andrew Carnegie nor Thomas A. Edison includes in the list of men who have the minds of the genius who invented the grandest of modern science, as vigorously worked during the course of the last term in its own home town.

BUFFALO (NY) JOURNAL

Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1911

The Edison should give us that long-promised storage battery before trying to get us interested in the advantages of concrete furniture.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

Sunday, December 10, 1911

CONCRETE FURNITURE.

Thomas A. Edison announces that it is possible to build for \$1,000 a concrete house and \$500 more exactly such a dwelling with sufficient furniture, all of concrete. The tables, chairs, etc., will cost only 25 per cent more than the same articles made with steel. They are made of wood. The concrete can be shaped, drilled, etc. Edison, in creating any kind of wood, "I was just out a whole bedroom set for \$5 or \$6," said the inventor.

BROOKLYN (NY) STANDARD

UNION

Saturday, Dec. 09, 1911

CONCRETE FURNITURE.

Thomas A. Edison has declared recently he would make it possible to build a concrete house for \$1,000. He announced that very soon he would put on the market concrete furniture, of which about 1,000 worth would furnish nearly one of the houses.

PLAINFIELD (NJ) PRESS

Wednesday, Dec. 06, 1911

Thomas A. Edison, during the course of an interview yesterday in which he criticized Carnegie's list of great men, said that Alice novelists were his favorite reading, because they required no thinking.

New York transferred his interest in unused thoroughfares planned to cut through the property of the Rockefeller Institute to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who in turn gave it to the institution founded by his father.

UNDER WATER 100 DAYS WITH BATTERY

Edison Has New Invention for
Submarine Batts.

TO BE SHOWN, TO-DAY

Crew Enabled to Manufacture Pure
Air at Bottom of Sea in
Case of Accident.

Thomas A. Edison has invented a new and safe method for manufacturing pure air which will enable crews to live beneath the water for days. It need be, except they have with them in the craft sufficient rations and water to last them and tubes filled with compressed oxygen or the raw chemicals needed for the manufacture of oxygen. That was announced yesterday by Edison's engineer and right-hand man, M. H. Hutchinson. He added that if such a battery had been in use under such conditions on the ill-fated Japanese submarine, those Japanese fighters would not have suffered injury from their asphyxiation, as they could have manufactured their own supply of fresh air and have lived in safety. If in combat, until their supplies of food and water had been exhausted, they could have lived on the small amount of air in that light bluish gas until it was an all of carbonic acid, again.

Edison has not yet put this new invention on the market. The last test run of the machine for its manufacture is being made. The battery will be shown publicly today for the first time, however, when about 50 officers and men, including the professional divers, will go to the Edison laboratories at West Orange, N. J., to greet the inventor, and see his invention. It is a feature to see moving pictures, and also plans for the new battery.

Who can charge this new submarine battery in an hour if we want to and discharge it in thirty minutes? It is a question that is being asked. The battery is a small, portable, and can be used in any place. Under conditions as they exist, it takes from six to seven hours to recharge one of the submarine batteries. Under normal conditions, it will recharge one battery in three hours, and in one hour it can be recharged even faster if it and the power for such re-

"SUBMARINE"

charging is available. The size of the battery is a submarine the size of the battleship, but the battery can be used and submerged the craft, and those four men will be able to live in days without coming to the surface before the expiration of that time. They would then could live down there three months and one week and come out in good condition.

"How would your battery accomplish this?" the engineer was asked.

"When men breathe their whole carbonic acid gas, which pollutes the air and, in a time place, means death. The natural solution that we meet in the new Edison submarine battery will absorb that carbonic acid gas as fast as it is manufactured by the exhalation of the men and thereby purify the atmosphere and make the air fit to be breathed again. Of course it will be necessary for the men to have with them a means of supplying themselves with fresh oxygen. That may be accomplished by carrying in the submarine tubes filled with compressed oxygen such as is used by physicians now in cases of extreme illness."

"You say your battery has two and one-half times the capacity of the batteries of the same size now in use—does that mean a corresponding increase in the speed of the submarine?"

"No, the speed will be the same. The point is the battery will be able to deliver a great deal more power at a high rate than the batteries now in use. There is another point in reference to the batteries now used on such craft. They are lead storage, and because of this they are not safe when they are in contact with the sea."

If the members of the crew remain in the battery for too long, or if the battery is damaged, the members of the crew will be in danger. The new battery gives forth no such danger. It is as safe as a battery in an airplane."

Edison's George F. Cooper of the United States Navy will command the battery, and that will go from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to the Edison laboratories this morning. Three months ago one of the bargains in Washington announced that the submarine in the navy yard receive instructions in relation to the batteries used in such cases at night.

These batteries, another feature of the new invention, are made in a way that will make them safe when they are in contact with the sea. Hutchinson offered to go in the navy yard and show the battery to the navy and also to the public. He also offered to have the battery and its components being in view to men in the navy and also to the public. He also offered to have the battery and its components being in view to men in the navy and also to the public. He also offered to have the battery and its components being in view to men in the navy and also to the public.

MACON (GA) NEWS

Dec. 09, 1911

WIZARD EDISON SHOWS ARMY OFFICERS NEW INVENTION



OFFICERS AND MARINES AT EDISON PLANT, ORANGE.
① MR. EDISON ② COMMANDER GEORGE F. COOPER
③ WILLIAM R. HUTCHINSON

Thomas A. Edison and his engineering corps at West Orange, N. J., were hosts a few days ago to two hundred men from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who are the chief test crew. The battery and its components are now being shipped for use in submarines, a recent invention by Mr. Edison, to prevent explosions in under-water craft.

The tests of the new device were conducted by William R. Hutchinson, chief engineer of the works and Mr. Edison's personal secretary. Commander George F. Cooper, U. S. N., headed the delegation.

Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1911.

THE EVENING TIMES, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1911.

There Is No Niche For Carnegie In Thomas A. Edison's Hall Of Fame

Inventor Is Unwilling to Consider
Steel Magnate Among World's
Truly Great

Two Great Men Pick The World's Greatest

By ANDREW CARNEGIE:

Shakspere, Milton, Dante, Nelson, Lincoln, Burns, Goethe, Shakespeare, Edison, Beethoven, Shakespeare, Watt, Bell, Arkwright, Franklin, Darwin, Emerson, Stephenson and Stoughton.

By THOMAS A. EDISON:

Watt, Stephenson, Pasteur, Shakespeare, Herschel.

New York, Dec. 4.—Thomas A. Edison's list of the "twenty greatest men in history" would not include Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie's inclusion Mr. Edison.

"Mr. Carnegie's list," said the inventor, "is a steel maker's list. Every man has his own particular list. There would be different from mine."

"In your world Carnegie he included," he was asked directly. "Carnegie," he explained, "is an epitome of the world's greatness. He is in the great outside. He has fought strenuously to high grades. He is not in quality, but in output. If a man can take a 100-ton machine and get 100 tons out of it, it is a great act."

No Poets in List

"Of course, whom would you mention as the greatest men?" was queried. "Goethe, Shakespeare, Beethoven, Pasteur, Watt, Stephenson, Pasteur, Edison."

"Any man include any poets?" "No," he delivered. "No poets."

"Any writers at all?" "Shakespeare, he has wonderful power of expression, great originality in combining words to form great original sentences. He might be called a world master. He was the most wonderful inventor of sentences, of sentences as an inventor in expression."

Includes Herbert Spencer

"Then there's Herbert Spencer. There's substance in his books. He was a good generalizer, who based his philosophy on facts."

"For instance, when he collected the facts of Parliamentary bodies and demonstrated that the resultant is always below the intelligence of the least intelligent member of the body."

"He showed that out of thirty-one facts thirty produced effects opposite to those which had been intended. Spencer worked from facts. That is a good story, tell me."

"What story tells you his list?"

"These things, especially his list."

"I like to read Goethe's French writer of detective mysteries. I like Dumas and Charles Dumas. Edgar A. Poe was a marvel for story. Guy de Maupassant was the master of the best tellers."

"Do you read live authors—any best tellers?"

"Sometimes, but they don't satisfy. Yes, I read books of dime novels. Why? Because when I don't like to think. You see, I play no games and take no exercise, and I read I want recreation."

"As for scientists on your list of the great, would you include Alexander Graham Bell?"

"No, not Bell. He was not a scientist."

"Marconi?" "Marconi is a clever inventor. He's the practical man, and is entitled to be called the father of wireless telegraphy."

"Olm, Curley"

Emphasizes the Inventor

"The real discoverer of radium was Becquerel. Marie Curie tried to improve it, and she got it down. She was the chemical worker in a laboratory."

"Becquerel just happened one day to put some uranium and a phosphoric in a drawer, and top of the desk a bunch of rays."

"When he opened the drawer there was a photograph of the keys on the table, and he said: 'There's something that photograph is showing me.' He's the discoverer, not the inventor."

"Mr. Edison seemed always to emphasize the inventor."

"All your own invention, the Edison battery, he used to build machines?" "Yes, as a rule."

"I hardly met, I haven't been here, I saw a film machine for thirty years."

He answered in a tone that suggested

a tentative impulse toward comment of the list. "I keep close to the earth. My work is experimental. I don't want to break my neck."

Speaking Pictures Ready

"I've about thirty experiments under way at present, but never report of any till they are perfected."

"The speaking pictures are done. We are making 200 sets of them. On Friday the Mechanical Engineers' Society is coming here to see them."

"When shall I return? Why, if I should retire I would die. I still do with the heavy sleep. At Menlo Park I had no men at work four years and did not let them sleep but four hours a night."

"Yes, I breakfast as soon as up. Substantial breakfast—no patent or lawsuit food. Often I eat mince pie."

There Is No Brain Food

"No, not because it's a brain food. There is no brain food. All we eat food for is to keep the body going for the same reason you put coal under a boiler. We are meat machines."

"The colleges help a man in the mechanical arts?" asked a new graduate.

"Oh," remarked Mr. Edison, "college education is all right for lawyers and literary persons. I didn't."

"But not for engineers. College training is not what training. He destroyed."

"Many people send their sons to college for social reasons—but know what—for the relationship and acquaintance, the sons will pick up."

"Finally a question about peace was asked. At him, and he shot back."

"Peace? There's no peace yet. We're not at war yet. Not here, from the ship-panes, of course. He never says peace. They are like insurance policies."

Saturday, Dec. 2, 1914

Andrew Carnegie, unlike most great men, is modest—also his recently compiled list of "the men who have made the world what it is," would number twenty-one instead of the following:

THE MEN . . . twenty—Shakespeare, Milton, Jenner, WHO MADE Nelson, Lincoln, Burns, Gutenberg, THE WORLD Edison, Siemens, Bessemer, Mather, . . . Watt, Bell, Arkwright, Franklin, Murdoch, Harzevues, Stephenson and Symington.

"The men who made the world"—twenty, out of all the millions who have done their work and dreamed their dreams, and died, down the long dim centuries since man first walked upright! As fairly might one credit the first insect to lift his burr of corn above the sea with the building of the island; or the first soldier in cross the enemy's moat, over a bridge of his comrades' bodies, with the capture of the fortress.

I would not take one little from the face of these great men, who have accomplished high things or of the hundreds of greater men who have given high and noble thoughts and saving gospel to the world. But I would add, beyond measure, to the glory of the nameless thousands who played their parts with spirit as great and true, and who, in the world's estimation, failed.

"To those who failed, in aspiration vast.
To unnamed soldiers fallen in front on the lead,
To many a lofty song and picture without recognition—

"To rear a laurel-covered monument,
High, high, above the rest.

"Old rollers out of many a perilous voyage, storm and wreck
"Old soldiers from campaigns, with all their wounds, defeats, scars;

"Forth from their struggles, trial, fight, to have emerged at all—in that alone.
"True conquerors o'er all the rest."

In this great drama of eternity we cannot all have the spot-light roles. But we can play our little parts as if we were stars; and the bluster of the Show sees things from a higher than human perspective. "He took a child and set him in the midst of them."

There was a little lad strapped to a board in a New York hospital, torn with pain; but he never whimpered. Instead, he smiled, so that they called him Smiling Joe. And his smile caught the hearts of men all over the continent, and a great fund of money grew therefrom for the soothing of other children's pain. His name is not on Mr. Carnegie's list. There was a tender woman went into the prison Crimen and cared for the sick and wounded; out of her gentle martyrdom has grown a new spirit in our warfare that shall not put an end to war. Neither is her name named. Nor he who was crucified outside of the walls of Jerusalem. Nor you who gave a cup of cold water to "one of the least of these" the other day.

But there is another list somewhere.

REVUEUR

EDISON'S LATEST PLAN

IS CONCRETE FURNITURE

Investor Tells Engineers He Will Lessen the Cost of Equipping Homes and Thus Encourage Marriage.

THE CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD BUREAU, HERALD BUILDING, HERALD SQUARE, NEW YORK, DEC. 2.

Thomas A. Edison, who is interested in cement mills, explained to members of the American Society of Mechanical Engineering, whom he entertained today at his West Orange laboratory, that he was going to encourage matrimony by reducing the cost of furnishing an apartment by more than 50 per cent.

He will make the furniture out of concrete and for \$500 a young couple will be able to purchase as many furnishings as she can get now for \$200 or perhaps \$300.

WILL AFFECT TRADE.
Mr. Edison admits that this will revolutionize the furniture industry, but he thinks it is worth while, as it will encourage young men and women who might be deterred from marriage by the cost of establishing a home.

The problem, according to Mr. Edison, has been to get the concrete furniture light enough so that it would be practicable. He has it now, he says, so that it is only 25 per cent heavier than hard wood furniture.

Some of the engineers who heard Mr. Edison describe this new kind of furniture ventured the opinion that a result of it would be the employment of longshoremen as chambermaids to handle the new kind of "house trimmings."

PRESS AGENT FOR CEMENT.
Others decided that Mr. Edison was the best press agent for the cement industry that they had ever seen.

Some of the orifices in furniture have already been made and Mr. Edison is having them sent around the country by train freight to see if they will sound "the morning call."

The new kind of furniture will have a smooth surface and may be finished in lacquer or in imitation of highly polished woods.

Dec. 17, 1911

Sat., Dec. 9, 1911

EDISON'S VIEW OF TRADE COMPETITION AND CO-OPERATION

Special to The Dispatch.

Baltimore, Dec. 16.—Thomas A. Edison, in a special interview by the Associated Press, discussed the question of co-operation in business and the competition, in which he says that legislation to enforce co-operation instead of enforced competition is essential to our prosperity. "We have," says Mr. Edison, "been going on the theory of compelling people to compete. Competition results in the destruction of weaker concerns and the control of the trade of the country by the stronger, and under this system, if continued, the time will come when only a few individuals of great resources will control the country. Competition of this kind is war. It means death to the weaker. Co-operation means life. Instead, therefore, of trying to compel competition by the Sherman law or any other legal processes, we must find a way if we are to save ourselves to develop co-operation."

Mr. Edison suggests as one step in this direction that no one should be allowed to sell the products of his factory at less than cost plus the legal rate of interest on the investment, as this would prevent profiteering in carrying on commercial warfare, which has often been practiced when one firm might destroy another by cutting prices for a time or in a given territory to a figure below the actual cost of production. He suggests that a way may be found by which all of the manufacturers of the same character of goods in well-defined zones or sections will be permitted, or even compelled, to co-operate to the extent of a central bureau knowing the exact cost of production in each plant, and that it should be made illegal for any one of these manufacturers to sell at less than the average cost of production for all in the group plus a fair rate of interest on the capital invested. He takes the ground that under this system there would be a chance for the small manufacturer to live. He says that values we adopt as a starting point to any new legislation on business matters the fundamental idea of compelling business men to co-operate, instead of seeking to force them by law into destructive competition, "we shall rapidly hasten the time when the weak shall be destroyed and the strong by unbridled power shall dominate the business of the country. Nearly all legislation affecting business was not diametrically opposite to what it was intended. The Sherman law is an illustration of this. A study of legislation over many years, and on many subjects, will show that nearly all acts of organized bodies, legal or otherwise, are below the average intelligence of the least intelligent of its members. This was first stated by Herbert Spencer from data collected by him."

Turning on the question of legislation on affecting business, Mr. Edison says:

"In studying this phase of business and legislation I am somewhat inclined to think that the best government in the world is that which has the least deposit of great mental capacity, of which Emperor William of Germany is a type. But as historical deposits are rarely found more than once in two or three centuries, we cannot turn to that form of government to secure the liberty of life and the liberty to do business and to conduct business which we might find if we could be safe in getting a benevolent despot in power on every occasion."

Mr. Edison's investigations of business conditions in Germany during his recent trip across convinced him that Emperor William is seeking to conquer the world by commerce rather than by armies, and is concentrating the energy of his life upon the broadest prosperity and expansion of his country. The marvellous development of Germany is, to Mr. Edison, an illustration of what such a ruler can do for a nation, as a great financial and industrial upholder. Mr. Edison very graphically presents the difference between the methods of developing business in Germany and in the United States to the credit of the former. Where we are careless and wasteful in our material and human processes, the German is willing to spend weeks and months to work out some technical problem of economy. "We waste where they economize. Nature has been so prodigal with its gift to this country that we are wasteful in their use, while nature has been so niggard to its gifts to Germany that the Germans, through science, thrift and economy have sought to overcome the disadvantages under which they labor in lack of abundant resources. While we are suffering from stagnation and depression in the iron and steel industry, Germany's iron and steel works are crowded to the utmost limit of their capacity, the output now being the largest in the history of the country. Germany has legislated to produce prosperity; our legislation has resulted in depression of all business."

In the development of its foreign trade Germany exports banks as well as pig iron. Its industrial promotion banks are leaders in inventing and financing industrial enterprises. It exports banks in the sense that it establishes branch banks throughout the world, where men trained in finance and business are in the closest touch with all trade conditions of the countries in which they are located. Through this branch banking system, its plans for the development of business conditions, its thousands of men trained through long experience in all parts of the world, Germany is making marvellous strides toward capturing the world's trade. It may not run head out on the foreign markets of the world, but no other country on earth is making such progress in the development of foreign trade. Mr. Edison explains the system of selling abroad at a low price that at home, as the avowed policy of German manufacturers, which is strongly upheld by the government, and gives the reason for favoring such a policy of "dumping" the surplus of manufactured products on foreign countries at less than the home price.

SHOW MOVING PICTURES

Successful Entertainments
Given in Miller Chapel

Entertainment of Panama Canal," and "Barrage at Ticonderoga," and "Shipping-First of a Series."

The excellent performance of the entertainments were given in Miller Chapel, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on last night.

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NEWARK, N. J., MONDAY, DEC. 2, 1911.

Saturday, Dec. 2, 1911.

TAKE SATURDAY MORNING,

CONCRETE USED FOR EDISON FURNITURE

Wizard Says Newlyweds Can
Equip Homes at Half For-
mer Cost Soon.

Thomas A. Edison announced yesterday, ~~that~~ ^{that} he had a new method for making furniture out of concrete and stated that in a few months he will be able to provide newlyweds with concrete furniture for their new homes at for a palnace at a cost of \$200, and equal to that turned out in Grand Rapids for \$400.

The first article to be made of concrete was shown yesterday at the West Grange plant in New York, to visit Mr. Edison yesterday afternoon and partake of his hospitality. The new piece of furniture is a photograph cabinet and weighs about 10 per cent more than wood. Mr. Edison hopes to reduce the weight 25 per cent.

Another new "invention" of "Wizard," which was shown the engineers, is a baby having picture machine for parties and entertainment, which will reproduce with the big moving-picture machines now shown, only on a smaller scale. In reply to questions the engineers were told that the new machine will be placed on the market for about \$25—and it will be possible to use either kerosene, gas or electric light in connection with it.

Still another invention, shown for the first time, was a new disc, which reproduced sound accurately. It was stated by Miller Reese Eddy, Edison's representative, that the "Wizard" has been a great success in the reproducing of the voice of the great disc and the new invention reproduces the voice of tones of an instrument just as delivered. Four of the new discs were played for the visitors. The new discs require no steel points and play one-third longer than these new in use.

Pictures of the delegates arriving in the grounds from special toilet cars were thrown on the screen by the engineers left, and the reel was presented to the society. The Kinetoscope, which shows pictures and reproduces the voice of a speaker at the same time, was also a feature of the afternoon's program.

Walter Rintzenstein, professor of mechanical engineering at Columbia, who was chairman of the delegation, was presented with the key of the plant, a copper wire in a tube. He is leaving the guests were entertained at lunch and Mr. Edison shook hands with each member.

JOY FOR NEWLYWEDS PROMISED BY EDISON

His New Cement Furniture Will
Mean \$450 Worth for
Outlay of Only \$200.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 2.—Thomas A. Edison's recent announcement that it would be possible to make a concrete house for \$1,000 was followed up today by his promise that in the near future he would put on the market concrete furniture, so that newlyweds, instead of sitting out their homes on the installment plan with \$150 worth of splinted chairs, tables, etc., could invest \$200 and rival "jolly old residences" with their display.

The inventor has already made a redwood concrete cabinet for the dining room, and pieces of furniture made in this way and laid out in the Edison building and back to show what they can stand in the way of exciting hands by frequent touch.

Weight, One Third More.
At present the weight of the concrete furniture is about one-third greater than wooden furniture, but Edison expects to reduce the excess to one-quarter. The concrete surface can be stained, polished, etc., so as to look like any kind of woodwork. The photograph cabinet has been finished in white and gold. Its surface is the same of enameled wood, but the photograph cabinet cheaper, Edison said today, but it is better stained wood.

Will Be Much Cheaper.
"Of course it will. If I couldn't get out my concrete furniture cheaper than the oak that comes from Grand Rapids I wouldn't go into the business. If my new method starts out well, say, 25 per cent of the price of the best material, I don't doubt that we can give our new furniture a more desirable finish, while the cost will be 10 per cent out of the pocket of the buyer."

From the annual convention in New York of the American Association of Engineers, Edison has been returning to his laboratory at the Edison building. He has been very busy with the visitors at the new home moving to the Edison building. He has been very busy with the visitors at the new home moving to the Edison building. He has been very busy with the visitors at the new home moving to the Edison building.

STON CHURCH AND AMERICAN

Sunday, Dec. 3, 1911.

Schleibing Can Run It.

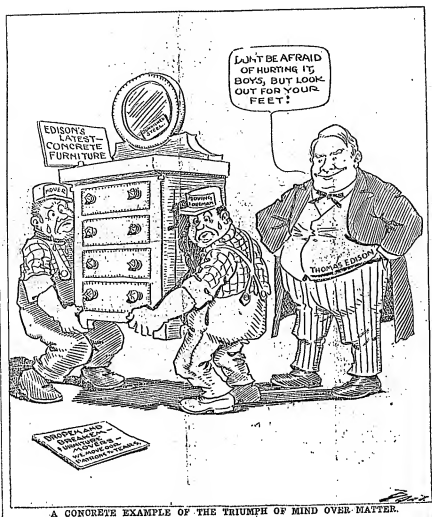
On a film barely half as wide as the new familiar to the public three strips of pictures are projected, not one of which is larger than three-fourths of an inch square. The operation consists of winding the film first one way and then another and back again to get a second story. The operation, the visitors were told, is so simple that a secondary can, under a few minutes, make a picture. The film is of such a size that it can be carried in the pocket of a man's coat. The pictures are of such a size that they are perfectly visible to the naked eye. The pictures are of such a size that they are perfectly visible to the naked eye. The pictures are of such a size that they are perfectly visible to the naked eye.

Educational Pictures.

The three films are to serve just as wide a range of subjects as the ordinary reels of today, but special attention is to be given to religious and educational subjects. It is a policy with Edison to get the moving picture into the realm of education.

The mechanical engineers saw also a demonstration of the kinetoscope, the Edison machine for showing pictures and reproducing the voice of a speaker at the same time. Edison said that the kinetoscope, which shows pictures and reproduces the voice of a speaker at the same time, was also a feature of the afternoon's program. The kinetoscope, which shows pictures and reproduces the voice of a speaker at the same time, was also a feature of the afternoon's program.

MINNEAPOLIS (MN) JOURNAL
Saturday, December 09, 1911



Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1911.

POOH POOH EDISON FURNITURE IDEA

Local Managers Laugh at His
Concrete Scheme

WEIGHT IS AGAINST IT

Furniture Must Have Character Suitable for Progress Development—Can not Be Produced by Casting.

Furniture manufacturers and designers are evidently not worrying over the Edison proposition to make furniture out of concrete.

"Making furniture out of concrete is not a proposition to lay before a furniture manufacturer because it will make him laugh," said R. W. Irwin of the Royal Furniture company today. "I can't imagine building a piece of real furniture out of concrete. The material is extremely heavy. In the first place, to say nothing of other difficulties to be encountered. Of course, furniture men are always keeping on ear to the ground in hear of something new, but we are not likely to take up the concrete proposition until after the

January exposition, at any rate, as we have all our numpies in wood."

Porch and Lawn Furniture.

"It is possible," said A. Kirkpatrick of the Grand Rapids School of Designing, "that some pieces of furniture might be made of concrete, but I believe the idea for this industry would be limited to porch and lawn furniture. It would at the best be rather bulky and heavy for interior furniture and I doubt if the cost would be cheaper. Indeed, it would take some time to compete successfully with the present plan for turning out dining chairs, for example, with the automatic machinery in use, and also especially with turned work."

"For flower places, lawn seats and a fairly bulky porch furniture, as a possible idea, concrete might possibly find a field of usefulness. A few things might be made beautiful at little cost, as seats once made could be poured far carved pieces, as well as for flat and plain goods."

Furniture Must Have Character.

"Also in the manufacture of furniture there must be reckoned the development of style according to character and the character of the furniture suitable to the development of the people of the present day is not of a type, I believe, easy to reproduce by casting of any kind."

WATERTOWN N. Y. TIMES 1911

Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1911.

Thomas A. Edison is now engaged in making concrete furniture, but his concrete house, to be erected in two days, and costing \$1,000, has not yet become popular. Concrete furniture has its disadvantages. If the man of the house gets angry and goes to throwing the furniture about he may commit murder. Advantages of a concrete house furnished with concrete furniture would be that it couldn't be burned.

LOS ANGELES, CAL. EXPRESS

Tuesday, Dec. 12, 1911.

EDISON AND THE TRUSTS

If Mr. Edison is inclined to apply his inventive faculty to the trust problem, let nothing be done to discourage him, provided, of course, he has got his storage battery and his "poured house" and his humbly—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

From *News Pasadena, Cal*
 12-11-11

THE STUMP POLITICAL SPEAKER OF THE FUTURE

Thomas A. Edison has not declared that the stump speaker and political orator "must go," but he has promised, by the use of his latest invention, the phonograph-moving-picture-machine, that any speaker or orator who wishes to may be heard and seen in a dozen or a hundred different cities at the same time.

The improved phonograph record will reproduce his speech without contracting a bad cold, and the moving picture part of the machine will reproduce his gestures, his smile, and even two rows of large teeth, if the speaker should happen to be Theodore Roosevelt.

It is to be presumed that the manufacturer will even be able to determine the exact spot where applause might be expected, and by allowing a blank space to appear in the record, and a quiet and modest attitude to be assumed for several seconds by the speaker, the entire speech could be timed so nicely that the machine would actually take the place of the speaker, with the exception of the banquets and handshaking that inevitably follow.

The invention has not been placed on the market, but it is reasonable to suppose that within a few years a stump speaker will be able to address scores of audiences, while the real speaker is either hunting bear in Wyoming or picking apples in the Inland Empire.

NEW YORK AMERICAN
 NEW YORK

Sunday, Dec. 31, 1911.

Edison Phonograph Company in Manhattan.

EDISON COMPANIES MERGE

A step in the combination of all the companies which have developed at West Orange, N. J., out of enterprises based on Thomas A. Edison's inventions, was taken yesterday when the capital stock of the Edison Manufacturing Company was reduced from \$100 to \$2 par, cutting the aggregate capital from \$200,000 to \$40,000.

Thomas A. Edison incorporated in the name of the building company. It was formed this morning, when the Edison Phonograph Works and the National Phonograph Company were absorbed. Ultimately one company will control all the Edison output.

PITTSBURGH PA PRESS

Friday, Dec. 30, 1911.

The Paper Box Industry.

A general meeting of many types and sizes, and designed for many purposes, is absolutely necessary, for the number of styles of cardboard boxes used for packing all sorts of articles is without limit.

One industry alone, the making of pens, pencils and erasers, require boxes of two distinct sizes and shapes. Paper box making, one of the most important industries of the country, has made its greatest progress during the last half century, and particularly within the last 25 years, after modern machinery has been introduced. The business has assumed wonderful proportions in New York City, where the capital investment exceeds \$100,000.

One hundred years ago there was no such thing as a paper box. The container of these days consisted of nothing more than a heavy sheet of paper wrapped around the article to be en-

veloped. In time some progressive persons conceived the idea of cutting and sewing the paper in order to make it fold more readily. With this four-sided wrapper it became the custom to tack the loose ends in to prevent the contents from slipping out.

From this was evolved the idea of securing the tapers on both the sides and ends folded up and then gluing the ends together. That was the way the first paper boxes were made, and it was years before any marked improvement was made. In those days a tinful, a pair of shears, a kettle of paste and a straight edge, with a supply of board, were sufficient equipment to start a man in business.—Valley Monthly.

From *News Pasadena, Cal*
 12-11-11

Prof. Hugo von Munsterberg agrees with the theory that the midwifery is the cause of high prices, while "Holland's" weekly letter says the fruits developed from the development of the inventions of Edison. Therefore the consumer knows all about it now.

CLARENCE D. LEACH

DEC 11 1911

WASHINGTON, N. J., STAN 11571

THURSDAY, Dec. 14, 1911

MAY 'CAN' SPEECHES FOR NEXT CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON, December 12.—The coming presidential campaign may be influenced by "canal" money. Thomas A. Edison, electrical inventor, calling on President Taft, has opened to the executive, just now under fire of progressives and others, a solution of the difficulties of presenting his arguments—defenses, if you like—before the entire nation, without the exhaustion of continuous travel.

Edison, calling at the White House and meeting President Taft for the first time, suggested that the campaign managers for the President make use of his newest invention, the talking-moving picture machine. By its use, Mr. Edison explained, the President could speak to an audience and, by aid of the new machine, every gesture and every word of the President could be reproduced, in number infinite, for reproduction throughout the entire country. Every shout of the crowd, everything connected with the address, capable of reproduction to eye or ear, would be reproduced, Mr. Edison declared. It is possible the machine will be given a chance.

The President, in his recent trip, consumed fifty-eight days—it is asserted by students of political conditions that he wasted the entire period, so far as making political capital is concerned. In the fifty-eight days he spoke to audiences in 215 cities and from the car platform to persuade a hundred mere crowds. And he returned to Washington with no severe a cold that he remained away from the executive offices for nearly a week.

With the talking-moving picture machine any one of these speeches could have been reproduced in a thousand or two thousand cities and towns.

At first blush the new job suggested by Commander W. W. White, retired engineer officer of the United States navy, looks to be a splendid one. It is to repair the "Seventeenth of December" but the "Seventeenth of December" happens to be a yacht. The vessel, which was wrecked off Haiti, now is one of the wrecks of that little republic's fleet and Commander White

has been engaged to make seventy-two copies of his fighting ships line yacht and a half dozen nondescript pieces of wreckage which constitute the Haitian navy.

Attacks and defenses of navy matters may be expected in the next session of Congress. If a bill is drawn under the recommendation of Secretary Meyer, of the Navy Department, that funds be provided out of which naval officers may pay for official entertainment. At present, enticement of foreign officers and others, while recommended on a purely official expense, incurred on behalf of the United States, must be met by the officers out of their salaries or other income. The Secretary recommends that a fund be provided to meet such expenses, adding, to shame Congress, that other nations provide such a fund. Congress is to be asked to forget economy—the watchword now—long enough to "put across" this fund.

Speaker Clark has doubtful news for the members of the House who desire plenty of time this summer to hammer a few nails in the fences out in their districts. "The session will last well into July, possibly," said the Speaker, referring to the mass of work to be done, passage of tariff and trust bills, of the big appropriation bills and a mass of others. Probably 90,000 bills will be introduced in the present session. "President Taft might have saved a little time this session if he had signed a few of our tariff bills in the pocket," said the Speaker. "Now we'll have it all to do over again, along with possibly strengthening and illuminating of the trust laws and the mass of other work."

Ohio continued \$1,222,416.08 to the government last year in Internal Revenue. Internal Revenue Commissioner Royal E. Cobb replying the Budgetary state sixth in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury. Of this sum \$2,041,523.75 was collected under the new Internal Revenue law, New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois exceeding that sum. Cincinnati held first place in Ohio's contributions, due to the distilling and tobacco business of the First district, which paid in \$1,112,253.55. Cincinnati A. Rodman, in the Eleventh, or Cleveland district, collected \$1,345,091.44.

Concrete Furniture Is Edison's Fattest. Thomas A. Edison, who recently started the work by saying he would make it possible to build a concrete house for \$1,000, went further Friday on the market concrete furniture, as that new device, instead of substituting their homes on the installment plan with \$150 worth of flammable chairs, sofas, etc., can invest \$200 and rival "palatial residences" with their display.

Pieces of furniture made in the new way are on their way to Chicago and the way of reaching headlight by freight men. At present the weight of the one-piece furniture is about 22 1/2 per cent greater than wood, but Edison expects to reduce the excess to 22 per cent.

"If I couldn't put out any concrete furniture cheaper than the oak that comes from Grand Rapids," said Mr. Edison, "I wouldn't go into the business. If a new piece of furniture on the installment plan, I feel confident that we can give him more artistic and more durable furniture for \$200. This also be able to put out a whole bedroom set for \$15 or \$20."

ALBANY, N. Y., EVE JOURNAL

Thursday, Dec. 14, 1911.

After reading about Mr. Edison's proposed concrete furniture, we are inclined to suspect that he likes an occasional joke.

From

Republican
Meriden, Pa.
12/11/11.

FURNITURE OF CONCRETE NEXT

Thomas A. Edison Says He Will
Soon Place This Article
on the Market.

Says It Will be Reasonable in
Price, and Will Become
Popular

Special Telegram to The Evening Republican
WEST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 9.—
Thomas A. Edison, who recently
started the work by saying he would
make it possible to build a concrete
house for \$1000, went further to-day
and declared that in the near future
he would put on the market concrete
furniture. The inventor has already
made a reinforced concrete cabinet
for the photograph and pieces of
furniture made in the new way are on
the way to Chicago and back to show
what they can stand in the way of
resisting handling by freight men.
At present the price of the con-
crete furniture is about 33 1-3 per
cent. greater than wood, but Edison
expects to reduce the excess to 25
per cent.

"I am going to have concrete fur-
niture on the market in the near fu-
ture that will make it possible for the
laboring man to put furniture in his
home more artistic and more durable
than is now to be found in the most
painted residences in Paris or almost
the Rhine," said Mr. Edison to-day.

"Will it be cheap?" he was asked.
"Of course it will. If I couldn't
put out my concrete furniture cheap-
er than the oak that comes from
Carthage I wouldn't go into the
business. If a newly wed, say now,
starts out with \$100 worth of fur-
niture on the installment plan I feel
confident that we can give him more
artistic and more durable furniture
for \$200. I'll also be able to put out
a whole bed-room set for \$5 or \$6."

Hardly less interesting than his
prediction as to the furniture was the
exhibition of the new home moving
picture outfit which will be placed on
the market within the next three
months at a cost of from \$50 to \$75,
retail. The outfit without the lightest
device is no longer than an ordinary
cabinet case. Seventy-eight feet of the
reels are equivalent to 1000 feet of the
ordinary reels. They can be carried
in the pocket of the operator. On a film
brick half an inch wide and three
quarters of an inch high, three strips of
pictures are printed not one of which
is larger than three sixteenths of an
inch square. The operation consists
in "whipping the reels in one way
and then another and back again to
get the story."

The home films are to cover just as
wide a range of subjects as the ordi-
nary reels of to-day but special at-
tention is to be given to religious,
and educational subjects. It is a
hobby with Edison to get the moving
picture into the realm of education.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS. MERCURY

Monday, Dec. 11, 1911.

"When I see what wonderful im-
provements in electricity are going on
today I feel that I should like to start
all over again as an electrician and an
inventor."

So said Thomas Edison to the mem-
bers of the Modern Historic Records
Association, which had its first meet-
ing at the National Arts club. Mr.
Edison was not there in person be-
cause, as he said in a letter which
President Herbert L. Brigham read,
he made a practice of avoiding New
York because it disturbed his nervous
system, but his voice was heard in a
record which he had presented to the
association for its exclusive use and
not by any means for general dis-
semination.

"I never made a practice of speaking
for a record," he wrote.

PHOTOGRAPH BY N. E. PIERCE

Thomas A. Edison, Dec. 11, 1911.

FURNITURE BUILT HAS NO FRAM OF EDISON.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 11.—
Local furniture manufacturers do
not accept the statement of Thomas
A. Edison that he can make furni-
ture out of concrete.

One prominent manufacturer said
yesterday: "The manufacture of fur-
niture must be reckoned with the de-
velopment of style according to char-
acter and the character of the fur-
niture suitable to the development of
the people of the present day is not
a type I believe easy to reproduce
by casting of concrete of any
kind."

EDISON TRYING TO MAKE A SCIENTIFIC TRUST LAW

**Calls the Sherman
Act the Worst
Possible.**

INVENTOR'S SCHEME

**Experimenting in Search for
a Generic Plan as
Legal Basis.**

Thomas A. Edison, the "experimenter-inventor," who has brought into existence new industries now capitalized at about \$1,000,000,000, credits as usually over \$1,000,000,000 and giving employment to an army of more than 100,000 persons, is concentrating his energies on a scientific investigation of the country's industries precluding an attempt to devise a plan to supplant the Sherman anti-trust law in the regulation of business. He said to-day: "The Sherman law is absurd, the worst possible thing that could have been passed. The privilege to associate in a monopoly is essential to industry."

Mr. Edison made an announcement of his plans to-day and told of his method of working on the construction of a "generic law or plan" which he hopes to so design as to do harm to no enterprise, while benefiting both the business world and the public.

Mr. Edison is at present formulating thousands of problems based upon the complexity of all industries. The final plan, which Mr. Edison says may not take up more than one sheet of 8 by 10 1/2 inch note paper, may be whittled into legal shape by trained judicial minds. The inventor is somewhat harrassed already with inquiry every industry in the United States, for he has during the decade of his work as an inventor closely scrutinized every industry which his productions could affect. After he has constructed a general plan he will use it to solve the thousand and one complexities before the public to-day. If any industry is injured by the plan it must be abandoned and a new plan constructed. A good industrial law, he says, must be based on data, such as have never been gathered by the lawmakers of the country.

"The man who said the trust law didn't, 'leave pig iron from coffee, as far as the producing business is concerned. The minutest details of every industry must be considered before a satisfactory law can be passed."

"Those men," said Mr. Edison, sweeping with his hand an arc that included both New York and Washington, "are willing to sit around a green baize table for a few weeks and then give a verdict. My way of working is to think for months and months. And thinking involves on immense amount of labor and note making and collection of data."

"Those fellows sit around this table I have mentioned and frame up a law or a sort of experiment, and hurriedly of conducting all the experiments beforehand they think it on business which is still an experiment. Naturally it doesn't work—couldn't work. When it doesn't work they mend it, and after a few years of amendments the thing gets so confused that the makers themselves can hardly in the tangle find the head and tail of the law."

PRODUCERS VS. CONSUMERS.

Mr. Edison was asked what, from his experience, seemed to be the attitude of producers toward the consumer. "Producers try to get all they can," was the reply. "It is a natural law. All men are selfish."

"You noticed a moment ago why foreign countries are industrially prospering while we experience unrest and stagnation. European countries are doing in a way what I have proposed. They permit formation of these associations to set prices if they are not unreasonable. In the case of Germany they are encouraged to form associations that they may get a fair price for their goods and 'dump' at low prices in all other countries. In Germany it is done to produce more employment for labor and to build up foreign trade."

"From German experience we should learn to form associations in which we are not to sell below cost of production. While association would protect the consumer as well as the large, it would also give the larger and more deeply producing concerns a great chance to export goods out of the country below the average cost of production in this country. We would then give more employment to American labor, build up a great foreign trade, while the cost of goods to the American public would be no more than the cost of production plus the legal profit were there no exports."

Asked to speak as to the specific nature of the plan on which he is concentrating his energies, Mr. Edison said:

"I am trying to 'invent' a plan which will be satisfactory to all the commercial bodies in this country—a plan of business that will be peaceful and work to the benefit of manufacturers and the public. Whether it is possible to invent such a plan I cannot say, because the industrial situation is so complicated. Industries of the United States are so interwoven in their relationships, having so many divisions, so many methods of selling and manufacturing, getting their supplies from such a variety of sources, that it seems almost impossible to get a plan or law so broad, so generic, that it will accomplish the desired result. We just are the victim of business complications when we drastically change the tariff. Results are far-reaching and hurt industries which the change is meant to benefit, producing good and bad results in unexpected places."

Mr. Edison is of the opinion that it is utterly impossible for lawyers alone to cope with the present situation. In this connection he said: "A lawyer cannot draw a law covering the complicated conditions of modern industry. He has I find the requisite mental experience in the proper field. What is wanted is some one, the technical as well as the financial end of all industries, to devise some general scheme that business can work on, into which it is necessary to have the law fit into a legal form by the best judicial minds."

"Law makers should not have the methods of doing business left to them. Such methods should be left to business men. Lawyers should put the methods into legal shape for business, more and more, is getting into the hands of scientific men as its technical part becomes more labor dependent and involved."



THOMAS A. EDISON.

They Don't Know Technique of Business.

"There's another reason why those fellows" (Mr. Edison bracketed but didn't want to name "those fellows") "never can adjust the situation without entanglement. They don't know, and I never'll let them learn, the technique of business. They have to grope out no mule law on a matter of course. But as a matter of fact"—Mr. Edison points with a pencil and emphasizes frequently with a gesture such as he put on "fact"—"if the oil doesn't flow off the fish that run off Long Island it's likely to influence the price of locomotives in Japan."

"But what do those fellows know of that? Their tried-out law as an experienced doctor would injury. The flaws are seen but not comprehended. Amendments are made and more injury is done. It is utterly hopeless for 'those fellows' to make a law to control industry that will injure no one. 'It is a hopeless task for lawyers to try to make such a law unassisted by the industrial experts of the country. No amount of amending the Sherman law can make it right. In this country, with numerous Legislatures and a Congress peering laws out at regular intervals, what chance has business?"

"Our form of government, which I believe to be the best, is subject to its greatest limitation in just this field of industrial legislation. Wilson, two or three men attempt to frame a law or discuss a problem in an attempt to decide upon executive policy in business or government, there is always considerable difficulty. When five men take up the task the difficulties are materially increased. If fifty take up the task it is hopeless. A committee, generally speaking, composed of a large number of men, frame American industrial law. The result is, to say the least, on obscure phenomenon."

Mr. Edison does not underestimate the task before him. He says the task is one of the greatest he has ever tackled—he faces the problem of the incandescent lamp was nothing beside it.

Why Sherman Law Fails.

Mr. Edison was asked why the Sherman law is a failure. His answer was brief: "Because it makes every one in the United States pursue business as just what he desires not to do. Every man does not want competition. This law compels him to have it."

"The attempt to solve the trust problem by forcing cut-throat competition upon the public, thus destroying the weaker, and to give up for some trade of cooperation, which shall by its inherent qualities control the power of great corporations to carry out destructive policies if they have the desire."

No supplementary legislation is likely to make the Sherman law a success. In Mr. Edison's opinion, used on this subject, he said: "Amendments cannot make it practical, for the law is wrong in principle. If a man builds a machine on a wrong principle he may succeed in getting it to work after a fashion but soon finds and defects. He then tries to cure these defects by adding more parts. Then again comes more trouble, and he adds more machinery to cure them. The machine eventually becomes a hopeless failure."

Had he started off to build a machine on the right principle he would have found it had defects, and in the end of those defects he would have taken off parts instead of adding. He would continue taking parts off and simplifying the whole. This is always true in inventing new machines. If you have the right principle the rest of the work runs from complex to simple; if you start with the wrong principle it runs from complex to more complex. That is the way with the Sherman law, and hence no amendments can make it right."

"Most of our industrial legislation, as in the case of the Sherman law, works out in a manner directly opposite to that intended. From data that he collected Herbert Spencer stated a law which in this connection is exceedingly illuminating. Nearly all the acts of organized deliberative bodies will be found on examination to be below the average intelligence of the least intelligent members. The majority of the laws passed in Congress and in the State legislatures when put into execution, have had a directly opposite effect from that intended. This, I think it goes to show that Spencer's law applies to the American situation."

"Consider the inconspicuous action of labor union in this connection. One never hears of them reducing a strike when there is a chance to achieve desired ends. At the most inopportune time the strike order is almost always given out."

Lakes Emperor William, 197.

"Observations of this character have convinced me that the best government in the world is one dominated by a benevolent despot, such as Emperor William of Germany. If it wasn't for the fact that such despots are few and far between we would surely adopt that form of government to secure freedom from the ravine visited by the incapacity of legislative bodies.

"Emperor William is greatly given to seeking the advice of experts on any subject affecting Germany. Industry and finance he cannot know as do the men who have spent their lives in such work. It is natural and wise for him to seek knowledge on financial, industrial, governmental affairs from those who are best versed in them. So, the marvellous development of Germany is the result of what a benevolent despot of ability, of wide breadth of view, can do when he rules a country for the sake of prosperity and expansion.

"While we suffer from what is variously called depression, industrial unrest and stagnation, Germany has recently prospered. We have had recent depression in the steel and iron business, but I understand that Germany reached the high-water mark of production last month. The simple truth is that Germany has benefited for prosperity, while we, trusting to the inspiration of our legislators and lawyers on subjects with which they are very slightly acquainted, have brought this depression upon ourselves.

"The remedy for this country is a law which shall be generic, which shall prevent destructive competition and give every man just what he wants in the way of cooperative association—that is, so much as he is entitled to of what he wants; a law which shall permit groups of industries to associate for the purpose of preventing destructive competition without injury to the public; a law which shall prevent the manipulation of prices from the effect of men except as they can make legitimate use of the law of supply and demand. Make it against the law to combine to increase prices, not fix the corporation, but for the responsible officers of the corporation.

"In the end it will be found essential to legislate to enforce cooperation in

stead of competition. The theory of compelling men to compete when they are competitors, described as cutthroat, which accomplishes the destruction of the weaker concern. The control of this nation's trade is thus surrendered to the strong.

"The inevitable end of such a system will be the real if not apparent evaporation of the country by a few individuals of the industry or finance can concentrate its attack in some section of the country and, by cutting prices, destroy its rivals. Following up such destruction, which we have seen by experience to be possible, potential victory will be won until the entire trade of the country is controlled.

"The aim of the corporation has little to do with the subject. It isn't of much account to say that Mr. Gutz is a fine man, nor to urge that other class corporations are managed now by highly efficient men who would not stoop to tyrannical use of their power. If the capacity for evil transpired in existence the corporations will eventually come into the hands of contrary minded men and the disregard of standards recognized by their predecessors would be disastrous to the consumer. While we find a way of preventing a combination from retaining such enormous power within its grasp we must strive to compel competition by such devices as the Sherman law. We must build our energies to developing cooperatives."

Asked how he would protect cooperatives under such a scheme, Mr. Edison said: "By permitting no combination to be formed whereby they agree with each other, with any penalties they may see fit, not to sell articles below cost of production, including depreciation on the plant and legal rate of interest on the investment; by preventing members of this or any other association from agreeing with each other to raise prices above what would be due to supplying demand.

"This would also protect the consumer. All these contracts of association, should be filed in a bureau open to the public and to the officers of the Government, given the public and parties of the association through the judicial part of the Government to enforce the law and no agreements carried out."

TOPEKA (KS) DAILY CAPITAL

December 25, 1911

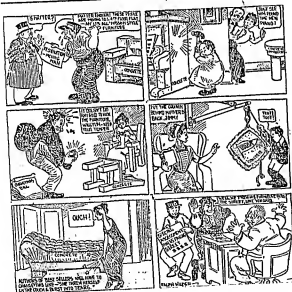
KANSAS CITY (MO) TIMES

Sat., Dec. 16, 1911

CONCRETE FURNITURE? NO!

AT LEAST THE DEALERS TREAT EDISON'S SUGGESTION AS A JOKE.

MR. EDISON'S CONCRETE FURNITURE



Just Think of a girl leaving a high and throwing herself on a stone sofa, or at Mother trying to Clean House

A "joke" is the sentiment of the majority of Kansas City furniture men regarding Thomas A. Edison's proposal to build furniture out of concrete. And next to their positiveness in halting it never will be used, is their positiveness in hoping it never will be.

"I saw a cartoon which reflects my sentiments exactly," said Herbert Collins, manager of the furniture department of Eusey, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Company. "One of the pictures showed a girl who had 'heaved a sigh and thrown herself on the sofa.' Needless to say the girl got up from the sofa in a badly lattered condition. The next picture showed the arrest of a husband for darning the pillow. He had thrown a tenant's furniture into the street. And think what would happen if a man playfully tossed a concrete chair across the room!"

"I can see no advantage concrete furniture would have. I suppose Edison suggested it as an expedient when wood became exhausted. However, I do not think we will face that condition soon. An one wood becomes extinct, another replaces it. Now, for instance, we are getting in a little furniture made from red gum trees, and it can hardly be distinguished from mahogany."

WOULD HAVE TO STRENGTHEN FLOORS.

W. A. Repp, president of the Duff & Repp Furniture Company, when asked if he thought concrete furniture would ever come into general use, exclaimed, "I hope not!" Then he looked around his store and said, "I guess the first thing we would have to do would be to put in reinforced concrete floors. But I really think there is little chance of that ever happening. Concrete furniture inherently would be cold and tasteless, and I imagine the mere suggestion of it would cut down the wrath of the housewives. She would have to get a section gang from a railroad to come in and help her when she wanted to take the carpets up."

C. W. Mahorney, president of the North-Mahorney Furniture Company, says that the introduction of concrete furniture is impossible.

"That is the most impractical suggestion we have had yet," he said. "I hardly believe it came from Edison. It is a joke. The only thing which could recommend it is its cheapness, and people take into consideration a whole lot of things besides cheapness in buying furniture. A man could nail up a few boards and it would serve him as a table as well as polished mahogany, but men don't do it."

ONE MAN TAKES IT SERIOUSLY.

A. H. Stuebel, manager of the furniture department of the Jones Store, says he is inclined to take any suggestion seriously which comes from Edison.

"I thought when I first read Edison's suggestion that perhaps his plan at some future day would revolutionize the furniture industry, but the more I think of it the less probable it seems to me. About ten years ago there was a great deal of talk about metal furniture and it was said that some of the Grand Rapids manufacturers were going to begin using metal. The metal which was used was not very noticeable. From the appearance of it one could not distinguish it from the wood, the finish on it was so perfect, but when the drawers were opened there was a thiny effect that was unpleasant. The amount of metal furniture is limited, I believe it would be even harder to introduce concrete furniture."

BUFFALO (NY) MORN. EXP.

Sunday, Dec. 24, 1911



EDISON INVENTS CONCRETE FURNITURE

Will it bring him a Nobel prize?—Chicago News.

THE EVENING SUN, MONDAY,

Dec. , 1911

after gently slipping his knees in the most human fashion imaginable says:

"There is a way—my inventer's got half a chance."

The inventor says that in the realm of mechanics, whether it be in the making of a machine or while solving this great problem, he is helped to decision by a very large extent by an instinct which is the result of the integration of information gathered in the past. It is this great quality which makes Mr. Edison's "usual" experiments with very little likelihood of coming out of the work with a constructive result. Special of his instinctive quality of mind, he told the story of "John Fritz," the "Notion" of the steel industry in the United States.

"A man came to Fritz for a little advice about a machine. Fritz looked it over and said, 'That's all right, only you've got a 12-inch shaft there. I'm sure it is useless.' The workman asked him why, Fritz said, 'Because.' It would have taken Fritz a week to tell how he knew a larger shaft was necessary. But the workman wasn't trusting to any 'instinct.' He didn't take the advice about the shaft. The machine was a failure. When the 12-inch shaft was put in the machine worked all right."

The inventor is interested in everything under the sun—except metaphysics. For his little use for mathematics. "I can't say all I want to in arithmetic without any intelligent calculus," he says. He has read much metaphysics, but deems "the insane stuff."

When he was asked the other day if the X-ray and his own control of the material under vacuum hadn't shaken his faith in matter:

"That sounds like Kant," he said. "Do you know I've read some of that fellow; it's a queer cat. His kind are very queer some. Why do they go out of their way to hunt up problems that concern no one? There are enough problems right here before one's nose."

"I went into the monetary at Prague not long ago and there I saw 20,000 or 40,000 books all on religion. Think of it; all those books dealing with a subject that no one knows anything about."

Mr. Edison fell into silence for a moment. Then he burst out almost indignantly:

"No one in this world knows when he came from why he has any religion. He is a 'being.' Why should we talk and write about it? Religion is a hopeless place of insanity."

Mr. Edison was asked if he had any objections to the publication of the last statement. This was his answer:

"Print it! I don't care. Religion is nothing to me. Let every man have his own belief. I won't interfere. My main interference with mine."

What Mr. Edison says sounds much more farcical than it is. He is often far from serious that while he is quiet in his manner he has deep convictions. The human side of this man, so often described, has never been written about much.

Among the things that will always amuse the inventor is a cartoon by an operator on the "quadruplex" telegraph. It was made at a time when the quadruplex was not perfected and occasionally caused considerable excitement in the office making it. Mr. Edison is represented in the cartoon in the lower right hand corner tearing out the tape that sticks straight out from his head, while the operator looks on from the "quad." This was done in 1875.

The inventor sits a square meal, which he says is like a round one (though it is not), and, as he sits, he goes on the table before he sits down. The inventor laughs with the first and ends with the last, which is always the case, and takes never more than five minutes to the task. He was asked why he always ate in so short a time. Here is the explanation of the phenomenon:

"All the eaters are on the table, and I have to eat my way through them before I come to the pie. I just eat that pie out above me I finish."

The inventor sometimes uses appliances that help him take the articulation of the notes in his moving-talking pictures. One of his friends wondered some time ago that he didn't use something of the sort all the time.

"I can't follow your reasoning in that," says the reply. "The average man's gray matter always runs out before his voice does."

As a worker it is well known that Mr. Edison is indefatigable, and after the longest period of concentrated labor his good nature still remains itself, and he has been known to come from the laboratory to his room to lie down on his 12-inch bench rather than to go to his library, where he has a reading couch. His family has interfered to prevent him from ruining the thousands working hours which he indulged in as a younger man.

His five wives and confidential man, Miller Reese Hutchison, who has been inseparable in his own credit, just before Mr. Edison's last trip to Europe began to wear all day and most of the night. Mr. Edison said if anybody else could do it he could. The inventor's family called the "five wives" into a corner, and shortly afterward Mr. Edison got the habit of spending his nights at home. But it's hardly worth while for him to go to bed. Instead he works well into the early morning hours. Then he goes up on a couch in the library and stays there frequently until it is time to go to the laboratory.

Tuesday, December 19, 1911

EDISON FORESEES MOVING VIEWS USED IN EDUCATION

Great Inventor Believes That Mission of the Film Is to Instruct as Well as to Entertain, and Gives Reasons.

Thomas A. Edison, father of motion pictures, has intervened at length by the New York Dramatic Mirror, a journal which is beginning to devote space to the growing amusement. Asked as to the future of the motion picture, Mr. Edison seemed much impressed by the educational possibilities of motion views, a field, he said, which is quite without limit. "To my mind, although, of course, to suggest another experiment," said Mr. Edison, "the motion picture art will eventually, if it has not already done so, supplement the art of printing for the transmission and diffusion of knowledge. It will be used for teaching many of the elementary subjects. What child, for example, has a very well defined idea of a foreign country or people merely by reading about them? A printed description is obviously incomplete, and mental pictures are formed that are generally incorrect. No one visits a foreign land, no matter how much may have been read about it, without a sense of interest and surprise. For a child, reading and study are generally irksome. Now, if geography were taught by moving pictures, if foreign lands and cities were illustrated, if the topography and general characteristics were shown, if the habits and demeanor of the people were depicted, and if their occupations and methods of work and recreations were illustrated, the child would have as clear an idea of everything as if the original scenes were viewed directly; and not only so, but the study of geography would be a tremendously interesting experience, and not a hardship, as is now likely to be the case.

"The study of history is quite possible. At the present time the incidents and events of history are more or less of a confused jumble of kings, statesmen, wars, treaties and faubus in the minds of most children, whereas by moving pictures the actual events could be depicted and would form as brilliant an impression as if really seen. By means of moving pictures the average school child of the future should be as familiar with the incidents of the battle of Gettysburg as one of the soldiers who fought in that battle—more so, because the child would be in position to view the entire incident, and not be confined to a limited field.

"In the study of literature the moving picture will also play an important part, because the books and poems of the great writers can be illustrated as actual incidents, and not

be confined to cold type. In fact, for educational purposes, the field is without limit, and pictures, for example, have actually been taken illustrating chemical reactions. When I was a boy one of my greatest delights was the study of experiments of Sir Humphrey Davy. What could I not have given if that work had been brought to my attention as a reproduction of the original experiments of the great scientist! When so abstract a subject as chemistry can find an opportunity for enlightenment in moving pictures, I think that specialties in other branches will have no difficulty in utilizing them effectively for the same work.

"Motion pictures as a pastime, too, would grow enormously in popularity and in the perfection of types."

Sunday, Dec. 24, 1911.

Financier Says That Modern Inventions Compete With Human Mind.

(Special to The Times.)
NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—George W. Perkins was questioned today concerning the security of \$10,000 men, as claimed by Thomas Edison, who said recently "A New York man was looking for a couple of \$10,000 men the other day; he could not find 'em; plenty of \$3,000, but no \$10,000."

"The great reason is a natural one," replied Mr. Perkins, "and no one is more competent to know the reason of the dearth of \$10,000 men than Mr. Edison. The human mind has been emancipated from the body. Electricity has given wings to the human mind; and it is the mind, not the body, that does business. The last 100 years have been the supreme day of the inventor."

"Steam and electricity, in his hands, have annihilated distance and brought the people of the world face to face with one another, and therefore face to face with entirely new problems in commercial affairs. In the last few years the men who have been making their way to high salary work have been facing those tremendous strides, almost unprepared. It has come too fast, so that when they have reached the \$10,000 point they have gone on up the line and have been rarely found out of a job.

"Thus" it comes about that when a man, as quoted by Mr. Edison, goes out in search of a first-grade product who can at once shoulder the responsibility of a business that has grown as rapidly as the enormous trend of the times dictates, it is no small wonder that he has difficulty in finding such a one.

"The reason of this lack of preparation? Things have assumed such proportions that the human mind has difficulty in keeping up with the production of man's own machinery. Approximately \$5,000,000,000 is invested in the inventions of one man, Edison. Imagine the number of \$10,000 men needed here alone.

When you think of multiplication, division and adding machines that bring wonderful results at the touch of a finger you must come to realize that the man who can cope in any business with this condition of affairs must be well trained indeed.

Inventor's Greeting to Electric Club.

Eames Predicts Use of Fast 10-Ton Trucks in City.

No. Short Circuits for
L. D. Gibbs' Program.

"Electrocute your horses and electrify your business" was the epigram of W. H. Blood Jr., representative of the Electric Vehicle Association of America, at the Boston City Club last night in considering what the future had in store for men who would conduct their business with a view to maximum efficiency at the lowest possible cost.

Mr. Blood was a speaker at the banquet of the Electric Vehicle Club of Boston. He dwelt upon the various uses of electric vehicles. He said they are cheaper than horse-drawn vehicles. Considering the humanitarian standpoint, he said that during the hot spell last summer 252 horses, worth approximately \$1,000,000, died in New York City.

ately \$2,000, died in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston.

It was the most enthusiastically-bonnet ever held by the organization and brought together many prominent men. The dinner was interspersed with many popular acts and L. D. Glabe of the Edison Company rose to it that the current of fun and entertainment suffered

After dinner Pres Day Baker welcomed the guests. He read a number of telegrams from similar organizations in various cities conveying greetings and good wishes for the Boston organization.

Calls It the "Universal Power."

"There is a message that will delight every one," said Pres Baker as he began to read, but he had no sooner read the date line of Orange, N. J., when many present realized that it was a message from Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, and they interrupted the speaker with cheers. When he was asked to proceed he read the following message:

TO DAY BAKER, president Electric Vehicle Club of Boston, City Club
Broom St., Boston News

To you, members of the Electric Vehicle Club of Boston and your guests, we wish to extend the following educational tour which we are willing to finally convince the great masses that the universal power will be given out by electric motors. Already cotton mills, machine shops, iron works, mines, steel mills, steam roads and oil refineries use electric power. Vehicle transportation, electric street cars, trolleys, boats, and ships will ultimately be done by electric storage battery vehicles. There is no end to it.

lary vehicles. There is no escape from the fact that an electric motor has but one moving part, and that rotating, whereas all other motors have hundreds of parts mostly reciprocating and rubbing, very truly.

Pres. Linder introduced LeRoy Britton, an legislator, as "The Miller of the Road." Lt. Henry M. Crowley of the Governor's office gave facts and figures relative to the motor industry in this State, and what it represented. He paid a tribute to the efficiency of electric vehicles that

Hayden James, of Cleveland was the principal speaker of the evening. He is recognized as an authority on motor transportation here and abroad. He told of conditions abroad, dealing principally with reports of transportation.

For Urban Delivery Work.

The quoted statements from Army officials of various countries, who gave their opinions on the use of motor vehicles for war purposes, "lie thrust upon" the manner in which electric vehicles may displace horses in solving the transportation problems of urban metropolitan deliveries.

Mr. Eames pointed out why the electric vehicle has many advantages for large stations where the equipment is first class and there is not a waste of electricity through idling, he said. "It takes less fuel as large as it takes traveling seven and eight miles an hour through the streets, and that the city officials should begin now to prepare for such freight as limited on wagons as by railroads," he said. He concluded by explaining why electric

Major Wisternoff said he is in hearty sympathy with what the Electric Vehicle Club represents and that he is ready to aid in any way its aims and projects, realising that a great benefit it would be to Boston to have more motor vehicles transporting merchandise through the city.

HOLLAND'S LETTER.

GREAT BUSINESS COMBINATIONS IS LOOKED
UPON AS THE INEVITABLE EFFECT OF
MODERN INVENTIONS.

*Order of the Great Changes, Due to the Utilization of
Electricity, in Thomas A. Edison—The Great Inven-
tor Sees Financial Gain in Enforced Competi-
tion, the Strong Crushing the Weak,
and Batslaking Abrogation—
Edison's Remedy—Gov-
ernment Regulation.*

In the course of George W. Perkins's statement made to the sub-committee of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate at Washington a few days ago, he said that if he were called upon to name the one man who was responsible for modern economic conditions and the creation of great combinations, commonly called big business, he should say Thomas A. Edison. Mr. Perkins, of course, used Mr. Edison's name in typifying the marvelous inventive genius which within the past twenty years has so wonderfully increased materially as to make by its utilization instant communication of intelligence between man and man, no matter how apart physically they may be possible. All of the writers and thinkers who have investigated the economic aspects of the great combination have without exception traced their organization to the inevitable effects of modern invention. That includes labor-saving machinery, the construction of powerful engines by which transportation of commodities has been greatly facilitated, the perfection of the wireless operation and the vast commercial extension of the telephone. In addition to those thinkers, the other greater business combinations are combinations of the inevitable effects of the utilization of apparatus devised by modern inventors have been the establishment of co-operation and the subordination of the line of compe-

(Continued on Second Page.)

tion which until recently was regarded as the life of trade.

In some of his addresses Mr. Perkins has said that co-operation does not necessarily mean the complete elimination of that kind of competition which is healthful, stimulating, and which hurries us on. It is best illustrated by the organization and operation of the clearing house associations of the United States, which are, in fact, nothing but powerful co-operative associations of banks, in co-operation, however, which does not eliminate a healthful competition maintained by the banks which are members of the clearing house for the purpose of getting as much business as possible.

INDUSTRY AND CO-OPERATION.

By a curious coincidence, at the very time Mr. Perkins made use of the name of Thomas A. Edison to typify the inventive genius which has made modern invention and combination inevitable, Mr. Edison himself was speaking upon modern industrial conditions. The "Wizard of Menlo Park" spent the better part of a day with H. H. Edwards, of Boston, who is regarded throughout the South as the highest practical authority on industrial and economic conditions in that region. In that conversation Mr. Edison expressed very strongly his view that it is absurd for legislatures or courts to attempt to enforce competition. He does not believe that enforced competition is profitable. He is of the opinion that if it is ever attempted it will surely lead to destructive industrial and commercial war.

Yet apparently it was the expectation or hope of the Department of Justice at Washington that by the dissolution of the American Tobacco and Standard Oil companies it would be possible to produce an industrial and trade condition which would inevitably result in strong competition. That is spoken of here as not exactly enforced competition, although it is said here that there is very little difference between a competition which is stimulated by the Government and a competition which is actually enforced.

As a result of his tour through Europe last summer Mr. Edison was able to confirm impressions which his experience as an inventor and manufacturer had already made. He said to Mr. Edwards that enforced competition if continued, will ultimately result in the plunging in the hands of a few individuals or a few very great corporations the industrial interests of the entire country. "Competition is war," Edison says, "and war means death to the weaker. Competition of this kind means that some general of finance or of industry will soon attack and competitively cutting prices so that after a time he gains the victory over all and controls the trade of the country."

There is a kind of competition which Mr. Edison believes should be legislated against. His own experience justifies him in saying that legislation to enforce co-operation is essential to our business prosperity.

W. W. WALL ST. N. Y.

Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1911.

FIXING A PRICE.

If there is to be legislation which favors co-operation Mr. Edison is of the opinion that it should be so worded as to forbid any corporation from selling its products less than the cost-price, plus the legal rate of interest on the investment. That is, in fact, fixing by legislation minimum price, but it seems to Mr. Edison that this is the best way to prevent a corporation which receives its character from and is protected by the state from carrying on competition by means of cutting prices.

It is observed that Mr. Edison does not say that private individuals should be prohibited by law from selling any article in which he deals at a price less than the cost of production, plus the legal rate of interest. There are intimations in what he said that he realizes a law of this kind would be both futile and unconstitutional. Mr. Edison evidently favors the general principle which was advanced by Mr. Perkins before the Interstate Commerce Commission—namely, the creation of an official and authorized body whose jurisdiction would cover all industries which enter into interstate commerce. He believes that a central bureau of this kind would be able to regulate manufacturers that there would be a chance for the small manufacturer to live, while, of course, the one having the best facilities would be enabled to market his products at the lowest cost, and, therefore, make the larger profit, the price to the consumer of a commodity being the same.

Mr. Edison is strongly of the opinion that producers should have permission to form associations and make contracts with each other by which they would agree not to sell below the cost of production, including the depreciation on the plant and the legal rate of interest on production. In his opinion, however, these agreements should be filed at a central bureau, whether that be called a commission or by whatever name, so that publicity might thereby be obtained.

LEGISLATION AND BUSINESS.

In the course of Mr. Edison's conversation with Mr. Edwards he spoke of the common effect of legislation upon

business, saying it had been his experience that nearly all legislation affecting business works out diametrically opposite to what is intended. This statement is not based by Mr. Edison on mere guesswork or superficial observation. He has been studying legislation upon business matters from the point of view of a student, and these investigations have shown him that nearly all of the acts of legal bodies are below the average intelligence and least intelligent of its members. Edison told Mr. Edwards that this fact was first noted by the great philosopher Herbert Spencer, and was based upon data which Mr. Spencer himself had collected.

DEMIING OF THE FOREIGN MARKET.

Edison told Mr. Edwards a very interesting personal anecdote, especially pertinent at this time when the question is made that the United States is dumping large amounts of manufactured products on the foreign market. Edison said: "I was the first manufacturer in the United States to attempt the idea of doing business upon the foreign market. Thirty years ago my business sheet showed me that I was not making much money. My manufacturing plant was not running to its full capacity. I couldn't find a market for my products. I then suggested that we undertake to run our plant on full capacity and sell the surplus products in foreign markets at less than the cost of production. Every one of my associates opposed me. I had my experts figure out how much it would add to the cost of operating the plant if we increased this production 25 per cent. The figures showed that we could increase the production 25 per cent. at an increased cost of only about 2 per cent. On this basis I sent a man to Europe who sold incandescent lamps there at a price less than the cost of production in Europe. By this time I was able to employ more labor to run my plant to full capacity, and this labor, of course, received high wages. American consumers were not able to buy the surplus. I was enabled to employ 25 per cent. more men and get rid of surplus product by dumping it upon the foreign market."—HOLLAND.

PARTNER OF EDISON DIES

Dr. H. K. Hartwell. Prominent
Miner, Native of Rockhill

CAME FROM OLD GERMAN STOCK

Ancestor Born in Hartz Mountains,
Germany, in 1705—Bucks County
Lad Who Became Interested in
Great Mining Enterprises

Dr. Henry K. Hartwell, partner of
Thomas A. Edison, and a leading
mining and engineering expert, died at
his home in Allentown, Pa., at noon
on Wednesday, of pneumonia, at
71 years. A graduate of Jefferson
Medical College and of the University
of Vermont, Doctor Hartwell, in 1870,
went to the practice of medicine and
turned his attention to mining.

With Edison he established a con-
centrating plant at Littleton, Colo.,
at which almost pure iron was ex-
tracted from the slag. Several
years ago he established the Arizona
Mining and Smelting Company, a
company all of whose products are taken
by the Guggenheims.

PROMINENT GERMAN FAMILY

The Hartwell family, of which the
deceased was a prominent and influ-
ential member, was founded in this
country by Ulrich Hartwell, who was
born near the Hartz Mountains in
Germany in 1705. He emigrated to
America in 1732. He located along
the Ridge Valley Creek between Ty-
nemouth and Elizabethtown, and was
naturalized in 1762. He was the father
of six children. His youngest son was
Philip, who in turn had a son Philip,
who was one of his sons.

NATIVE OF ROCKHILL

Dr. Hartwell was born in Rockhill
township, Lincoln county, in 1839.
During his early life he attended the
public schools adjacent to his home
and when he was fourteen years old
he went to Trappe to live with his
uncle, and in the public schools of
that place he completed his studies.
In 1851 he located in Philadelphia,
entered the Jefferson Medical College,
remaining for a short time, after
which he matriculated in the University
of Vermont at Burlington, Vt.
After his graduation from the latter
medical institution in 1862 he settled
at Gettysburg and purchased an es-
tablished practice of medicine and
surgery, which he conducted for sev-
eral years. In 1870 he removed to Allentown,
where he purchased a drug
store on the site of John Leffer's
store. This he conducted for two
years, selling out to his brother, Dr.
W. A. Hartwell. Dr. Hartwell went into
the banking business and was in it
for seven years, after which he re-
turned to the mining business. In this
he was most successful and remained
in it to the end. He had a remark-
ably natural aptitude for all kinds of
engineering. He was one of the or-
ganizers of the Lehigh Valley Street
and Safe Deposit Company and a
director in the industries at the time
of his death.

A STANCH DEMOCRAT

In politics Dr. Hartwell, like prac-
tically all the members of this large
family, was a staunch Democrat. He
was a member of St. John's Reformed
Church, Allentown, and a thirty-second
degree Mason. He was also a
Knights Templar and a member of
Rajah Temple in Reading. He was
married to Mary A. Hartwell, who sur-
vives, with two children, Helen M.
and Henry Kerr, Jr. He also leaves
two brothers, Dr. W. H. Hartwell and
Dr. F. K. Hartwell, of Allentown,
and a sister, Mrs. A. C. Godshall, of
Lansdale.

DEARTH

Of "\$10,000 Men"

Due To Strides Made in World of Invention.

G. W. Perkins Points To Machinery's Advance.

Also Declares That To Think Is the Thing.

Experience and Ability, Com- bined With Education and Honesty, Are Big Fac- tors in Business.

UNPREPARED, SAYS PERKINS

Lack of preparation is the cause of the
lack of \$10,000 men.
The rising machinery made by men
has traveled overwhelmingly faster than
man himself.

Some billion dollars, in the approxi-
mate sense, have been in the hands of
our men—Edison.
The man who reaches the \$10,000
point is the man who knows his own
worth thoroughly and that of the man
about him.

Now it is a question of how to work
in business. The day has come when we
need statements in the business and
business in statements.
The art of the \$10,000 man is to super-
intend. GEORGE W. PERKINS.

REFUSAL DEPARTS TO THE ENQUIRER.

New York, December 21.—Thomas A.
Edison recently deplored the lack of \$10,000
men. "There is a man who is looking for
a couple of such men the other day," he
said, "and could not find them. Plenty of
two and three, but no tens."

George W. Perkins expounded the situa-
tion to-day in the foregoing statements,
and declared that the great reason is "the
natural one."

"We are no more competent to know the
death of strides than Mr. Edison,"
declared Mr. Perkins. "The human mind
has been emancipated from the body."

"Electricity has given wings to the hu-
man mind, and it is the mind, not the body,
that does the thinking."

"As late as 1870 the shortest possible
length of time required for mind in the
United States to communicate with a mind
in Europe was between 26 and 60 days.
To-day's mind on the Pacific coast can
communicate with a mind in Japan through
the air almost simultaneously."

Rarely Out of a Job.

"In the past few years the men who have
been making their way to high-salary work
have been making those tremendous strides
almost unperceived. It has come too fast
so that when they have reached the \$10,000
point they have gone up the line and have
rarely been found in the vernacular—out
of a job."

"The other night I was at a dinner with
five other business men. In a short space
of time Mr. A. was called to the telephone
three times. It developed that in that time
he sold two cars from Chicago, the man with
whom he had the direct dealing. The Chil-
more in St. Paul and son in Denver. The
second was to put the result of these com-
munications with St. Paul and Denver to
Mr. A. The third call formed the final
climax in the deal."

"These changes have come fast. So the
\$10,000 man must be eventually alert as
to every move on the business chessboard.
Competition is overwhelming and his re-
sponsibility increasing."

Men of Experience.

"The big men of today are those who
have gone through every phase of experi-
ence in the business in which they are en-
gaged. They are drawn from all conditions
of men. There is a great interchange of
thought and the big men are not those
who welcome this. To think is the thing."

"Education is a great factor in growth,
but useless unless it is not built entirely
from books, but hard experience and ability
to keep the mind machinery in action with
non-made machinery."

"The \$10,000 man must be honest. The
day has come when he is honest man and
sincerity, honesty, but honesty, but honesty,
sincerity honest—honest in thought, in
purpose, in act."

"As in business itself and its work, as
least two things must be done—success—
must give up its imperious, individual pri-
ority and the law must readjust itself to
the modern economic conditions."

At Times It Might Be Useful,
But to Whom Is Un-
certain.

Not for G. People, Either.
At a quiet table in a local restau-

"Er—why, you see, I know on—little about this that it hardly seems right for me to say anything for publication," he said. "Then after a countless number of hours I have decided to say that if people should think that I have two concrete furniture they will not go so far—as to—make culinary utensils of that material. There are, of course things—though I cannot blame anyone—when a man has little domestic utensils. Late from the office, for example, you know, you need—and it would be inconvenient—decidedly so, I should say—for rolling pins to be made of concrete."

Thursday, Dec. 21, 1911

COLLINGS, OREG. 11, 1952.

Sunday, Dec. 24, 1951

feasibility of the plan is established. Then Mr. Edison's guests rolled up their sleeves at his enthusiastic statements and attempted to suggest that he was an admirable press agent for the cement industry, in which he is himself inter-

And yet there is nothing ridiculous

not even among, about the Windsor plans. The initial objection would seem to be the weight of this class of furniture, but Mr. Mahon explained that he had succeeded in making practically—only 25 per cent heavier than the furniture made of hardwood. Some articles of furniture have already been made and are being sent around the country on local freight trains to determine their ability to stand the moving. The new form of furniture will have the best form of furniture with the smooth surface and may be finished in lacquer or in imitation of attractive and highly-polished woods.

Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1911.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR EDISON.
 Thomas A. Edison, the wizard of Menlo Park, claims to have perfected a new electric storage battery after nine years of almost unbroken experiments. He says the battery, among other things, would make it possible for men confined in a submarine to survive for three months, providing they had food and water. The new battery will be used on vehicles and machinery of various kinds.
 This latest announcement of Mr. Edison, with all due respect to him as the world's foremost living inventor, will be taken with a grain of salt, because of the present controversy regarding his storage battery now in vogue. It is hardly his storage battery, it does seem strange that the announcement should be made just at this time.

YORK, PA. DISPATCH.

Friday, Dec. 22, 1911.

ECLIPSING EDISON.
 This is what had appeared at his home one day with a number of home-coming men.
 "Why this bunch?" queried his wife.
 "My dear," he replied, "I feel sure they will make one of my inventions. By closely observing their habits and methods I shall make an invention which will bring me millions and provide mankind with something of which it stands in dire need. Yes, my dear, I have given up for the moment my effort to find a cure for snakebites and a clean substitute for ivory billiard balls."
 "What do you propose to invent?" queried his wife.
 "Something that will cause my name to be blazoned in every home in this land," he replied. "A home umbrella!"
 Philadelphia Ledger

Friday, Dec. 22, 1911.

in somebody in congress to recall "The
 to that That Wants Like a Man."
 No need for Mr. Edison to come out
 in favor of government by "conscientious
 d. last and despotic of all rulers, is right
 in the middle of his reign.
 A New York pastor divides

NY TIMES, MON. DEC. 22, 1911.

Monday, Dec. 23, 1911.

It is reported that Winthrop is in the grip of the Canadian coal trust. And just to think that that should happen when Thomas A. Edison is announcing how to "convert" obsolete furniture and phonograph cabinets.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK. GAZETTE

Saturday, Dec. 24, 1911.

Now that Edison is going to make concrete furniture we are sure people may soon see where men who have stayed out later than they should had a better time than they should have been found resting in mortar beds.

DECEMBER 22, 1915
NEWSPAPER (SINGAPORE)

... Cody sends to Arizona (Special to The Times) (B-2)
CODY, Wyo, Dec. 22.—Colonel W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), in a message to his sister, Mrs. L. E. Decker of this place, states that he and his associates in a Tucson, Ariz., mining venture have closed a contract with Thomas Edison whereby the latter is to erect electrical reduction works and purchase the entire output of their property.
"The deal is the biggest I have ever put through," writes Colonel Cody to Mrs. Decker.

THE FIRST EDITIONS ARE NOW BEING
Newspaper Clipping Bureau in the World.

ELIZABETH N.Y.

JOURNAL

DEC 26 1911

EDISON FIRM WINS VICTORY

Favored in Decision in Infringement Action.

RULING MAY REVOLUTIONIZE PICTURE BUSINESS.

(By Telegram to the Journal.)

Washington, Dec. 26.—Revolution in the moving picture business in the United States may follow a decision of Justice Stafford, of the District Supreme Court, today giving a sweeping victory to the Edison Picture Patents Company in test litigation against the Chicago Film Company for infringement of patent rights granted to the Thomas A. Edison interests.

Millions of dollars are involved in the litigation, and an appeal will be taken to the Court of Appeals of the District, Justice Stafford granting a stay of a week in the perpetual injunction issued, in the decree, Justice Stafford set forth that Thomas A. Edison was the "original, first and true inventor" of the kinetoscope film. The injunction restrains the defendant company from direct or indirectly using or selling kinetoscope or motion picture films containing or embodying the Edison invention.

The plaintiff is authorized to recover from the defendant the "profits, gains and advantages that have accrued to it by reason of the infringement."

MOVING PICTURE PATENTS EDISON'S, SAYS COURT

Washington, Dec. 26.—Thomas A. Edison is declared to have been the "original, first and true" inventor of the kinetoscope film, the original name for the present day motion picture films, in a decision today by Justice Stafford in the District Supreme Court, granting a perpetual injunction against the Chicago Film Company, restraining it from infringing on patent rights granted the Edison Picture Patents Company, an Edison concern.

Justice Stafford also awarded redress to the Edison company for profits

... TIMES ...
... Buffalo, N. Y. ...

DEC 26 1911

DECIDES LITIGATION IN FAVOR OF MOTION PICTURE PATENTS CO.

by United Press.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Revolution in the moving picture business in the United States may follow a decision of Justice Stafford, of the District Supreme Court, today giving a sweeping victory to the Edison Picture Patents Company in litigation against the Chicago Film Company for infringement of patent rights granted to the Thomas A. Edison interests. Millions of dollars are involved in the litigation, and an appeal will be taken to the Court of Appeals for the district. Justice Stafford granting a stay of a week in the perpetual injunction issued. In the decree Justice Stafford set forth that Thomas A. Edison was the original, first and true inventor of the kinetoscope film. The injunction restrains the defendant company from directly or indirectly using or selling kinetoscope or motion picture films embodying the Edison invention.

The plaintiff is authorized to recover from the defendants profits, gains and advantages that have accrued to it by reason of the infringement.

THE FIRST EDITIONS ARE NOW BEING
Newspaper Clipping Bureau in the World.

TIMES

ROCHESTER, N.Y.
DEC 26, 1911

... TIMES ...
... Washington, D. C. ...

DEC 26 1911

EDISON INTERESTS WIN BATTLE OVER MOTION PICTURES

For, 1354

Justice Stafford's Decision
May Mean Sweeping
Changes in Business.

Meaning perhaps the revolution of the moving picture business in the United States, a decision of Justice Stafford, of the District Supreme Court, today gives a sweeping victory to the Edison Picture Patents Company, in its test litigation against the Chicago Film Company for infringement of patent rights granted to the Thomas A. Edison interests.

Millions of dollars are involved in the litigation, and an appeal will be taken to the Court of Appeals of the District, Justice Stafford granting a stay of a week in the perpetual injunction issued. The filing of a supersedeas bond of \$10,000 by the defendant company to insure the payment of costs was ordered. The suit alleging infringement was instituted June 11, 1910, and has been keenly contested. It asked for a permanent injunction and damages.

In the decree signed by Justice Stafford it is set forth that Thomas A. Edison was the "original, first and true inventor" of the kinetoscope film, which was the former name of the present day motion picture film and that the Chicago company was guilty of infringement.

The court issued a perpetual injunction restraining the defendant company from directly or indirectly using or selling kinetoscope or motion picture films containing or embodying the invention set forth in the patents of letters of patent No. 808,695 and 808,696.

It is ordered that the plaintiff recover from the defendant the profits, gains and advantages that have accrued to it by reason of the infringement, and that the Chicago company pay all the costs of the litigation.

In order that the amount of damages may be determined, the court referred the cases of Arthur D. Hunt for a report, not directed that the officers and employees of the defendant company appear before the judge as instructed by him, and that they shall produce all books, papers, records and documents pertaining to the suit that damages are sought.

James C. McHugh, of Washington, represented the plaintiff in the suit, while Attorney General William H. Taft represented the defendant.

THOUGHTS ON CURRENT TOPICS BY PROMINENT PERSONS.

Men of
Today
Not
Equal
to Their
Duties



Our
Hope
Lies
In Men
of the
Future

By
THOMAS A.
EDISON

WE are A RAW, YOUNG PEOPLE and will continue to suffer for our ignorance just as we have since the foundation of the country.

The
Famous
Inventor

Herbert Spencer evolved the theory and established the fact that all legislation on economical subjects is of a lower grade than the poorest intellect in the body from which it emanates.

I believe that when congress passed the Sherman anti-trust act it actually meant to enshrine the trusts. It failed absolutely. After almost a generation the court decisions show that this act was a farce. The dissolution of the Standard Oil company and the American Tobacco company is a sham. It might be called a DISTRIBUTION, BUT NOT A DISSOLUTION, OF MONOPOLIES.

NOW, IT WOULD BE A SIMPLE MATTER TO PASS LEGISLATION THAT WOULD FOREVER SETTLE THE TRUST QUESTION TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE PEOPLE AND THE INTERESTS. THE ONLY OBSTACLE IS THE CLASS OF MEN ON WHOM THIS DUTY DEVOLVES. THEY ARE NOT EQUAL TO THEIR DUTIES.

If they were men who knew the technique of business, the inner workings of commercial life, we might expect some RESULTS from their laborious efforts.

IN FIFTY YEARS FROM NOW I HOPE THAT WE WILL HAVE EVOLVED A CLASS OF MEN WHO ARE CAPABLE OF GRASPING THE GREAT TANGLED MASS OF BASIC PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH OUR INDUSTRIAL LIFE IS FOUNDED, UNTIL THIS CLASS OF MEN APPEARS ON THE NATIONAL HORIZON I EXPECT LITTLE REAL PROGRESS.

WORKING, N. Y. JOURNAL, 1911.

Friday, Dec. 29, 1911.

A perforated moving picture film is alleged to be covered by patent granted by Thomas A. Edison, and he is now suing "Hollywood" States Courts to prevent any picture house from using such films unless it pays him a percentage. He has won the first point in the legal contest in the United States Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and the case will probably go to the United States Supreme Court. If successful he will get a royalty of \$50,000 a week, or more, during the life of the patents.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 29, 1911.
AMERICAN

Friday, Dec. 29, 1911.

Editorial Notes.

Mr. Edison can not hope to get out of the picture houses that will be able to compete with the article commonly used in the country hotel.

SAVANNAH GA. NEWS 1911

Saturday, Dec. 30, 1911.

EDISON COMPANY

WANTS ROBIN DATA

Information concerning the market for robin and the reason for the advance in price of that commodity is requested of the Chamber of Commerce in a letter received yesterday from the purchasing agent of the Edison Crashing Mill Co. Executive Officer Gray of the Chamber of Commerce is getting up data to answer this request, and yesterday he took the opportunity of putting in a good ad. for Savannah by sending to the concern one of the new "Savannah" booklets.

D. S. KIRK.

WEEKLY, N. Y. OBSERVER, 1911.

Friday, Dec. 29, 1911.

29.

COSTS ONLY \$200 TO EQUIP HOUSE WITH INVENTOR EDISON'S CONCRETE FURNITURE



THOMAS A. EDISON and his LATEST TRIUMPH, A CONCRETE PHONOGRAPH CABINET.

The latest triumph of Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor, are being brought to concrete. He has announced that he will shortly put on the market concrete furniture to go with his \$1,000 concrete house. By the plan a house can be furnished for about \$200. In the picture he is shown sitting beside a concrete phonograph cabinet, trimmed in white and gold, and with a surface very similar to enameled wood.

WASHINGTON, PA. TIMES 1911

34

Saturday, Dec. 30, 1911.

Perhaps Mr. Edison invented the concrete cabinet furniture to go with the concrete houses of the young housewife.

HIS ANSWER TO THOMAS EDISON

Cardinal Gibbons Replies
to Inventor's Denial
of Immortality.

PLENTY OF PROOF

That We Live Again Says
Prominent Catholic

By Editor.

Cardinal Gibbons's aversion to controversy is very well known; it was reluctantly, in view of the wide publicity given to Mr. Edison's opinions on the soul, on God and other matters touching religion, that he consented to receive an and comment upon the utterances of the great inventor.

When we were ushered into his study we found the venerable prelate busy at his desk. Active, alert, vigorous, he shows a few traces of age; yet he is never considering 50 years of industry, of hard, unceasing labor and great achievement, a period fittingly marked this year by the celebration of the golden jubilee of his priesthood. He greeted us with a kindly courtesy that made us feel immediately at home.

"Your Eminence has read Mr. Edison's interview?" we suggested.

"Carefully, very carefully," he replied, with deliberation. "And I regret exceedingly that he has given such down to the public; for I admit Mr. Edison's genius. Some hostile tale as a mere mechanic, I have no patience with such a view, for to what could achieve what Mr. Edison has achieved without extraordinary mental powers. He is the representative of American inventive genius and has brought glory upon our country in the whole world; he is truly a marvel, and, as well, a great benefactor of the race. He has been intensely devoted to his penultimate; and he has paid the penalty, just as Darwin did, just as so many of our great men do. Darwin labored at the end of his life, you know, that his intense devotion to scientific investigation had atrophied his sense of poetry, of music, and I have not what I would said, his sense of religion, for the religious spirit. If not cultivated, will die too. So has it been with Mr. Edison; he has quitted his own mind, just as Darwin did, by a too one-sided exercise of his powers. He talks with great freedom, but I may say, with not a little contempt, of theology; but one suspects that he has been too occupied, and perhaps too contemptuous of theology, to devote much time to his study. One suspects that his acquaintance with it is almost limited to fragmentary reminiscences of sermons heard in boyhood days."

"Your Eminence, then, finds him very skeptical?"

"Skeptical?" the Cardinal replied. Not in the least. In fact, he is amazingly dogmatic. He said, 'I took the Columbian, and pointed out several marked passages. "Atheistic assertions everywhere. Proved given to the public. The proofs? He does not offer any. Such a procedure is not expected of an eminent scientist. It is expected, indeed, of a Pope, for it is a Pontifical office to decide and declare, and to impose it on themselves as decrees and words. Even the Pope does not dogmatize until the question has been discussed for centuries and settled by the voice of experts. But here is a scientist who proclaims dogmas to the public; and he seems to ask us to believe them—because he believes them. If he speaks as the head of a school, he might refer us to their acceptance; but I do not know for whom he speaks. Not for the materialists, because he believes matter cannot explain life; not for the idealists, for he believes in matter; not for the spiritualists, sincerely; not for the agnostics, for he acknowledges a Supreme Intelligence; nor for the Pantheists, so far, at least, as he reveals his mind. In fact, I cannot place Mr. Edison. I do not know any school that would claim him. All I can be sure of is that he dogmatizes on his own account."

"Your Eminence will kindly point out some instances of this dogmatism?" Certainly, with pleasure. The most striking is his fundamental assertion—that cells have intelligence. Mr. Edison does not prove this; he does not try to prove it; he asserts it, over and over again, and perhaps some simple people will believe it is true. "Proof, proof!" he says. "That is what I have always been after. And he claims to accept no scientific fact without the final proof." Now, who ever proved the existence of an intelligent cell? There is not a scintilla of proof, not the beginning of a proof for such an assertion. Assumption, mere barefaced assumption," the Cardinal said, with a wave of the hand.

"I will read you another of his assertions: 'A man's intelligence is the aggregate intelligence of the innumerable cells which form him—just as the intelligence of a community is the aggregate intelligence of the men and women who inhabit it.' If you cut your hand, it bleeds. Then you tear cells, and that is quite as if a city lost inhabitants through some tremendous accident."

The Cardinal paused. "Is it true that Mr. Edison assumed the responsibility for this interview?" he was asked. This was so, the memory very fresh.

"Of course, Mr. Edison does not mean when he says, 'That would be impossible. If my hand bled, then, according to his theory, I lose part of my intelligence. If I lose my hand, then I lose more intelligence; and so on, one of my friends put it, in appalling loss of mind would go with the loss of a leg or when a stout man retires in flesh."

"All these remarkable consequences are strictly involved in Mr. Edison's expression of his views. Assuredly, he rejects them; but that only proves the striking looseness of his language. We theologians are used to periphrases of terms and sentences of reasoning. One or two more interviews like this, and the world would have a new idea of 'scientific accuracy.'"

"And Mr. Edison's real view?"

"Mr. Edison's real view seems to be that a man's intelligence is composed of the combined intelligence of his brain cells. He expresses this, practically, later in his interview; and this saves him from some of the consequences of his former less expressive language. But how does Mr. Edison know that a man's intelligence is made up of the combined intelligence of his brain cells? He claims to have reached his conclusion 'through the study of heredity'; we think he is scientific in this, and he gives his facts to the world before his conclusion. The facts are these:—at least until Mr. Edison produces new facts as yet unknown to the scientific world; he has taken away the evidence of an intelligent cell. No proof, not the slightest, has ever been advanced to show intelligence in it or so far as science knows, there is no more proof of the existence of intelligence in a brain cell than there is in the cells of a potato, or in the egg cells of matter that make up this paper. We do know there is a form of intelligence in the brain and the mind; that the mind thinks through all of the brain, as it does through all of the nerves of the eye; but that does not prove the brain (which is mere matter) has the nerves of the eye see. No more even than it would prove that the strings of a violin enjoy their own minds. If we do not know that cells have intelligence, we cannot know that the combination of cells will produce intelligence. No, no. If you cut your hand, it bleeds. Then you tear cells, and that is quite as if a city lost inhabitants through some tremendous accident."

THE NEW YORK TIMES

THURSDAY, APR. 22, 1910.

THE play as a picture, in which
was a Jew, and the Jews.
MOTION PICTURE ROYALTIES.
Royalties Income for Thomas A. Edison at Stake.

Thomas A. Edison is making his final stand in the United States courts for royalties on all perforated moving picture films. Heretofore Mr. Edison and the Motion Picture Patents company—sometimes referred to as the motion picture trust—half the stock of which Mr. Edison owns, have been able to collect royalties from half, or perhaps less than half, of the moving picture exhibitors. The income to the Motion Picture Patents company has been about \$250,000 a year. If Mr. Edison is successful in his pending litigation his moving picture royalties, it is said, will jump to at least \$500,000 a year, perhaps more for the life of the patents, says the New York Sun.

The inventor has been successful in the first step of the litigation designed to curb the independent exhibitors. Last Saturday the supreme court of the district of Columbia the presiding justice notified the Motion Picture Patents company and the Chicago Film exchange, who had been sued by Mr. Edison's company for infringement of patent, that he would give a verdict for the plaintiff. No opinion was handed down. An appeal will be taken at once to the court of appeals of the district of Columbia, and from there the case will go undoubtedly to the supreme court for final adjudication.

New York moving picture men are acutely harassed in the local fight and several conferences were held yesterday by representatives of exhibitors that have been using perforated films and that have declined to pay royalties to the Edison people as "the invisible." The present litigation, they say, means everything to the independent exhibitors. If Mr. Edison wins, he will be able to forbid any picture house from using film unless it pays him a per centage. Not a perforated film could be operated, in that event, without a royalty to Mr. Edison, and moving picture men say that it is impossible to get good results without perforated film.

The Motion Picture Patent company brought suit against the Chicago Film exchange, a small company with headquarters in Chicago. The suit was brought in the supreme court of the district of Columbia because the Chicago Film exchange had maintained a local agency in Washington. Evidence had been worked up against the concern by Mr. Edison's representatives, and it was the purpose to make a test case.

Counsel for the Chicago concern argued that the Motion Picture Patents company is the creature and expression and instrument of an unlawful conspiracy in restraint of trade. That it held only a bare legal title to the patents in motion pictures, it doesn't make or sell or use moving picture film, either positive or negative. It was stated by the defendants' counsel that the Chicago Film exchange is a small concern, with little capital, doing a small business in Chicago, but that the Edison people, finding that the concern had temporarily established an eastern collection agency in Washington, chose to bring the suit there to the great hardship of the exchange.

The defense also contended that it was Louis A. A. P. Duco, a Frenchman, who invented the very nearly fifty years ago—in 1817—in the modern moving picture exhibition, and that it was Mr. Duco who proposed to utilize photography for the purpose of obtaining a long series of accurate representations of an object in motion, the series being exhibited in quick succession to the eye by the aid of a moving tape-like band. At that time, of course, the art of photography was not developed as now.

In the Duco patent, granted nearly fifty years ago, said counsel for the defendant company, Mr. Edison was instructed exactly how to make the thing which he now claims by virtue of the patent laws to monopolize on the ground that he instead of Duco was the inventor. Duco taught Edison to take a series of instantaneous photographs of an object in motion, one after the other in rapid succession, continuous use of indefinite duration, to make positive transparencies from such negative photographs and to exhibit the same by aid of a magic lantern in a multitude of places, to make the long and continuous series of negative photographs in the form of a tape or band and handle the same by rollers to bring each picture in succession before an observer's window for viewing purposes. Duco left the art in such condition that any one who could photograph at all could be able to produce without further instruction

the exact thing now claimed by Edison. The argument of the photographer against the inventor should advance to such a point that a more sensitive photographic surface was produced. Then many years after some Keatman and others with the sensitive surface and hand it to Edison, who now asks to be permitted to gather the fruit of this advance at a result of his own effort. No, it belongs to Duco. The deed Frenchman be the honor.

FOR BUSINESS MEN TO SETTLE

We have the following letter:
From the Laboratory

Thomas A. Edison,
Editor, The Union Times,
N. J. Dec. 2, 1911.
To the Editor of the Union Times:
I have just received your issue of the 1st inst., entitled "A Non-Profitable Firm," which I have read with much interest. As one has not become acquainted with all your work and the subject, your views and ideas may not be fully appreciated, but let me say that all the conditions you mention, and several thousands of others in addition, have been taken care of when the above bill is worked out and the Patent Invention Bureau of costs incurred.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS A. EDISON.
In the article to which Mr. Edison refers we commented on an extract from the very interesting article in the Manufacturers' Record in which he proposed that cut-throat competition shall be abolished by requiring manufacturers and producers not to sell their products at less than cost. We are glad to know that the most eminent of American inventors, himself a practical and successful business man, believes it possible to introduce a new rule into the business of the country which will stabilize it without retarding or diminishing it. We shall be glad to hear more of his plan and to commend it if it is really a workable plan.

We have a congress of politicians at Washington. We wish that Mr. Taft would summon a congress of the best business leaders of the country, including every man of conspicuous achievement in American industries, commerce, and, if possible, to agree upon some plan for putting an end to the existing confusion of thought and of purpose concerning the great business of the country.

In answer Mr. Edison would say: "We cannot do it as a nation of providing laws with a set of business rules and regulations, compliance with which should be exact, and the terms of which should be clear. What we have now is merely a penalization of restraint of trade or monopoly, under which the administration at Washington is prosecuting every corporation which anybody may venture to accuse of having effectively and successfully competed with others in the same line of business. It makes no difference whether the effectiveness of the competition is based on patents, or superior capacity, or command of larger capital. It is only necessary to be successful in order to be prosecuted in a United States court. The wonder is that Mr. Edison himself has not been convicted thus to appear before us. We see a host of the leading business men of the country haled into court and accused of offenses which until recently nobody ever regarded as offenses, or even as dishonest practices—such methods, for instance, as are alleged to have been used by the National Cash Register company of Dayton, Ohio. Before this new set of capabilities can be outlawed they must be defined by the United States congress and by the state legislatures. If it is to be a penal offense, as we suppose Mr. Edison proposes, for a farmer to sell a barrel of potatoes for less than it cost him to raise them, or for a cotton manufacturer to sell a big stack of cotton cloth for less than cost of production in order that he may use the money to advantage in buying a new supply of raw cotton, then this requirement should be put on the statute books as soon as possible. The Hon. Woodrow Wilson, when asked the other day: "Do you think, governor, that competition can be re-established by law?" replied as follows:

It is not necessary to answer that question until we have done what the law requires. The method by which the greater trusts have driven competitors out of business are well known, but also the methods by which those who have founded them have seen to it that those who tried to establish rival enterprises were prevented from doing so. There are lawyers everywhere who can describe these methods with marvellous precision in abstract. These methods can also be described, and the responsible use of them can be accepted by the individuals and every person who tries to imitate such of their power.

We don't believe these things can be made left to lawyers to determine. All the practical business sense of the country will be needed to write the new laws governing business which he is proposed to enact. The very first thing of all to be settled, he should say, whether we are going to punish business men for enhancing the prices of the "necessaries of life" (which Mr. Edmunds and other men say is the chief crime of the trust), or whether we shall punish them for driving competitors out of business by selling things below cost (which Mr. Edison thinks should be prevented). At present we are accusing them of doing both things and proving them guilty of neither.

CHAND RAPIDS (JA)
REPUBLICAN
Dec. 31, 1911

EDISON ON POSITION OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

Thomas A. Edison, in one of his recent interviews, says that America is the paradise for women. Throughout Europe, he says, women are badly treated, taken as a whole. In Switzerland and Hungary he saw women hitched up with cattle, pulling plows, and in fact, he saw women in almost every position of men. Comparing the treatment of women in Europe with their treatment in America, he says:

"There is only one place in the world where women really have rights or opportunity or that peculiar consideration to which their sex, its limitations, and its unsuitability, are necessities entitle them, and that place is this country. In the United States, no matter what our critics, foreign and domestic, say to the contrary, our women are the freest in the world, morally and physically, and we have treated them and do treat them better than women ever have been treated elsewhere.

"Is that not the best recommendation that can be given to a people? By what other one thing shall a people be more accurately judged than by its treatment of women? Further on in the same interview, still speaking about women, he said that the American women are far ahead of European women in looks and in intelligence. To quote him exactly:

"We saw some very beautiful women where we were. In Paris, but throughout France the women do not compare with ours. The Hungarian women are, some of them, very handsome, and there are handsome women in Vienna. There are not many in Berlin.

"But any comparison of the women of any European city with the women of America is so absurd that it becomes ridiculous. I had previously believed, and now I am quite certain that our women are the handsomest in all the world."
Mr. Edison thinks that this beauty of American women is largely due to "our cross breeding," the mixing of many bloods and nationalities into one composite type. But may it not also, he partly due to the consideration that women are given in America and to the kindly treatment with which they are surrounded from the time they are born? Perhaps, the result of which Edison speaks with so much warmth, may be limited to the combined causes.

In any event, the boast that Edison makes for women in America is one that ought to be cherished as one of our most and highest national achievements. May the position of women never lessen in this nation.

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In Plain English

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Mr. Edison's Impressions of Europe

By W. H. MEADOWCROFT



For the first time in 22 years Thomas A. Edison has taken a real vacation. Starting on August 2nd on the Mauretania, with his son Charles, he went to England to join Mrs. Edison and their daughter Madeline and son Theodore for an automobile trip in Europe, returning to New York on October 7th. Believing that the readers of POPULAR ELECTRICITY MAGAZINE would be interested in Mr. Edison's impressions of his foreign trip, I interviewed him at his laboratory in Orange, N. J., and found the great inventor looking rugged and well, and although extremely busy, willing to grant me some of his valuable time.

When asked to mention the most interesting experiences of his European trip, Mr. Edison smiled and said, "That's a large order, and I don't know that I can fill it, but let us begin at the beginning."

"One of the first things I did on arriving in England was to visit the House of

Commons, where they were holding an all-night session, and where I saw two votes taken on the bill relating to the House of Lords. A seat was given me in the strangers' gallery. I could see, but, of course, could not hear the speeches. It was all very interesting, but there was no excitement. After the House adjourned everyone went out on the terrace, where I was introduced to a great number of the statesmen. They presented me with a copy of the Lord's Veto Bill, signed by Prime Minister Asquith, Lloyd George, John Redmond, John Harris, T. P. O'Connor and others. I was invited to visit the House of Lords the next day, but could not spare the time, as I had arranged to meet my wife in France.

"Next to Americans the English have the best practical brains. I like the English and admire their institutions and statesmen, and the way the country is run. They are strong on ancient tradi-



MR. AND MRS. EDISON AND PARTY WITH DR. EMIL RATHENAU AT THE ELECTRICAL GENERATING STATION AT NOART, GERMANY, SEPTEMBER, 1911

tions, but they are fast realizing that mere hereditary institutions must go. When I was in England a great railroad strike began, but the Government realized that it had a duty to perform to stop disorder, and it acted firmly. Governments are merely huge business concerns, and no allowance for sentiment should be made in their practical dealings with the affairs of the world. In this case England took energetic measures to insure the right of the individual to work for whatever wages he pleased, despite the tyranny of labor societies, and I think it is a healthy sign of her basic common sense.

"Motoring through France is a source of unbounded pleasure. I have seen no superior roads anywhere. I traveled over more than 2,000 miles of roads there and less than three miles were bad. There was not a rut more than two inches deep. We are far behind the French in this respect, and our American road engineers can get some valuable pointers from France.

"I was disappointed, however, in Paris as the so-called 'City of Light.' It bears no comparison to New York in that respect. The Champs Elysees, which is the most brilliantly illuminated street in the city, looks like twilight compared with Manhattan's 'Great White Way.' Paris is ever a wonderful city. There is much to interest the visitor, and I took no small pleasure in revisiting the familiar scenes of years ago, but my stay in the city of magnificent prospects was very short.

"I did not visit any of the great scientific institutions, the purpose of my trip being to see the country.

"The historical monuments of Paris do not impress me. I see them resting on the bones of countless victims of Napoleon's personal glory. Conquest costs; it never pays. The Germans have paid more than a thousand dollars an acre for Alsace and Lorraine and they thought they had gained it free. Their little march around the Arch of Triumph was in the end the costliest promenade



Mr. Etienne de Fodor Mr. Alexander von Strömberg Mr. Thomas A. Edison Mr. Francis A. Bick

MR. EDISON WAS ENTERTAINED WHILE IN HUNGARY BY MR. ETIENNE DE FODOR, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE BUDAPEST GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY—VIEW TAKEN ON THE TERRACE OF THE UNION CLUB IN BUDAPEST

By
Courtesy
of the
Electrical
World

ever made. The glory of the war lord, wherever he may be, is fading away. There is too much independent thought, too many newspapers and schools in our present day of civilization to permit of the antiquated methods of these over ambitious men who, hiding behind their selfish aims, cry loudly for the glory of their country and force ruin on their people. The terrible price of war would be clear to coming generations if every monument had inscribed upon it the details of its cost to the people. The war game has received a solar plexus blow, anyhow, in the coming of the aeroplane. A thousand aeroplanes would cost less than one Dreadnought. But think of the frightful effect of a fleet of a thousand airmen dropping nitro-glycerin bombs. Another great international war in Europe seems impossible now so far as I can see. In other words invention has gone beyond the thirst for blood; the power of science, that has been let loose, must overwhelm aggressive diplomacy.

Although Europe has learned her economic lesson, the subject of war seems to be ever in the minds of her people.

"But returning to more pleasing subjects than war, let me say that I enjoyed my tour through France. Its beautiful scenery is restful, and its agricultural richness is very impressive. I was amazed at the bountiful crops of wheat, barley and other small grain. There were no such extensive fields of one kind of grain as we see in our western states, but cultivation is done in small acreages. A few acres of wheat, with a similar patch of oats adjoining it, and so on, but all in the highest state of perfection. The farmers are successful and well to do, and it was not difficult to discern one reason of the wealth of France. The vast vineyards were particularly interesting. Unfortunately it did not happen to be the time for gathering the grape crop. I would like to have seen it, for I understand they make a great holiday of the occasion. Everywhere we went on our



MR. EDISON AND DR. EMIL RATHENAU AT THE ELECTRICAL GENERATING STATION AT MOABIT, GERMANY, SEPTEMBER, 1911

motor tour we found the people apparently happy and contented. They have savings in plenty, but they put the money out in government bonds. Land investments with them are practically *nil*. I was struck with the lack of new buildings going up. The peasants are certainly geniuses in making the most of a tiny strip of land. In one small farm I counted no less than seven different kinds of crops. The apple orchards of Normandy astonished me by their wonderful crops of ruddy apples.

"The French bread struck me as particularly good. It was palatable and nutritious, and I ate a great deal of it while in the country. The French are wiser than we in not seeking to make their bread dazzlingly white by sacrificing the nutritive parts of the wheat. Their skill in cooking is apparent everywhere, for even in the smallest villages everything that was served had the magic of their art.

"Switzerland is a country of magnificent scenery and practically unlimited

power going to waste. In motoring it is quite a change to leave the beautiful French roads where one can speed, and get into Switzerland, where sixteen miles an hour is the limit. The people are progressive, but lack the daring in business that is characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon. They are hampered by over-prudence. In some respects they remind me of the Japanese, for their genius shows itself in minute sorts of labor. They are a little people in a little land. As far as I can judge, they are more intricate in invention than in mind. Their watches, clocks, music boxes, wooden toys, and what not,—everything is little. We showed them how to make Geneva watches by machinery, and now they are imitating us in their own country. But occasionally a great engineer will arise among them. One is my friend Turitini, who constructed the great power works on the Rhone.

"Cheap electricity is waking up Switzerland, and there are some signs of growth. You will find new buildings going up, which cannot be said of all the countries in Europe. It is to be hoped that the Swiss will soon be so thoroughly awakened that the dreadful spectacle of women harnessed to the plows, yoked with cattle, will be a thing of the past.

"Bohemia was a surprise to me. I had not expected to find much progress there, but was agreeably disappointed. New construction was in evidence not only in the larger towns, but even the smaller towns are extending somewhat. Most of the old houses are built up to the sidewalks, and there are no gardens or lawns in front, but the modern houses are different, and one sees flowers in the front yards. Perhaps this may be due to the influence of Bohemians who have returned to their country with a competence made in America, and have taken American ideas with them. There is a general tendency in Bohemia toward commercial and manufacturing development on a larger scale than ever before.

Many factories are in course of construction. But the country is at present handicapped by ill-feeling between the laity and the Church, which must work itself out before any great progress can be made. I was struck with the fact, here, as elsewhere, that the European farmer makes more out of less promising land than ours, by intensive farming. Over there they spend their time and energy in carefully cultivating small areas instead of crudely cultivating large areas, as many of our farmers do. Nothing in the way of land goes to waste in Europe. Even the roadside is lined with fruit trees, principally apples, then come pears, then cherries. Ninety-nine per cent of such road land goes to waste with us. The Bohemians grow great crops of apples. There must be at least 250 square miles of the country devoted to apple growing. Their fruit is not as good as ours, however, being smaller and mostly used for the manufacture of champagne, vinegar, etc.

"In traveling through France I found myself looking always for the nation's factories, but generally in vain. Of course, she has her factories and plenty of them, but her manufactures, generally speaking, are article in nature, high in value and small in bulk. Hence, they do not require large machinery to produce them. On coming into Germany one immediately sees evidence of its being a great industrial nation. I saw more factory chimneys in the town of Chemnitz alone than in the whole of France.

"It seems like a humiliating thing to say, but it is the fact that Germany's manufacturing industries are pushing ahead much faster than ours are. The growth of her manufactures is constant and tremendous.

"Thousands of factories are in course of construction. I saw many factories in North Germany, and whether they were built or in building, the construction, generally speaking, was better than the construction of the best of ours. Their building methods are extremely

sensible, economical and effective. They use cement more freely and more wisely than we do. One sees everywhere buildings of loose stones faced with cement which fills in the interstices.

"Every detail of factory construction over there is hedged about by carefully restrictive laws, which are rigidly enforced. The consequence is well built buildings, safe, sanitary, admirable. There is very little danger of fire in such buildings. I was told in Prague that the city's fire loss in one year was only \$26,000. The fire horrors which are continually occurring in America are impossible. The construction of the buildings is such that the workmen's health is carefully protected; they have fine light and air, and in the arrangement and management of the machinery they are carefully protected against accident. We have many things to learn from Germany in these details of factory equipment, construction and management.

"When our American people realize that the average depreciation on an average building is three per cent as against one-half of one per cent in Germany, they will wake up and throw aside tradition and take a lesson from our German friends who make liberal use of cement as a building material. We are apt to think of them as being slow and conservative. They are certainly conservative, but in that respect they have forged ahead and have made haste economically.

"Germany is up to date in all branches of mechanical and scientific advance. She is not behind us in these lines, generally speaking, although her shops are full of American machinery or imitations of it. I went through two great electrical shops in which 85 per cent of their machinery was American. This illustrates the good sense of the Germans. While Germany is the most scientific of all the nations, she does not approach us in applied science. She is pre-eminent, however, in some lines. In chemical industries she stands alone. In automatic labor-saving

devices of all kinds and in their application we excel her.

"The Germans are the world's most persistent people. They usually get what they are after, and they have started now to capture our mechanical prestige. If the United States is to prevent them from outstripping us in the race, we shall have to get down to hard, intelligent work.

"The German domestic trade is enormous, but from indications in the packing rooms of several large German factories which I visited, I should say their foreign trade is still larger. They are organizers of great ability and extraordinary patience and are wonderfully energetic and intelligent. Not only are they fighting us for the world's trade, but they are also fighting England wherever she has business that they want, and they have engaged in a persistent campaign for the world's business. This campaign is not sensational, but there is no slackening up of it. If we are going to hold our own or win out, we should watch them closely, for there is much in their methods that we could learn with profit.

"They have gone so far as to establish banks with German capital in all parts of the world for the purpose of assisting resident German merchants, thus Germany not only exports goods and makes the profit from their sale abroad, but furnishes the necessary banking facilities, also highly profitable, through which the business is conducted, and she sends the goods in German ships.

"Another thing in Germany impressed me greatly, and that is one great advantage which their manufacturers have over us and every other country. I refer to her great promoting banks. In our country a man desiring to put something new on the market must have a promoter of his enterprise, and our promoters are notoriously irresponsible. In Germany inventions are brought out by the promoting banks.

From _____
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Date _____

POPULAR ELECTRICITY

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"For instance, The Deutsche Bank, which is one of the largest banks in the world, has a corps of engineers and auditors ready to investigate any proposition. If a manufacturer wishes to exploit the invention he can get money promptly at a reasonable interest if he can prove that the proposition will be profitable. It saves time and keeps him out of the clutches of sharks.

"A good part of this plan is that the bank will carefully watch the progress of the invention and the manufacturer, and will place the stock on the

and manufacturers, and I predict that it will soon put the German nation in advance of us in the origination and development of new mechanical ideas.

"I believe I see the true inwardness of the Emperor's unwavering naval policy.

He does not want war; no one wants it less. But he apparently considers a large navy a good business investment. It insures protection to German capital invested in the remote parts of the world, as well as to German merchants wherever they may be. Hence



THE LABORATORY BOYS GREETING MR. EDISON ON HIS FIRST APPEARANCE AT THE LABORATORY AFTER RETURNING FROM EUROPE. ABOVE, MR. EDISON GREETING MR. FRANK L. DYER, PRESIDENT OF THE EDISON INTERESTS

Exchange, and when it has arrived at a certain point of prosperity, will sell the shares and take its money back, when it gets a fair profit for its use. This leaves the inventor or the manufacturer with his invention and factory in his own hands to proceed alone without encumbrance. This shows the wisdom that the Germans exercise in providing the utmost encouragement to their inventors

their navy may be looked upon as a commercial proposition, and its cost as insurance premium.

"My visit to Berlin was exceedingly interesting. I had not been there for 23 years, and the city had grown almost beyond my recognition. It has been called the Chicago of Europe, and it is certainly growing with Chicago speed. I have good reason to be interested in

Berlin, for it is the center of electrical industry in Europe. The greatest of the electrical works, the Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft, is there, and is operated under the direction of my old friend, Dr. Emil Rathenau, employing about 60,000 workmen. I feel a sort of paternal interest in this works, as it was practically started by me, and once bore my name.

"Another of the great electrical works in Berlin is owned by another of my friends, Sigmund Bergmann. He started his electrical life with me by working at the bench in my Newark shop about 40 years ago, and later on made carbon transmitter telephones and phonographs, and afterwards became my partner in manufacturing the detail apparatus for the electric light system. His shrewdness and ability kept him ahead of the procession in this country, and he has kept up his reputation by organizing and operating his great establishment in Berlin, where he employs about 12,000 workmen and makes everything electrical.

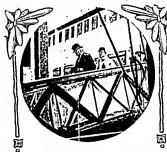
"Still another of the great electrical shops is the one established by Schuckert, who also worked at the bench in my Newark shop with Bergmann, leaving my employ to go to Germany to settle up his father's estate. He stayed there and took up the manufacture of electrical apparatus and established the great works that bear his name, and in which many thousands of workmen are em-

ployed. He died immensely wealthy. But the works still go on.

"I also visited the Siemens-Halske and Siemens-Schuckert Works. These cover a large area and employ about 48,000 workmen. They manufacture not only everything that is used in the electric light and power fields, but also an immense variety of fine instruments and apparatus for philosophical and other purposes.

"I was much impressed with the great progress Germany is making in electrical manufactures and in the use of electricity. The people use electric light and power with great liberality, for they can buy current very cheaply. While there are many other important manufacturing plants throughout the country, Berlin is distinctly the electrical center. The importance of the electrical industry to Berlin may be readily appreciated when it is realized that at least one-sixth of that city's population depends upon it.

"I found my trip through Europe most interesting and instructive. It was made mostly by motor car, so we really saw the countries we went through, and really came in closer contact with the people who live in them than if we had traveled from place to place by train. I am well satisfied, however, to get back to my own country, for I did not see any country on the other side of the ocean that can compare with the United States, if considered as a whole."



Unbound Clippings Series Clippings (1912)

These clippings cover the year 1912. Most of the items are taken from newspapers, but there are several longer magazine articles as well. Clippings relating to Edison's inventions and business matters include articles about the introduction of three major new products: the disc phonograph, the Blue Amberol cylinder phonograph, and the home projecting kinetoscope. There are also articles concerning Edison's views on patent law; the resignation of Frank L. Dyer as the president of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., and his replacement by Edison; and the federal government's initiation of an antitrust suit against the Motion Picture Patents Co.

Other clippings pertain to the celebration of Edison's sixty-fifth birthday; his support for Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive party in the presidential election; his endorsement of women's suffrage; and the deaths of his mother-in-law, Mary Valinda Miller, and his longtime associate George E. Gouraud. In addition, there are articles discussing his plans to make motion pictures for use in schools; his attendance at the first annual "Edison Field Day" company picnic and game day; and a contract for the use of Edison Portland cement at the new baseball park at Ebbetts Field in Brooklyn.

Approximately 30 percent of the clippings have been selected. In addition to numerous duplicate versions of most of the stories, the unselected items include articles not directly related to Edison on patent, copyright, and business law; recording contracts; and the phonograph industry.

Monday, Jan. 01, 1912

BILL PROVIDES FOR NEW PATENT OFFICE BUILDING

Designed to Preserve and Ex-
hibit Models and to Create
Commission.

The creation of a new patent office building on the site of the present Congressional Library, to be used for out of the State's patent business; the preservation and exhibit of the collection of patent models, and the creation of a patent reform commission are contemplated in a bill which will be introduced into Congress at the present session.

An address and petition to Congress, favoring and recommending such action, has been received by Joseph J. O'Brien, editor of the Inventor's Outlook. He has the endorsement of business men, scientists, patent attorneys and others in his agitation for a new patent office building, the conservation of patent models in a museum and for amendment of the patent system by commission.

Indorsed by Edison.

Thomas A. Edison has approved the idea of an "Inventor's Hall" for scientific, technical and educational societies," says Mr. O'Brien, "and the idea of exhibition galleries for the stored models of the patent office and other models representing the practical industrial embodiment of inventions, and a sort of permanent industrial museum."

The proposed structure, as suggested in the petition, is to embody the highest ideas in building art. A hall of invention and science in the building is to be set aside as a museum for the display of patent models. An assembly hall is to be provided for meetings of scientific, inventive, technical, educational and artistic societies. The construction would be placed in the hands of a commission, and carried out by competition.

Regarding the revision of the patent system, it is suggested in the petition that a commission be created which shall be directed to examine the patent system in force all over the world; receive evidence of defects in the American system; hold open hearings, and report the results of its inquiry and recommendations for legislation to effect the best possible results.

Tuesday, Jan. 02, 1912

The problem of married women as teachers in the public schools is too complicated to be disposed of in an epigram. So Mr. Edison did not settle the matter with a homely saying: "A public school teacher cannot raise a family and perform her school duties at the same time; either the pupils or her own children must be neglected." "The Board of Education's concern is only with its pupils; if it can be proved that these are neglected in any particular case, summary action is justified. Whether the married teacher's own children are neglected is not the Board of Education's concern, and to force a woman to take better care of her children by depriving her of her chance to earn a living is kindness over-dignified. Unfortunately, there is little question that a married woman cannot work ten hours a day in a factory and bring up her children well, or stand twelve hours a day behind the counter of a little candy shop and do her duty by her family. Until we are prepared to recognize the general principle that no married woman shall be permitted to engage in employment away from her children, there is no reason for requiring a test to the school teacher alone."

Thomas A. Edison.



Inventor: Declares Papers Will Dethrone Practically Every King During Present Century

(By Leased Wire in the "Examiner").
NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Back in his laboratory after two days' rest over New Year's Day with his family, Thomas A. Edison today wrote out for the "Examiner" a list of what he considered to be the greatest achievements in the world during 1911. Here it is:

- 1.—Discovery by Ehrlich of Salvarsan for the cure of a specific infectious disease.
- 2.—Attempt to establish a Chinese republic.
- 3.—Unexpected rapidity of the construction of the Panama Canal.
- 4.—Improvements in aerial navigation.
- 5.—Important discoveries in surgical technique at the Rockefeller Institute.
- 6.—Final proof of the efficiency of typhoid vaccination.
- 7.—The rise and near perfection of the Diesel engine.

Newspapers Growing Better "You need to make a newspaper have they improved?"

He responded, earnestly: "They improve every day. Every day I open mine it is better. And the greatest slight which I know in the one which meets you at the dinner-table every in the evening is the one of dinner-table and newspaper. That tells the tale. Nobody can over do anything in this life of ours so long as you see right like that."

It was mentioned that "everywhere in the world there seemed to be unrest, a rise in the price of food and at the same time an increase of riches and an increase of poverty."

Over Mr. Edison's face there passed a cloud. He thought a moment, took a paper from his desk, looked at it long, hesitated, then began to write on a pad. The reporter felt that perhaps he had presumed too long upon this busy great man's time and that some of the work had interrupted the discussion.

Greatest of All

"What," he was asked, "would you say was the supreme achievement in science for the year?"

"Do you speak in a jurisdiction, or have you in mind the whole world for the whole year?" he inquired.

"The whole world," was explained.

"Then," he answered, "I will say that first should be placed the discovery of Salvarsan. The specific disease for which it is a remedy is continuously prevalent through continents and here. Most of us have it and don't know it."

"You put the repudiation of China on the general list. What do you think will happen to other monarchies?" was inquired of him.

"Vigilant this century," he said, definitively, "monarchies will be thrown and done with. I do not prophesy—they simply will have to go. If any are left, it will be only because the king remains a social figurehead. These darn newspapers and monarchies don't like."

Middleman to Blame

"Suddenly Mr. Edison landed over the memorandum. It gave the name and address of the author of a book on the "High Cost of Living."

"If you want to do a good turn to workmen," said he, "get that book and write an article on it. He shows what things cost and what the poor man has to pay for them. Verify him by the United States Bureau of Commerce statistics. It's the middleman between the high cost and the poor man's clothes. Take up the poor man's clothes, the simple articles he has in his home and you will answer your own question. It's outside my line."

Greatest Works of 1911

Science Tops Edison List

- 1.—DISCOVERY by Ehrlich of Salvarsan for the cure of a specific infectious disease.
- 2.—Attempt to establish a Chinese republic.
- 3.—Unexpected rapidity of the construction of the Panama Canal.
- 4.—Improvements in aerial navigation.
- 5.—Important discoveries in surgical technique at the Rockefeller Institute.
- 6.—Final proof of the efficiency of typhoid vaccination.
- 7.—The rise and near perfection of the Diesel engine.

Unhobble the Oppressor and Up-
lift the Producer, the Inventor—
His New Year Advice.

Agrees with Others in The Times Symposium by Putting Chinese Revolt at Head of List of Six Achievements.

"And what are going farthest into?"
"Yes, I'll do that."

like going to do what the funny cartoon says.

are working on the second-story inlets. After they are done—then the workmen's house, too, will be on the market. I hope he builds lots of them, with lots of playground around."

CHICAGO (IL) NEWS

Monday, January 4, 1912

The Electric Tender.

Whether Mr. Edison says about electricity receives respectful attention from the public. Here in Chicago he has been telling the operating officials of the Illinois Central railroad that he will make cars for them with electric storage batteries that will do very well for the time being and will abolish smoke from the Chicago terminal. Indeed, he has arranged to provide the road with a few cars of this sort. However, Mr. Edison says that the real solution of the problem will come a little later and will take the form of electric tenders to carry loads of electricity for the locomotives on the tenders of the city.

According to Mr. Edison, whose storage battery has already succeeded in performing wonders, the problem of the city is a relatively simple one. "I 150 horsepower stored up," declares the Electric Park magazine, "a tender of this sort will give a locomotive power enough to haul forty freight cars forty miles an hour. It will take them out of the city limits, make all the switching maneuvers necessary and run back to the main yards for more 'juice.' The plan has never been tried, but I am sure it is going to be successful."

Why should it not be successful? Anyway, Mr. Edison, who says it will be, ought to know.

SCHENECTADY (NY) UNION

Monday, January 15, 1912

"HUNKS" NOT HEEDED

Thomas A. Edison, 1879, Sharp, Street Signal Used Warning for Autos to Sound.

CHARLES N. J. Jan. 15.—Thomas A. Edison believes that a bulb "hunk" is much more effective signal. He

"I believe," said Mr. Edison, "automobiles should be made to carry a tender, many efficient warning device than the bulb horn. Its object is to attract any attention with the interest especially where traffic is dense—it is necessary to sound it almost continuously. This means an incessant din, but it is ineffective signal."

"One short, sharp blast of a more powerful signal is a better warning than a dozen 'hunks' of about a ton of the volume of sound sound produced. The bulb horns have come to mean nothing to the average pedestrian and it is consequently useless as a danger signal."

"The proper method of warning, in my opinion, is an electric horn, with the powerful, accurate, and extremely short blast, and after it is used only when danger is imminent."

MANSFIELD (OH) NEWS

January 10, 1912

Where Edison's Girasol Falls.

Mr. Edison failed hope to get out a concrete mattress that will be able to compete with the article commonly found in the country hotel.—Cleveland Leader.

GLENN FALLS (NY) TIMES

Saturday, January 18, 1912

When it comes to rent winter weather we must all shut our heads to breathing that.

Mr. Edison has no idea of inventing concrete 'blancets.' The newswreeds long ago anticipated him.

Mr. Chamber says he doesn't want to see Cavalier again. Who can blame him?

TENN. COR. APPEAL (?)

Thursday, January 11, 1912

Mr. Edison says "there are very few \$100,000 jobs" is a security of \$10,000 jobs. How of any hanging around town?

CHESTER (PA) TIMES

Monday, January 15, 1912

MAR EDISON'S DEAR,

Denver Republican.
Mr. Edison will observe, however, that the "invention" of concrete appears the Edison Company beat him by several years.

FINDLAY (OH) REPUBLICAN

Thursday, January 14, 1912

Edison announces that he will have the talking picture machine ready for use in the next presidential campaign. He must figure that Bryan will not be in it, for of what use would a talking machine be along side of the key area?

Monday, Jan. 08, 1912

Causes Chauffeur Some Worry by Neglecting to Pay Fare

Chicago, Jan. 8.—Gentlemen are credited with being absent minded and oblivious to money matters, and Thomas Kewellman lived up to his reputation when he hired a taxi to take him from the Blueplume hotel to the Continental and Commercial National bank.

Upon reaching the bank the inventor disappeared within the president's office, and the driver of the taxicab never saw him more. After waiting for an hour the chauffeur went within and inquired as to the whereabouts of his hire. Unable to obtain any information, he waited four hours longer, varying the monotony by frequent telephone calls to the hotel and waiting within the bank.

Finally, when 6 o'clock had arrived, he returned to the Blackstone and told the story of having lost his distinguished passenger. Edison could not remember whether he had told the man to wait or not, nor could he recall just how he had gone from the bank to his next appointment, but gave orders that the chauffeur's bill should be settled in full.

Thursday, Jan. 11, 1912

If Thomas A. Edison speaks any more enthusiastically of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the Technology Club luncheon in New York Saturday night than he has spoken and written recently, it will be because he has turned his genius to the invention of new forms of hyperbole.

Friday, Jan. 06, 1912

The domestic furniture that Edison takes that may be cheap, but the story of the house tends to be careful how he stumbles over the rocking chair in the dark.

Saturday, Jan. 06, 1912

ALUMINUM WIRES
ANAHEIM, Dec. 4.—The Southern California Edison company has a force of sixteen men engaged in replacing its high-power transmission wires through this city with aluminum wire capable of carrying 90,000 volts. The old copper wire that carried 32,000 volts, is being taken down and reshaped to Los Angeles. Four large aluminum wires are used in the transmission line. The entire line will be completed in February; its length is 45 miles. The line is one of the most powerful in the state.

Wed., Jan. 24, 1912

Thomas A. Edison failed to gain the Nobel prize for Physics, Germany, with whom Mr. Edison differed on beer, furnished the winner.

Tuesday, Jan. 09, 1912

How'd you like to walk into the rocker of one of Tom Edison's concrete chairs in the dusk?—Washington Post.

When Mr. Edlson's concrete furniture comes into general use, what pleasure is there going to be in going home and smushing things?—Denver Republican.

After Mr. Edison has made his cement furniture popular, perhaps he will turn his attention to the manufacture of asbestos gowns, silver crucifera and gno metal pajamas.—Cleveland Daily Dangler.

Friday, Jan. 05, 1912

Capital stock of Edison Manufacturing Company had been reduced in nominal value from \$100 to \$2 a share, ending capital stock from \$500, 000 to \$100,000.

Tues., Jan. 28, 1912

Believed to be deranged on the subject of electricity Shanon Gluck, 28 years old, of 847 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested by the West Orange police yesterday and turned over to his relatives. He was walking along the street muttering to himself and acting strangely when a policeman arrested him. On Sunday night Gluck had called at Edison's home in Llewellyn Park and had been turned away. He had told to call again.

EDISON IS HERE; SAYS 'HOW DIRTY'; GOES TOMORROW

Inventor to See Markham
About Electrification
of Illinois Central.

GIVES TABLOID ADVICE

Visit With Family for the
Bylesby Dinner Is the
First Since 1893.



THOMAS A. EDISON

EPHIGRAMS UTTERED BY EDISON
IN CHICAGO LAST NIGHT.

It goes to be a five years. All the dead
ones are made up into door mats.

Don't worry over loss of money. 'It
plays a very small part in our lives.
I've made a couple of millions several
times, but I've lost it. Keep doing something
useful and your life will be happy.
Chicago is an unimproving place
to look at, but a good place in which to
do business.

No one should be such a fool as to
believe in electricity. Every person who
thinks must be there is a supreme idiot.

Thomas A. Edison arrived in Chicago
with Mrs. Edison and their daughter, Madeline,
yesterday afternoon to attend in the
evening the dinner arranged by "I." M.
Bylesby in Mr. Edison's honor in the
Congress Hotel. Before giving utterance to
the epigrams quoted the inventor had some-
thing to say about the electrification of the
Illinois Central Railroad within the city
limits.

Incidentally, he found his suite in the
Madison Hotel lavishly charged with
electricity, doorbells, central vacuum and
electric light buttons giving off shocks when
touched.

"It must be caused by the extreme cold,"
Mr. Edison said.

The dinner arranged for the inventor was
in connection with the celebration of the
tenth anniversary of the founding of the
Bylesby & Co. Mr. Bylesby was an em-
ployee of Mr. Edison years ago.

FIRST VISIT SINCE 1893.

It was the first visit of Mr. Edison and
his family to Chicago since the World's
Fair in 1893.

"It's an unimproving city," was Mr.
Edison's comment, "and I don't see why
anyone should care to live here except for
business purposes. It's a good place to
make money, but oh, how dirty!"

He pointed aside the curtains and pointed
to columns of smoke rising above the Illi-
nois Central tracks.

"That is our filthy Chicago is dirty," he
said. "We are seeking to have that rail-
road adopt electric power for its trains.
Then there will be less smoke and dirt."

"The electrification of the Illinois Central
or any other railroad entering Chicago
would be very easy of accomplishment. I
have an appointment tomorrow morning
with Mr. Markham, president of the road,
and will tell him so. The electrification of
all our railways is bound to come sooner or
later. First we must electrify the termi-
nals and, after them, the main lines."

HAZELTON

~~HAZELTON~~ (PA) SENTINEL

Friday, January 12, 1912

EDISON MAKES PREDICTION.

"Electrification of Railroads Coming, and Soon, Too, He Says."

"There is one great thing coming," said Thomas A. Edison, "and that is electrification of the railroads. That is coming, and soon too."

He then spoke of his latest inventions.

"Concrete furniture will be a success," he said. "Motion will be improved so that they will be in constant service, and a purchaser will need only use it in a lifetime. The talking moving picture is going to put the theaters out of business."

"I am not all in yet and hope to give the world a few more hours before I go into the hereafter."

COSHEN (IN) NEWS-TRIBUNE

Friday, Jan., 12, 1912

Thomas A. Edison says that a monarchy is impossible in this country because of the newspapers that safeguard the people's rights. That's a pretty compliment, and it's a dead clutch that if we have a king during Edison's lifetime he will get first chance at the job.

READING (PA) EAGLE

Sunday, Jan. 14, 1912

MRS. EDISON JUCHES PLATS.

Simply, Nat. Leader, Should Be Remote of Women's Lives, Mrs. Says.

"American women indicate in too many instances, simplicity should be the keynote of their lives. Conditional refinement will underrate the nation."

"To all girls I say: let all the education you can, make the most of yourself that you ever have on hand and live up to it—and never consent to live in a flat."

These are aphorisms of Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, wife of the great inventor. "I am essentially a housewife," she says. "Therefore you can infer that I am not much in sympathy with the outside of the home, such as suffrage for all women. I believe, however, that women who hold property should be wrong with the nation industry is that men who know little of governmental affairs are allowed to vote. That, as a whole, I think women would make better use of our brains than they would possibly do by the ballot."

ROCHESTER (NY) CHRONICLE

Monday, January 08, 1912

"The Edisons have by no means died out. A Denver man has invented an electric saw plug. Now if a way can be found to inject a little electricity into the small boy one serious domestic problem will be solved."

SCHENECTADY (NY) STAR

Tuesday, January 09, 1912

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Thomas A. Edison and Samuel Insull, surviving executors of the late will and testament of John Edward de Forest, of this city, have rendered their final account and have been discharged by the Surrogate of Schoenewady County.

ROCKFORD (IL) STAR

Sunday, January 07, 1912

"Use a live wire," says Edison. "All the dead ones are made into that."

NEW YORK POST

Friday, January 12, 1912

Dr. Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said Thomas A. Edison will be the guest at the dinner of the Technology Club of New York to-morrow evening at the Hotel Knickerbocker.

EDISON IS GUEST OF HONOR AT BANQUET

Members of Club Bearing His
Name Entertain in Novel
Manner.

Whether Thomas A. Edison has any right to demand the number thirteen, the committee is in charge of the banquet of the Edison Club in England's Hall, East Orange, at which the inventor was a guest on Saturday night. The committee has decided to have thirteen at the head table. When one would leave in talk to a friend one of the Committee instructed to the table to break any possible illusion. Mr. Edison received a hearty welcome when he was seated at the head table. He was the Chairman. Just as the dinner was completing their repast. When he came in the dinner began shouting "He's a Jolly Good Fellow, waving their napkins, and the "delicacies" hurried and smiled. The dinner was a success. The program, in which he was heartily in verse. "Glad for a speech were answered by the statement from the committee that the speeches were permitted to go on unhindered.

Mr. Edison took more than ordinary interest in the "telegrams" a uniformed messenger kept bringing to the table and particularly in one purporting to come from Andrew Carnegie announcing that he would donate one-half of the cost for a house for the club. It Edison would promise not to make any more storage batteries for use in

Colonel Hooverscht sent word that he would not attend the dinner because he had assurance it would not be a peace affair, but he hoped to be with the Edison followers in November and asked if they would be with him. President Taft telegraphed that the possibility of Hooverscht being present kept him away, while one that came from Governor Wilson said he would not dare attend because the dinner was being held in Essex County.

"On the occasion of your first annual banquet," wrote Edson, in a letter to the directors, "I wish to express a feeling of gratification that there exists among our employees a unity of spirit which has led to the formation of a club, whose chief object is to promote social uplift and the mutual welfare of those whose business lives are so closely interwoven."

"I desire at this time to offer to the congregations to you so far attained and to express the hope that during the year before you the social work you have begun will so grow in importance and dignity as to result in mutual and enduring benefit to all."

It was the first banquet of the club and the unique program kept the members interested from start to finish. There were songs by Harry Anthony, William Thompson and Clifford J. Weir.

ner, accompanied by Professor Albert Benzler² and moving pictures and caricatures of the department heads and others well known at the plant were shown.

[illegible]

added to his discovery of a way to make cement houses cheaply the invention of concrete furniture that would enable newly weds to outfit themselves for less than a hundred dollars as fully as the rich could do under the old régime.

The banquet was arranged by Ruter T. Lazier of New York, and he was the master of ceremonies. The tables were set in a hollow square, the centre of which was a sunken garden with a colonnade tiny but complete in every detail, in the centre. On either side of the house were small lakes in which swam goldfish, ornamental ducks. Each lake was spanned by a cement bridge. The ducks swam on one side of the lake and on the other was a fountain. On the bank was a flower-bed.

The landscape was surrounded by a hedge in which at short distances glowed small, inconspicuous lights.

At the tables the place cards were in photographs of the inventor, and the guest received as a souvenir a brass paperweight, specially made for the occasion and embossed with Edison's inventions. The tables were printed with a blue cloth in a programme for the evening. The menu was printed with a unique cover. It represented an incandescent light with sixty-four distinct luminous streams radiating from its surface. Each of the radiants was labelled with the name of a city, signifying the number of Edison's cities of achievement. The menu was sent from the "early telegraph inventions" department, and the "early telegraph inventions" department, and the "early telegraph inventions" department.

[illegible]

The engrossed testimonial is one of praise and good will. The loving nip is of silver and is inscribed with Mr. Edison's name, the date of the occasion and the motive for the gift. The response of Mr. Lowell told in a few words of Mr.

Mr. Ellison was more inclined to talk amicably when seen to-day at his laboratory than to speak of himself. He was in a bad, in spite of the nice weather, directing experiments by which he hopes to perfect a talking moving picture.

"Polites now is nothing more than an
one of the game played in the newspaper."
and Mr. Edison. "When the country
needs a man who will serve it without
taking office for personal aims. Men
should be elected who will carry out the
platform on which they were elected."
Mr. Edison furrowed his brow. "The
greatest man of the day" has turned his
back yesterday, and said this Mr. Wilson is
no one compared with him.

Of himself, the inventor said he felt in youthful na when he was twenty-five years old. He accounted for this by the fact that he eats but little and sleeps no more than is necessary.

NEW YORK (NY) AMERICAN
Jan. 21, 1912

BANQUET OF EDISON CLUB
Clerical Force in Employ of the In-
ventor Have a Merry Evening.

The Talmage Club, composed of department houses and practically the entire clerical force of the Edison plant at which there are about a hundred, gave a dinner last night in English's Hall, East Orange. There were no formal speeches, but plenty of singing and fun. The menu card was no good as a funny magazine, with all the jokes bright and pointed at the members.

Mr. Wilson when he accepted the invitation to be present wrote as follows:

"On the occasion of your first annual banquet I wish to express a feeling of gratification that there exists among our employees a unity of spirit that has led to the formation of a club whose chief object is to promote social uplift and the material welfare of those whose business lives are so closely interwoven."

NEW YORK (NY) SUN

February 11, 1912

EMBLEMATIC EDISON BIRTHDAY DINNER

Prepared at His Home by Friends
While He Labors in
a Tent.

YOUNGSTER IS JUST 64 NOW.

Prefers to Talk of Polaris and of His
Inventions Rather Than of
Himself.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Nearly forty men, associates and present-day admirers of Thomas A. Edison gathered at his home to celebrate his sixtieth birthday. There were given to him a testimonial and a loving cup, the one presented by T. Cornford Martin of New York and the other by Edward H. Johnson of New York. On behalf of the inventor the responses were made by Samuel Insull of Chicago.

The dinner was served at 1 o'clock in the music room of Mr. Edison's residence in Llewellyn Park. Afterward there was a reception, at which the guests numbered twice as many as those at dinner. Mrs. Edison, their daughter Madeline and their son Charles participated in the tribute to the inventor.

Mr. Edison, showing his appreciation of it all with his smile of pleasure, sat in what appeared to be an ordinary mahogany chair, but in reality one of his late achievements, a reformed concrete chair which looked like mahogany. Edison recently announced that he had

EDISON SAYS MEN WILL LIVE TO 150

Thomas A. Edison, in sixty-five, "It's a good age to begin your useful year," said he in his laboratory. "You begin to think you know a few things," you exclaim.

"Once you add a man should live to 150 years—the quadrupling began. It was the case of these Park benches in 1870 as active as twenty years ago, and feel as competent. It's a matter of a short time when we will be seventy or even live to 150 years. If a community should stop sinning and follow the teachings of Christ—no sinners and murders—there is no reason why the life of the coming people should not reach 150 years.

"Our life is relative in that of our ancestors. If they lived a good one it lengthens ours from ten to fifteen years. If we in turn did nothing to shorten it there would be added thirty years more.

"Fruits of serene life prove it. Some as we sit and eat and drink. There is the golden rule, the big California red tree. It has lived 4,000 years.

"If one form of organism can do that, why not another?"

"We humans are no angelic lotteries, infamously, selfishly. They're trying to live off us; we're good farmers for them. We must not neglect ourselves in them or conquer them. They are our behavior by nature—in the animal kingdom; enemies to overcome.

"Years ago Minnesota's legislature offered a bounty for coyotes. Rabbits began to overrun the state. The bounty had to be rescinded and the state began to try to breed coyotes, which are hard to breed. This is what I mean by the balance of nature. This special adjustment the legislature disturbed.

"Man is influenced by his germs. Some are malignant and some are innocuous. As they disappear he flourishes—as those rabbits did.

"Today the death rate in most cities is much less than it used to be. Our modern knowledge of care of the infection, isolation, and of preventive measures brings it down.

"It will continue to bring it down as politics allows it to. Boards of health do the best they can—politics don't run along evenly with science.

"What can the individual do, aside from the community prevention, sanitary and disease prevention, etc., to prolong life?" Mr. Edison was asked. He answered:

"A man can take everything as it comes, calmly—be's, not running the universe. If things go wrong he can stand very close to it, for things do go wrong.

"Analyze most of these worments and you'll find that they're from bad organizations. These usually result from excessive eating.

"Down in Wall street, if a man tells you to lunch to think you ought to have two or three cocktails first.

"Now cocktails mostly defeat nature's own system of taking care of digestion. I know of nothing more devilish than the executives called a cocktail."

Mr. Edison, being specifically urged,

added this:

"My wife thinks my worst habit is chewing tobacco. I got it when they started my smoking in a telegraph office. The trouble with that is that when he talked in a telephone or tobacco or whiskey or nothing he avoided it. Especially eating. Nothing is less likely of a function. If you found out you could probably learn that Harsum shall from too much cutting for too much of food he avoided.

"Children ought to be taught at table to eat little. Four times at most should not be piled into a habit that needs only two times. As a matter of fact, we take two and a half times more food than we require—and that adds some to your cost of living. It may feel good to eat more than you need or want, but it's a poor economy.

Edison said:

1911'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS.

Thomas F. Moran, Member Senate of New York.

1. Attempts to establish a Chinese Republic.
2. Discovery by Sir John of Salmon for the cure of specific infectious diseases.
3. Unsuccessful results of the construction of the Panama Canal.
4. Improvements in aerial navigation.
5. Important discoveries in surgical techniques of the Rockefeller Institute.
6. Final proof of the efficiency of typhoid vaccination.
7. The rise and near perfection of the Diesel engine.

The Diesel engine is a man marvellous built on the principle of internal combustion, and has been on the market for several months.

Adolphus Ruedel, the celebrated St. Louis brewer, millionaire and philanthropist, furnished thousands of dollars to make Dr. Diesel's invention a possibility. A vast plant is soon to be built in St. Louis to manufacture the Diesel engine. Thousands of men will be employed.

The forethought and daring initiative of Mr. Diesel is now apparent. However, it took years of faith in the principle of the engine before success was achieved.

Dr. Diesel's invention is a radical departure from all preceding internal combustion engines constructed. The result of operation makes the use of the Diesel engine of considerable value in the possible, and results of an efficiency far superior to that of the most modern steam engine.

Mr. Diesel first exhibited the Diesel engine at the St. Louis World's Fair in the Auto Convention, and it furnished the light and power in their grand, and caused widespread attention among the world's engineers.

Edison, 65 Today. Says He Feels Just as Young as at 25

Wizard Talks Politics, Asserts
His Only Bad Habit Is
Chewing Tobacco

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Thomas A. Edison is sixty-five years old tomorrow and will have a few friends and early-day associates visiting with him at his home in Llewellyn Park, Orange.

Edison was inclined to talk of politics when seen today at his laboratory.

"Politics now is nothing more than a mutual game played in the newspapers and politicians. If the country needs it men who will serve it without taking office, for personal aims."

Edison favors Roosevelt. He said he felt as youthful as when he was twenty-five years old. He accounted for this by the fact that he eats but little and sleeps no more than is necessary.

"My only bad habit is chewing tobacco," he said.

February 19, 1912

THE RIGHTS OF INVENTORS

The organization of the Inventors League, in which the names of Edison and Cooper Hewitt appear prominently, may serve to bring to public attention the growing complaint that the patent laws of the United States which were designed and supposed to protect the laborers of inventors are now being used to restrain invention. The patent records at Washington are replete with patented ideas stored, placed in cold storage, and kept from development for the service of the people by the restraining power of interests—here than the inventor. The individual inventor finds many obstacles in his way. Competition of brains in inventive product is as handicapped as is competition in industry and trade. There are monopolies in patents, and individuals are forced to make terms with them and to market new ideas under the patronage of these monopolies, if at all.

Existing conditions have been called to the attention of Congress repeatedly during the last five sessions, but while there has been enthusiasm and activity in the house after legislation in other directions, the complaints against patent trusts have been pigeon-holed and no action taken.

The suit against the United Shoe Machinery Company promised to lead the way for an investigation of this situation, but present negotiations for the compromise of that suit and the voluntary reorganization of the corporation suggest that much will be yielded if the real nub of the patent trust question can be passed by. The complaint of the public against the monopoly of patents always has been met by a defense of the "inventors' rights." Now that the inventors are joining hands with the public, something may be accomplished.

ST. LOUIS (MO) POST DISPATCH

Tuesday, February 13, 1912

Thomas A. Edison prophesied that he will serve out many years' work after his 65th birthday. The American people will heartily hope that his prophecy will come true.

Monday, February 12, 1912

EDISON NOW
SIXTY FIVETHE GREAT INVENTOR FEELS AS
CHILDREN AS A YOUTH.

Can Run a Race With Anyone Up
Six Flights of Stairs—Only Stages
4½ Hours a Night and
Says It's Plenty.

New York, Feb. 12.—Thomas A. Edison was 65 years old yesterday. ~~He~~ ^{He} ~~is~~ ^{was} not any older than 25," he said. "I never was in better health or spirits. My sixty-five years sit lightly on me and I'll guarantee to run up six flights of stairs with any man of my age and be either ahead at the top or pretty close to the other fellow."

"You people who get up late this morning, at 6 or 7 o'clock perhaps, think it was cold. What do you think about the weather when I get up at 4:30? And I did not go to bed until midnight. That is my system, bed at midnight and up at 4:30. It gives me plenty of sleep and a lot more time for my work."

"My chief interest now is in perfecting and elaborating my talking picture and perfecting my plan for manufacturing concrete furniture."

"The talking picture idea is well worked out, and I have the actors working every day under a tent in West Orange, putting on scenic and talking performances. While the science appears to be pretty close to perfect, I want to keep at it until there is nothing further for one to do."

The talking picture is a combination of photography and phonographs to produce even more realistic motion pictures.

QUINCY (IL) GEM CITY

February, 1912

MOVING PICTURES IN SCHOOLS.

A short time ago Thomas A. Edison made the extreme statement that in a short time moving pictures would do practically all of the work of the schools. Brooklyn is the first city to adopt the suggestion of having moving pictures in the public schools. As there was no fund available for the purpose the cost is being met by private philanthropy. The pictures now in use are divided into four groups, history, geography, literature and dramatic, and are being circulated through all of the schools.

NEW YORK EVEN. WORLD

Thursday, Feb. 15, 1912

EDISON INDORSES VANIMAN'S IDEA OF PERFECT AIRSHIP

New Dirigible Solves the Problem of Equilibrium Lacking

in the "Akron."

"A dirigible afloat" that will not only automatically ascend and descend at will but which will sustain as perfect equilibrium in the air as a steamer on the surface of the ocean has been invented by Melvin Vaniman, according to an announcement made to-day in the Scientific American.

The inventor, who recently built the giant dirigible "Akron," was failed in an attempt to cross the Atlantic, and his previous failure resulted because he had not solved the problem of equilibrium. Vaniman, who is backed by P. A. Bahrerling of Akron, O., is preparing to build an air-craft which he thinks will revolutionize aerostatics. The envelope of his balloon will be made of a cotton and rubber preparation, reinforced by the finest plums wire wound in such a way that it will have the maximum tensile strength. This he says will render the increased pressure in the gas bag due to a rise in temperature from the sun's rays.

Inside the envelope will be a gondola, the air ballast tank. If the operator

wishes to ascend he allows the air to expand. To descend, he merely pumps in more air "ballast." With this kind of craft, Vaniman says, it would be possible to remain in the air for weeks. He declares it would be adapted for the economical transportation of passengers, troops or supplies.

Thomas A. Edison, when interviewed to-day at West Orange in East Orange regarding the invention, said: "I am not believing in dirigibles, although I know nothing about them except what I have read. But Vaniman has opened a possibility which is so obvious that it does not need to be demonstrated. I wonder that it has not been thought of before. It is the simple idea that usually proves a success."

MINNEAPOLIS (PR) JOURNAL

Sun., Feb. 18, 1912

Decorations To Startle

Amazing Lighting and Color Effects Planned for Big Electrical Show.

The magnificent decorative and electrical features which have been planned for the 1912 Northwestern Electrical exposition, to take place at the armory, Minneapolis, March 18-25, according to Manager H. W. Clark, will not only be fascinating to the public but they will be marked by its gorgeous effects produced. The great ceiling of the main drill hall of the armory will be entirely covered with a black fabric producing a night sky effect or invisible background which will be covered with over 1,000 incandescent lamps placed on three-foot centers giving an illuminated canopy of approximately 20,000 square feet and rising to a height of nearly sixty feet in the center.

Each lamp will be surrounded by a ten-inch star, one-third to be red, one-third white and one-third blue, each to be equipped with a special flashing attachment, giving a twinkling or star-like effect over the surface of the great dome.

Another startling effect will be produced by especially constructed master fixtures of an intricate nature which will automatically and completely change the entire color effect giving seven different colors or combinations. At the highest central point of this great ceiling or dome, will be placed a large silver chandelier over twelve feet in diameter and ten feet deep, containing thousands of light-bulbs, some protected by glass, against the dark ceiling, will stand out in pleasing contrast and create a fascinating feature of the great electrical display.

\$5,000 Spent on Art Glass.

The photograph booths on the main exhibition floor are to be equipped with special lights, elevated five inches, and to be covered with a green carpet to harmonize with the ceiling effects. At the corner of each booth on the main side are to be massive white columns surrounded by fifty-inch art glass spheres. In all, 150 columns are to be used. Over each booth will be a thirty-six-inch art glass dome and above the extreme center of each booth

Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1912

COLONEL GOURAUD, PROMOTER, DIES

Associate of Mr. Thomas A. Edison
Had Lived Abroad for Score
of Years.

Had come at Vevey on Sunday—Had
Dream of African Empire.
Col. George Edward Gouraud, father of
the late Jackson Gouraud, the news writer,
and of Powers Gouraud, died last Sunday
at Vevey, Switzerland. His son, however,
said last night that he thought his father's
death was caused by the shock of the death
of his third son, Capt. Raymond Gouraud
of the English army, in Aden on February 9.
Col. Gouraud was 71 years old. He was
born in his country but for twenty-two
years he had made his home in England,
and on the Continent. He represented
the Edison Company in Europe for many
years and took the first telephone and
photograph to England. He retired about
eight years ago. At one time Col. Gouraud had the idea
of founding a empire in Africa, and he
would probably have taken it up had he
lived, and would have been in France,
England and America. His wife, who was
Frances Stone of New York, died four years
ago in London. He will be buried at
Vevey, Switzerland. He was the son of
J. E. Gouraud, and a daughter, Mrs. Taylor
of London.

After the war Colonel Gouraud became
associated with Mr. Thomas A. Edison in
the sale of electrical inventions. He went
with Mr. Edison to the Paris Exposition,
and they travelled together over the Con-
tinent. For the last twenty years Colonel
Gouraud had lived in Europe. He is sur-
vived by two sons and one daughter. An-
other son was the late Mr. Jackson
Gouraud.

N. Y. TIMES

Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1912

COL. GEORGE GOURAUD DEAD.

Civil War Veteran's Death at Vevey
Follows That of His Son.

Word was received early this morning
of the death at Vevey, Switzerland, of Col.
George Edward Gouraud of London. Col. Gour-
aud was 71 years of age, and had lived
for many years in Europe. He was the
representative of Thomas A. Edison in
London, and took the first telephone over
land in Europe across the Atlantic. He
also introduced the first phonograph into
Europe.

Capt. Raymond Gouraud of the Seven-
teenth Lancashire, British Army, died at
Aden on his way to England from India
a week ago. It is believed that the news
of his death was the cause of the death
of his father, Col. George Edward Gouraud,
who died last night at Vevey.

N. Y. MORN. SUN

Tues., Feb. 20, 1912

COL. GOURAUD DIES OF SHOCK.

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of London.

NEW YORK ? AMERICAN

Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1912

Colonel GEORGE E. GOURAUD.

Colonel George Edward Gouraud is
dead in Vevey, Switzerland. His son,
Charles Raymond Gouraud, died Feb-
ruary 9 at Aden. Colonel Gouraud
was born in New York in 1842. In
the Civil War he was attached for a
time to the staff of General Sher-
man. Congress gave him a medal for
bravery. After the war Colonel Gour-
aud and became associated with Thomas
A. Edison in the sale of electrical
inventions.

PERRY L. HUBBARD, EDISON'S TEACHER, DIES IN DENVER

Was a Colonel in the Civil War,
an Attorney and Politician.

Perry L. Hubbard, age 70, school teacher of Thomas A. Edison, and prominent lawyer and Civil war veteran, died this morning at St. Anthony's hospital, following a stroke of paralysis, at the home of his son, Henry A. Hubbard, 2220 Franklin street, last Tuesday. Mr. Hubbard came to Colorado in 1877, since which time he had been prominent as a lawyer and politician until the time of his retirement ten years ago.

Perry Lamb Hubbard was born in Woodstock, Vermont. At the age of 16 he was the school teacher of Thomas A. Edison, at that time ten years of age, at the little school in Port Huron, Michigan. Owing to their ages, the two young men, pupil and teacher, formed a first friendship which has never been broken. Mr. Hubbard was Edison's first and best teacher the period in which he was serving his apprenticeship in the telegraph office at Port Huron. After their separation the two kept in close touch with one another. Mr. Hubbard received his last letter from the great inventor just two weeks before he was stricken with paralysis.

Hubbard and Edison became separated at the opening of the civil war, when Hubbard enlisted as lieutenant. During the war, Hubbard distinguished himself for bravery a number of times, and was promoted to colonel, which rank he held at the close of the war. At the battle of Pea's Landing he crossed to the lines of the enemy, capturing a number of horses, for which act he was given honorable mention at Washington.

At the battle of Gettysburg he was captured and confined in the famous Libby prison for two months, experiencing all the horrors and hardships of a prisoner, information enough to be confirmed in that place. When he was finally exchanged, his condition was such that he was in the hospital at Fortrose, Maryland, for weeks.

In 1862 Mr. Hubbard returned to Illinois, where he entered into the practice of law for a number of years. While in Alton, Ill., he was appointed clerk of the state militia, which position he held for two years. He was elected city attorney several times, and was twice chosen as district judge. In 1887, in 1888 he came to Denver, where he entered in the practice of law until his retirement in 1902.

Mr. Hubbard is survived by the following relatives: Two daughters, Susan Hubbard Martin, of Chicago, Ill., a noted writer of short stories, and Mrs. Edward F. Trumbull, wife of a local druggist, and three sons, Henry A., prominent with the Davis-Brilliance Drug company, Tilden B., clerk of the district court, and Paul B., professor in the law school of the University of Chicago, Kansas.

JUDGE HUBBARD, EDISON'S TEACHER, DIES IN DENVER

Noted Jewish and War Veteran Succumbs to Paralysis at Age of 70 Years.

Judge Perry Lamb Hubbard, once a teacher of Thomas A. Edison, Civil war veteran, and noted jurist, died at St. Anthony's hospital this morning from the effects of a paralytic stroke which forced a week ago today.

Judge Hubbard came to Denver in 1862 and was a prominent figure in legal and political circles for twenty years. Ten years ago he retired from active practice and had been making his home part of the time with Mrs. Edward F. Trumbull, wife of a prominent druggist, at 1110 Clarkson street, and S. Hubbard of the Davis Drug company, living at 1527 Quintan street.

Judge Hubbard was born in Woodstock, Vt., May 15, 1811. At the age of 19 he removed to Port Huron, Mich., and secured a position as school teacher. Thomas A. Edison, then 10 years of age, was one of Hubbard's pupils and a strong friendship sprang up between the two youths. Young Hubbard was a inventor was first learning telegraph in Michigan.

Mr. Hubbard served through the Civil war, attaining the rank of colonel. Nine months of his service was spent in the notorious Libby prison.

In 1877 Judge Hubbard came to Colorado and settled in Ouray, where he engaged in mining and continued his law practice. He was one of the original owners of the Virginian mine, one of the most famous ore producers in the San Juan district. He moved to Denver five years later.

He is survived by three sons and two daughters, Henry S. Hubbard of Denver, Dr. Paul S. Hubbard of the deaf and dumb institute at Omaha, Neb., J. R. Hubbard, clerk in Judge Allen's court, Mrs. Susan Hubbard Martin, a well-known author, and Mrs. Edward F. Trumbull. Funeral arrangements will not be made until Dr. Hubbard recovers Denver.

BOSTON (MA) EVE. AMERICAN

Wednesday, March 13, 1912

The Eye Is the Great Educator, but the Things It Sees Must Be Explained

That is the Reason Why Moving Pictures in the
Schoolroom, as Advocated by Thomas A.
Edison, Can Never Supplant Books.

By GARRETT P. SEEVISS.

IT is a very interesting project which Thomas A. Edison has on hand, as described in a magazine called 'The World To-day,' for illustrating moving pictures in the place of school books. It does not appear that the idea, in itself, is original with Mr. Edison, for I remember to have seen on editorial in the *Harvard papers* some time ago, in which the immense educational possibilities of the cinematograph were pointed out. But he has taken it up with his characteristic energy, and when his emissaries, with their crowded films, have returned from Africa, Asia, Europe and South America we shall have a chance to see what this new kind of public school will be like.

Prefer Seeing Things to Reading About Them

That it will be popular nobody can doubt. Even grown-up people would rather look at tigers in a jungle than in a cage, and would rather see elephants, giraffes and rhinoceroses moving about in their native haunts than to read about them. The home life of strange and savage men; the native customs of remote peoples; distant diggers at work in the mines of South Africa; tourists laboriously climbing up the face of the great pyramid of Cheops; the soldiers of different nations, on the march, or performing evolutions; scenes in the streets and parts of the great cities of the world; warships of all kinds engaged at their tasks—one making a pin, another turning out a steel rail; an engineer in his cab of the locomotive speeds on his way,

so that the onlooker seems to accompany him, and can study his every movement while he controls the mechanism of the engine; carpenters, masons, ironworkers, wire-drawers, divers and steeple-jacks—all these things, scenes and persons are to be included, together with a thousand others, in the new scheme of education through the eye.

The book assumed is sound. The eye is the great educator. Look into the face of your dog as he settles himself on his haunches at your side, and, with up-turned ears, surveys the stranger who is approaching. Observe the intensity of his gaze; he would know that stranger quite if he met him in Africa; if he could speak he could tell you more about the personal bearing of your friends than you know yourself.

First Knowledge of the World Comes Through the Eye

Look at a cat who finds herself, as we say, "in a strange parer"—her eyes tell her everything in a second, and discover the road to safety before you can throw a stick at her. Observe the bead-like eyes of a little monkey in his cage, darting everywhere, distinguishing friends in the crowd, inspecting what is offered to it with a decisiveness of judgment that surprises, amuses, and penetrating even the secrets of human nature with those lightning-quick glances.

Then look into the eyes of your child, as they study your face, or gaze at a toy, or a ticking watch, or a mechanical plaything, and,

imagining yourself in its place, demand of your reason, whether it would not be through the eye that all your first knowledge of the world would come to you.

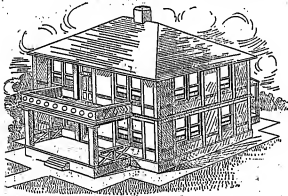
But the proposed motion-picture schools will not be quite independent of other teachers or books. Mr. Edison admits that he doesn't see how he can teach grammar with moving pictures, but he thinks he can teach almost everything else. But, in fact, even the scenes in the jungles and the workshops will have to be explained with words, either printed or spoken, while the elaborate reproductions of such historic events as Washington crossing the Delaware will need a great deal of explanation.

And then there is the great world of music, concerned not with sights but with sounds. Perhaps Mr. Edison will supply photographs to cover this ground. But even so, there will remain many avenues by which knowledge finds its way to the mind that will admit of no mechanical substitutes.

HOUSTON (TX) CHRONICLE

Sunday, March 31, 1912

THIS RESIDENCE IS BEING MOULDED OUT OF CONCRETE



W. C. Munn Is Making Test of Edison Model in Home Building

Mr. W. C. Munn, general manager of the Munn-Munn Company, is building a residence on the corner of 12th and Albany entirely of reinforced concrete. This type of residence construction was originated by Thomas A. Edison, and is a radical departure from the present form of building. Every part of this residence will be made of reinforced concrete, from the foundation to the roof, making it absolutely fireproof. The completed building will closely resemble a frame house in appearance. This "moulded home" will be modern in every respect and on completion will be open to public inspection. It will be interesting and instructive to those interested in home building and advanced ideas in construction. Mr. Munn is building this home as a model and should it prove successful he contemplates building several more of this type.

"BATTERY"

WASHINGTON (DC) TIMES

Tuesday, March 26, 1912

Japanese Admiral
At Edison Factories

NEWARK, N. J., March 26.—Rear Admiral T. Arima, retired, of the Japanese navy, about three hours late yesterday at the Edison Laboratories in New Orange, N. J. Edison's personal representative, Mr. Hutchinson, showed the veteran naval officer the new battery designed to overcome short service of submarine vessels of war.

With Mr. Hutchinson and Admiral Arima was Yoshio Goto, of the Edison plant, who was acting as an interpreter.

"BATTERY, STORAGE"

ALBANY (PA) CHRONICLE

Friday, March 29, 1912

J. M. MACK ACQUIRES NEWARK AUTO PLANT

**Declared With Associates He
Purchased Laporte Electric
Truck—Will Build Them**

ESTABLISHED BY EDISON

**Allentown Capital to Be Invested and
Branch Plant Is to Be Estab-
lished in This City.**

John M. Mack, formerly head of the Mack Bros. Motor Car Company, recently merged with the Sumner Company into the International, which has since acquired the Hewitt Company, has with a number of associates purchased the Laporte Electric Truck Company, of Newark.

The deal was started by Thomas J. Wilson, and is said to involve building electric truck in the world, utilizing chiefly the famous Edison storage batteries, although others may also be used.

Mr. Mack's associates in the new enterprise are said to be some of the leading business men of Allentown. The Newark plant is well equipped, employing several hundred men. From reports, it is the intention of Mr. Mack to start a large branch plant in Allentown, for which purpose, as a starter, it is said the old Penn. plant about has been acquired. Men who have heard of the plans as far as developed say they would not be surprised if Mr. Mack would, as an electric truck builder, duplicate his wonderful success as a maker of the Mack gasoline trucks.

It is reported that E. H. Smith & Co. of Philadelphia have become largely interested in the International and Mack's large party of Philadelphia Automobiles will visit the plant.

Moreover, the prospects are bright that Allentown will become America's largest center of auto, truck construction.

"CITY" -

BROOKLYN (NY) EAGLE

Monday, April 01, 1912

EDISON AT WORK ON EBBETTS FIELD

Wizard of Electricity Putting in
Ginger Wires to Im-
prove Play.

NEW PLAN FOR STANDS.

Telegraph Lines Full of Other Sen-
sational News To-
day.

(Special to The Eagle.)

West London, N. Y., April 1—It has just been learned that Thomas A. Edison has greatly improved his method of erecting structures from concrete, and now the very largest jobs can be done in twenty-four hours. The first big contract will be the building of the stands for Brooklyn's new baseball park, and Mr. Edison has guaranteed that the stands will be ready for use for the first game on April 11. Mr. Edison has a remarkable process for hastening excavation, the method being the reverse of construction in molds.

The only trouble with the new process is that the cement must be prepared by good masons, and Edison insists that "Charley" Ebbetts have charge of this branch, assisted by his own staff.

Several improvements that the architect overlooked will be poured in with the concrete. These will include electric fans under every seat to keep the human frame cool when the sun is down on his head. There will be taps every two feet, which, on the pressure of a button, will give forth enthusiasm and joy in unlimited quantities.

The diamond, Mr. Edison says, will be laid with electric "ginger wires" and the simple treading of a switch will cause even the laziest player to take some interest when the game seems hopelessly lost.

"EAGLE" - GENERAL.

BROOKLYN (NY) EAGLE

Monday, April 01, 1912

PHONOGRAPHS IN JAPAN.

Amplified Demand in Their Manu-
facture in Orient.

The manufacture of phonographs in Japan by American companies is proving successful, and in some branches native Japanese makers produce approximately similar results at about one-fourth the expense paid in the United States, says Consul General Thomas Sweeney of Yokohama.

The directors of the Nipponphonograph Co. (Ltd.) in their semi-annual report state that as the result of an increase in business of 50 per cent. over the first six months of the year 1911, they are about to pay a dividend of 10 per cent., placing the stock on a 20 per cent. per annum basis.

However, this pioneer phonograph corporation in the Far East was carried on for two years previous to the organization of the present company at a loss of over \$25,000 in building up the business to a paying basis. The company was incorporated when it was earning 10 per cent. on its present capital stock.

The company has 21 branches and 126 agents. It plans to increase its stock on hand from \$100,000 to \$250,000 in order to supply dealers and agents promptly.

April 02, 1912

THE ACTIVITY ABOUT PATENTS.

Everybody knows and admits that the patent law has been abused and that it needs amendment. Since Chief Justice Dick case, said that the law as construed by the court would "unlike monopolistic interest to dominate and limit the rights of every one in society," the Nation's lawmakers have been busy. A dozen or more bills have been introduced, some of them even before this court decision was rendered, and most of them, radical bills. Congressman Proxmire has introduced the law at three points. He would prevent the filing of applications for important patents that would double the life of the original patent monopoly; he would prevent the monopoly of articles manufactured by patented machines after they have passed into the hands of merchants, and he would prevent the leasing of patented articles so as to create a monopoly, not only in the article manufactured, but in other unpatented articles.

Congressman Proxmire's bills may be all right, and they may be all wrong. The rest of the bills introduced at the instance of this and that inventor or manufacturer should be subjected to scrutiny after the facts have been ascertained. A commission, the membership of which would command the respect of the whole Nation, should be appointed. The inventors' Guild, headed by men like Mr. Edison, Prof. Pupin, and Mr. Ralph Marston, has asked President Taft to urge the appointment of an investigating commission authorized to summon witnesses, take testimony, and require the production of books and documents bearing on all phases of the question. With all its defects the conditions of life in the United States have profoundly changed, and for the better, under the present patent law. It ought not to be overthrown.

It ought not to be submitted to vital amendment without the gravest and most intelligent consideration. Inventors, manufacturers, merchants, and all public-spirited men should make it calling for a thorough investigation and report before any of the patent bills at Washington are passed.—New York Times, April 2, 1912.

A SCHWEEGER
1519 BROOKWAY
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

April 12, 1912

PROPOSED NEW PATENT LAW.

It Eliminates Actions for Contributing to Infringement.

Washington, April 11.—A bill proposing a complete revision of the patent laws, including a provision to eliminate actions for contributing to infringement, such as obtained in the case of Dick vs. Henry, recently decided by the Supreme Court, was introduced simultaneously in the two houses to-day by Senator Dwyer of Nebraska and Representative Oldfield of Arkansas, chairman respectively of the Senate and House Patent Committees.

The repeal of the doctrine of contributory infringement, as illustrated in the decision of the court in the Dick vs. Henry case, is to limit the use of patented and non-patented articles and practically to set up a "patent monopoly." Under the proposed law parties selling non-patented articles for use in a patented machine cannot be sued for infringement of the patent, nor can the patentee fix a minimum price at which articles may be sold by retailers, however remote from the manufacturer, as is done at present.

Another feature of the bill is the introduction of a compulsory license clause, which is intended to prevent the locking up of patented inventions. It provides in effect that if an invention is not manufactured within four years from the date on which the patent is granted and no reasonable excuse exists for the failure to manufacture, any person may compel the owner to grant a license on such reasonable terms as the district court in the district in which the owner resides shall deem equitable and just.

The dissolution of large corporations under the Sherman anti-trust act will not affect the result sought for by this bill, for even if such large corporations based upon patents should be dissolved into units each of the units would have the power to buy up other patents and thereby withhold the use of valuable inventions owned by it from the public, and by sufficiently accumulating such patents substantially restrict others from the field of competition in the same manner as obtain at the present time.

Another feature of the bill provides that the term of a patent shall not count the time for more than nineteen years after the date on which the application is filed, exclusive of the time the application is held in the Patent Office awaiting action on the part of the officials or in such cases where the action of the applicant is delayed by reason of interference proceedings.

Another important feature of the bill is the provision creating a bar of attorneys entitled to practice before the Patent Office, requiring that such attorneys shall demonstrate by legal and technical examination their fitness to give applicants for patents valuable service.—New York Sun, April 12, 1912.

April 20, 1912

PROTEST NOW!

The proposed changes in the patent laws are of vital interest to almost every stationer in the land. On the basis of self-interest, inventors, Senators and Congressmen should be flooded with protests to hold up the bills till the trade can be heard from in opposition to certain very objectionable features which they contain.

The worst feature of the proposed changes is that if they become law the fixing of the retail selling price of the patentee will be a thing of the past. This means that certain staple articles from which stationers now get a good profit will be sold at only *old price* which the big buyers and the department stores wish to *grab*. With the price protection withdrawn, those distributors who resist in that form of advertisement will sell these goods at cost, to the great detriment of the smaller stationer who cannot buy in large quantities, and who cannot hope to gain much trade in other lines by sacrificing their profits in patented articles. If the department stores and mail order houses can cut prices of these staples they will flood the country with them, thus robbing the retailer of his just due. The manufacturers, in the struggle for existence, must then go into the quantity business and rely for their profit on the size of orders rather than in the wide distribution of their goods through retailers, as at present.

In many of the articles referred to there is, of course, a wide margin between cost of manufacture and the selling price. And it is this difference that the legislators at Washington now seek to give to the consumer—plus a small return to the maker. This is the way they have settled the question to their own satisfaction, and unless the protest is loud and strong, the little middlemen will cease to handle patented goods.

The fact is that the Senators and Congressmen on the respective Patent Committees are practically all from the Far West, where the cost of an article is thought to be the cost of *manufacture*, which fallacy, thanks to the recent instruction in cost finding received by stationers, is known to be only one factor in the computation. The legislators, therefore, need to hold that if an article leaves the factory costing a dollar, at least two dollars must be expended before all the other items are taken care of and the article placed in the hands of the consumer. These men know very little about commercial affairs, and it is up to the stationer to make to help open their eyes. Plenty of time for presenting their side of the case to all that stationers ask. But unless protests are lodged at once with the Senators and Congressmen, that immediate action is absolutely necessary. So, if such stationers will, there are men from his State and the Congressmen from his district, time for hearings may yet be arranged. In this case delay will be fatal.

The American Stationer, April 20, 1912.



Picture Personalities: MR. PAUL M. CROUDFIN.

Mr. Croudfin is the head of the Edison Manufacturing Company, Limited, this side of the herring pond, and is a firm believer in a Trade Copyright. Our artist has sketched him using the latest Edison invention—the wonderful "dictating machine."

Friday, April 05, 1912

HOME "MOVIE" ALSO EXHIBITED

Edison Invents Novel Educational Machine.

FILMS ARE MADE SMALL FOR
LIVING ROOM.

Thomas A. Edison, the veteran inventor, sent over two of his young assistants to the Astor House at New York the other day to demonstrate for the instruction and edification of a group of experts and reporters the actual workings of his very latest—the home kineoscope. This invention, which is the product of a great deal of labor and a great deal of money, is simply a miniature moving picture machine, a kineograph that a child can handle, and that an ordinary living-room can hold. Its chief difference from the ordinary commercial kineoscope lies in the fact that it is very simple, very compact, and that its films are non-inflammable.

Parlor L. in the old downtown hotel was devoted to the demonstration, and the little machine, about as large as a talking machine, was set up on a screen, a film, not much larger than a narrow typewriter ribbon, was adjusted, the connection was made with the nearest chamber socket, and off started the story on the screen.

The pictures shown vary in size, according to the strength of the lens used, the size of the machine and the distance from the screen. The ones produced Wednesday were about two feet by a foot and a half. The machine will project a picture on any visiting card, held close. It will project on a screen sixty feet away. The best home results, however, are obtainable at a distance ranging from fifteen to twenty-five feet, in a perfectly distinct and satisfactory series can be run off with the machine, and the screen only ten feet apart.

The films, both as to their size and their material, presented the most formidable problem Mr. Edison had to deal with. So far, all those prepared for demonstration have been made by reducing from films already prepared for commercial use. Mr. Edison has a system of reversing the ordinary photographer's process of enlargement, and his result is a tiny, thin ribbon of film eighty feet at the longest, which carries in infinitesimal proportions—the material for making pictures that take sixteen mil-

lions to operate. This reduction is brought about, both by a contracting of the actual pictures on the film and a tripling of the pictures on a given film length, for each film has three rows of pictures which are run off successively. A tiny white spot appearing on the picture, and therefore on the screen, is the warning to the operator that one row is nearly finished, and that it is time to reverse the course of the turning.

The three rows are run off without an appreciable break, and the space saving is considerable, for a single foot of the home kineoscope film will contain 210 pictures, in its each row. The 210 feet of film corresponds to 1,260 feet of commercial film. The reversing process needed for this space-saving enables the inventor to have a vast amount of amusement by reversing the film the wrong time so that the reporters Wednesday were diverted by the sight of whirling, ugly people falling into, instead of out of, trading cars, and particularly by the vision of Niagara Falls falling toward the sky.

According to Mr. Phillips and Mr. Still, the two demonstrators who showed the invention Wednesday, the films have without all looks of their noninflammability and their nonappreciability. "And that," they said, "is a unique feature of the home kineoscope."

But Mr. Edison's great dream is one of education by moving pictures, and, according to Mr. Phillips, the children in public school 155 are saving up to buy one of the new machines for their own collection. A textbook publisher is already on the road looking into the possibilities, and he is arranging to have the scenes made from school books. The demonstrators explained that it was Mr. Edison's small son Teddy's suggestion when it came to a question of attending school that first put the idea in his mind, and he has developed it on the theory that little children, where they grow up to their inheritance of the ages, receive most of their impressions and all of their vivid ones through their eyes. He knows that cities spend large sums in paying transient officers, and feels that these children who do attend do so only to do and assimilate all that is of force with any too great success. He has a feeling that a seven picture, showing the great African animals moving naturally in their haunts is a healthier, a truer and a more impressive representation than the small sets in a lecture, and he would tell the innumerable stories of the geographical, historical and commercial world by moving pictures.

In the current issue of the World Today Mr. Edison is quoted as suggesting the possibilities of telling the story of a suit of clothes. "I shall show the sheep grazing in the pasture. Then will come the shearing of the sheep, the spinning of the wool into yarn, the dyeing of the threads, the weaving of the cloth, the cutting of the cloth by the tailor and then the suit of clothes on the line. In this way I shall go over the whole field of knowledge that is suited to a child's comprehension. I have made a list of these subjects and there are about 4,000 of them." One of the films shown Wednesday was the story of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, from the scene of the Boston tea party when first it reached the home of John Adams to the cheering crowd outside the State House in Philadelphia, after the day had ended, "Ring, grandpa, ring."

PITTSBURGH (PA) LEADER

Friday, April 19, 1912

CARRY POWER IN SUIT CASE

Edison's New Storage Bat-
tery May Change Street
Car Systems

RECHARGED QUICKLY

Thomas A. Edison, whose name is part of nearly every electric light plant in the United States, attended the latter afternoon for the first time in his life at a session of the National Electric Light association. He made his visit more notable by announcing that he had perfected a new storage battery for surface cars and trucks which would revolutionize the street traction business.

When asked about the success of his storage battery, recently invented, which is now used to run the surface cars of twenty-eight and twenty-ninth streets, Edison said:

"I have done far better than that now. I had nothing less come out about it. I have perfected a battery which can be recharged in three or four minutes and which will run 60 or 65 miles without being recharged."

"The trouble with the first battery was that the recharging took a long time. When charged a car would run all day, but then it took the better part of the night to recharge it and get it ready for the next day. But I have done away with all that. I have now a battery which can be put into a suitcase. It is as small and light, and it can run a car until the power is used up, and then be charged in less than three minutes, ready for service as before."

"I proposed," said one of the electric light men present, "that one of these new batteries could be used to take a street car over the line east of town and then run through the recharging station and out again in three minutes."

"That is it exactly," replied Mr. Edison, with enthusiasm. "For there could be small recharging stations along the line, where batteries might be recharged as much as they needed in a minute or less. The beauty of this battery is that the power can be put into it in small quantities or large without waste of time."

Mr. Edison told of a truck to which he had attached the battery. It is stated that it would run 65 miles without being recharged, and which can be recharged in five minutes or less.—New York Times.

NEW YORK (NY) COME."

Friday, April 26, 1912

TO SELL EDISON CARS

Company Organized by F. J. Lippman & Co. to Finance the Project.

The Railway Storage Battery Car Co. has been organized by F. J. Lippman & Co., and associates in finance and will the subject of the Edison Storage Car manufacturing plant at T. I. Edison, who president of the New York, Whitehead & Edison

Railway Co. and member of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironville Railway, refers from his connection with those properties to become president of the new company. The manufacturers of the Edison Storage Car have the exclusive right to the use of the Edison storage battery as applied in railway equipment.

Cars have been exported to Japan, New Zealand and Australia, and some are under construction for the Chicago, Great Western, Chesapeake & Ohio, Canadian & Indiana and a number of other roads, and are said to be especially adapted to public economy in operation and maintenance, because they require no steam roads, as well as saving the expensive overhead structures and costly power plants of ordinary trolley roads.

April 25, 1912

URGE RIGHT TO HOLD PATENT MONOPOLY

LAWYERS PROTEST AT PASSAGE OF OLDFIELD BILL

**TELL HOUSE COMMITTEE MANUFACTURERS
Should Retain the Privileges Guar-
anteed Him by the Constitution—
Are Working in Interests of Re-
tailers, to Subvert Prices, They Say.**

WASHINGTON, April 24 (Special).—At the hearing before the House Committee on Patents on the Oldfield bill, designed to do away with patent monopoly in accordance with the Supreme Court decision in the case of Dick v. Henry, many witnesses protested to-day against the measure. A large number of shoe manufacturers were on hand to support the measure, which they hoped would break the power of the Italian shoe manufacturing company, but these men will not be heard until later.

F. B. Gibbs, a stationer of Chicago, first took the stand. Explaining that he was not an attorney, but represented retail merchants throughout the country, he said he objected to the bill because it would force him the manufacturer to set a retail price on a patented article thus guaranteeing the retailer a fair profit. He said that the retail merchants are meeting with harder and harder competition. On one hand, he said, the Sherman law forbids their making agreements to uphold prices and on the other the department stores are taking away their business by cutting prices. He said that though he had seen the total gross revenue of his concern grow the cost of doing business has increased 25 to 30 per cent and the margin of profit decreased.

The patented article on which the retail price is fixed by the manufacturer, he declared, is the only one which represents a safe investment and a sure profit for the retailer. The witness said that conditions have come to such a state that he is now working with other retailers sending out suggested prices for staple commodities, hoping that retailers generally will sell at these prices and thus preserve the trade.

Frank L. Dyer, attorney for the Edison Company, of Orange, N. J., said that he favored many features of the bill, but was opposed to the section requiring the making of sales of a patented article without restrictions as to subsequent user's sale. He said that under the English law a patentee may impose the condition that the purchaser may not buy of the manufacturer's competitors, or must buy other things only of the patentee, he could see no objection to this law, especially when it referred to the purchase of repairs for the patented article. For instance, he said, in the talking-machine a needle is used, but unscrupulous merchants have been known to use glass. This wears out quickly and the dealer does not slow up to advantage.

Taking up another phase of this section he thought a patentee had the physical and moral right to dictate the retail price of his article. Asked why a manufacturer worried if retailers cut prices and sell more goods, Mr. Dyer said that it was more profitable to have a stable trade, because the investment in the plants and better protected. The only persons who wish to cut prices are the big mail order houses and department stores, which, he said, are continually trying to buy large numbers of machines to sell at cut prices.

The witness said the greatest trouble of his company was with "pirates" employed by department stores to get up dummy shows, buy large quantities of machines, remove out the numbers and turn them over to the large houses to be sold at cut prices. He said that as much money has been spent in litigating cases of this nature as Edison has received for his patents.

Herbert E. Pettit, of Philadelphia, attorney for the Victor Talking Machine Company, said most patent attorneys would prefer to see the law stand thus have the Oldfield bill passed. He said it has taken a vast amount of litigation to prove just what the present law is and all that would have to be done after again. Furthermore, he said, he opposed any provision which tends to deny to the patentee the privilege of retaining all rights to his patent. He said the statutes have given a patent a monopoly and this has been guaranteed by the Constitution. To cut off any privilege would be unconstitutional. He thought that Congress would have to give the patentee a monopoly for one or five years at least, after which a condition could apply.

Mr. Pettit covered much of the ground that had been gone over by Mr. Dyer but showed that patentees were fighting the mail order houses and department stores. He denied the manufacturers' profits were large, and thought the retailer made as much as the manufacturer, on a patented article.

April 24, 1912

OBJECTIONS ARE URGED TO PATENT LAW CHANGES

House Committee Hears At- torneys Who Criticize the Proposed Legislation.

Several Washington patent attorneys who attended the hearing before the House committee on patents this morning were disappointed in not having the opportunity to protest against the "anti-underbidding" clause of the new Oldfield bill for the reissuing of the United States patent laws, but they had an excellent opportunity to hear how Thomas A. Edison had spent more money in lawsuits to defend his patents than he has ever received from those patents directly.

Frank Dyer of Orange, N. J., attorney for one of the leading manufacturing Edison products, made that statement before the committee, of which Representative Oldfield is chairman.

Objections Noted.

The bill is a valuation in itself, and would meet one or two long-standing practices, but the principle objection is made in Washington in the portion of section 1 which creates a board to censor a patent attorney's advertising.

The principal opponents of the bill say the board would be restricted in its power, and that if it should be composed of men who do not think well of attorneys doing their advertising, patent attorneys would suffer considerably. Further hearings will develop their arguments.

Relating to Price Controls.

Mr. Dyer told the committee that he was most interested in the section of the bill which means to take away from inventors the right to make price controls and restrict retailers from selling at a price lower than that established by the manufacturer.

It was in this argument that he said Mr. Edison was on the wrong side of the ledger. He said the consumer would lose by having price limits, because consumers would benefit; the retailer that business generally would suffer. It is typical of Chicago speech along similar lines for the attorney trade.

Sunday, May 05, 1912

WIZARD OF ELECTRICITY HAS NOVEL CELEBRATION

Thomas A. Edison's Sixty-Fifth Birthday Marked by Elaborate
Surprise Arranged by His Wife and Enjoyed by
Relatives and Friends.



A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MR. EDISON AND HIS FAMILY.

Recently there was a unique celebration at the home of Thomas A. Edison in commemoration of the great inventor's birthday.

Mrs. Edison, who had for some time past been planning for a dinner for some of their closest associates and a reception afterward to a larger number of associates and friends, feared that certain of these friends were planning to do something to show their respect for Mr. Edison. The two parties decided to cooperate in their plans for the evening's entertainment, which was to be a surprise to Mr. Edison.

At about 6:30 in the evening the friends began to gather at the Edison home in West Orange, and when the guests came about nine a little later about forty guests had arrived. After personally greeting each one, Mr. Edison and his wife led the way to the dining room, where a great surprise had been prepared, while Mr. Edison was absent all day in the laboratory.

The tables were set in a hall-way square, the center of which was a zinc-plated stand with a model of his poured cement house, but crowded in every detail, in the center. On each side of the house, itself a monument to Mr. Edison's genius, was a flag lake in which swam goldfish and real ducks. North lake was spanned by a painted bridge. The ducks swam at

one end of the lake, and at the other was a fountain, and on the bank a flower bed. On the lawn at the front of the house was a large-scale arrangement by the American flag. The landscape was surrounded by a fence upon which spiraled electric rays incandescent lights of all sizes.

The place cards were recent photographs of Mr. Edison, and each guest received a card with a portrait of Mr. Edison's and with pictures of the Edison laboratory and the later laboratory in West Orange.

At Mr. Edison's place was what appeared to be a handsome mahogany arm chair, but which turned out to be a dummy chair—some of his latest inventions.

Each guest found at his plate a program folder, on the front cover of which was an illustration of an incandescent electric lamp, with sixty-five luminous rays radiating from its surface. Each of the radiants was labeled with the name of some noted achievement of Edison, from his first invention to the poured house. Inside the folder was printed a program and the words "Edison Lamp System," and a separate menu in white and gold was enclosed.

During the progress of the dinner the guests were entertained with music reproduced by Mr. Edison's new disc phonograph, and afterward Mr. Edison was presented with a handsome silver loving cup just before the inventor passed out to greet other guests who had assembled for the reception.

EDISON DEVICE REVOLUTIONIZES MINING INDUSTRY

New Treatment of Low-Grade
Ores Will Add \$100,000,000
to Value of Country's Annual
Metal Production.

Drifts of the new method of treating low grade ores discovered by Thomas A. Edison, a process which it is believed will add \$100,000,000 to the value of the annual metal production of the United States, were obtained by The Globe today from H. H. Clifford at the Walden-Astoria. Mr. Clifford is one of the group of men who induced Mr. Edison to take up this important problem. It is said that they offered Mr. Edison \$1,000,000 to cash if he would devise a method that would save 50 per cent. of the value at the cost of not over 10 cents a ton on certain Colorado ores.

"Thomas A. Edison, after twenty years of study on the question of concentration and a total expenditure of nearly \$2,000,000, at last has mastered a system for handling low grade rebellious ores as cheaply as to make the discovery one of the most important in his career," said Mr. Clifford to a Globe reporter today.

"For it is claimed for this process that the values in acid, silver, lead, copper, zinc, iron, or tungsten will have to be below 52 per cent, when unacceptable in large quantities, to be changed any longer as 'low grade.' And the concentration cost on a 5,000-ton plant will not exceed one-tenth of the present cost of treating low grade rebellious ores. Moreover, a ten-ton plant can be built at a cost of \$1,000 over the Edison cyanide crushing facilities are employed, it being claimed that an Edison concentrator may be erected in a mine shaft house, if necessary, and operated either with or without water, but with higher per cent. of saving if a little water can be used.

"The importance of this invention with its simplicity and cheapness of construction will be appreciated, when it is stated that there are millions of tons of zinc, four, five, and six dollar ores in great west, which under present methods of concentration, are commercially worthless."

"Mr. Clifford outlined the early history of the discovery incidentally giving a little inside history of the dis-

covery at Edison, N. J., originally built as a concentrator.

"Concentration has always been a hobby with Mr. Edison," he said, "and when he became concerned of large sums he undertook to work out his theories. Not being closely identified with the precious metal industry, he turned his attention to the low grade magnetic iron ores of New Jersey, and built a concentrator at Edison with a capacity of 1,000 tons a day. He worked upon a 10 per cent. iron ore, and made iron at a cost that left him a profit under prevailing prices ten years ago. When the great iron fields of Michigan were discovered the price of iron declined 35 per cent, which caused the closing of the plant at Edison.

"The outcome of that concentrating effort was the Edison Portland Cement Company, in which Mr. Edison expended \$5,000,000, and which is now turning out 2,500 tons of cement per day, for in the cement works he utilized the ore crushers that he had invented at Edison. Grate ore crushers of this model are now installed in the principal rock-breaking establishments of the east, and pay Mr. Edison \$250,000 per annum in royalties.

"About a year ago Mr. Edison became identified with some western mining men, who induced him to take up the question of acid and silver concentration. The leading mines of the United States, including Anaconda, Utah Copper, Nevada Consolidated, the Hornsby group, the pioneer William A. Clark mines of Utah, and the American Smelting and Refining Company now have large amounts of rebellious ore to him for treatment. The result has been the discovery of a new force in concentration that operates at a cost of 25 cents a ton in large bodies, and that will be instrumental in increasing the production of metals in the United States \$100,000,000 a year by making it possible to handle a lower grade of ore at a higher percentage of saving."

Regarding the immediate use which will be made of the discovery Mr. Clifford said:

"Mr. Edison does not at present intend to commercialize the invention, his intention being to build a demonstration plant in Utah Creek, Utah. He, and we, do not say much or circulate any of the invention. After which, as in the case of all his inventions, the people of the country will reap the benefit of his labors.

The western man did not think that the new process could be adapted to present plants.

"In fact," he said, "the system is so radically different from any now in vogue that no part of any concentrator today in existence can be utilized. It is claimed that it will do away with stamping mills, jaw rollers, ball mills, disc, Chalmers mills, and ball pulverizers, the operation being based on natural forces, using the power of air and water in the agitation."

The experimental plant in Orange in which the invention was worked out has a capacity of 100 tons a day, and ore has been sent from all the great mines of the world, including Illinois, Spain.

Mr. Clifford, who is a metallurgist himself, has been in the east over a year working on the problem. He says that it is a tripled Edison invention, so simple that a child can operate it, yet wonderfully for simplicity in its results, and he is enthusiastic over the fact that it will save on the mining industry in the west.

He himself is a Kentuckian by birth, but went west as a boy with a United States geological survey, and is well acquainted with the Rocky Mountain region, both as a miner and geologist, having resided for a number of years near Albuquerque, N. M., before he became interested in mining in Colorado.

With Mrs. Clifford, who is with him now at the Walden, he calms the unique distinction of having seen the first quest to register at that locality.

"EDISON, T. A. - ON WOMEN"

SAN FRANCISCO (CA) CALL

Sat., May 11, 1912

EDISON TALKS ON WOMEN

He Says They Are All Loafers

NEW YORK, May 10.—"Certainly women ought to vote, either for schools or anything else that affects the welfare of the women or the child. Definitely a mother should have a voice in regulating the school that may ruin her boy," said Thomas A. Edison, mastermind of inventiveness, sitting in his shapely laboratory coat of rusty black.

"I repeat that women are 5,000 years behind men in mental development, but it's not their fault, for only in the last century have they had a chance. In Europe last year I saw women hitched up with oxen ploughing. That was in Hungary."

"Women are natural-born loafers. Men are so much happier because they work harder. Happiness is relative. Nobody's really happy. Human beings are endowed with the perfectly-useless faculty of worrying. Worrying mainly about things that never happen. I am happier than most people because I work harder."

"Women do nothing except play lawn tennis and lie around reading French novels. They won't read anything solid. And their judgment of men is no good at all."

"Why, I've got a machine downstairs that can size up a man better than any woman can. That professor of psychology at Harvard, Münsterberg, has a machine that can find out whether a man's lying or not. Do you think any woman can do that? Not much." "Why?" he was asked. "Because they can't reason. They just jump to conclusions. Women are the greatest loafers in the world. It would be a good thing if all women, except mothers of families, had to work for their living. It would certainly make them happier and it might help them to catch up with men intellectually."

"EDISON, T.A. - FAMILY"

"THOMAS A. EDISON, JR."

NEW YORK EVEN. WORLD

Tuesday, May 28, 1912

NEWTON BENNINGTON ASKS RELEASE FROM ASYLUM.

Former Millionaire, Declares He
Doesn't Know How He Got There,
Though Prisoner Two Years.

Newton Bennington, once a millionaire and a frequenter of the more fashionable Broadway restaurants, made application today, through his friend, Dr. Edward H. Hearn, a Beth Israel physician, for release from the State Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, where he has been a patient for two years. Six years ago Bennington had a chain of brokerage offices under several different names and also some real estate offices. He was at one time the owner of Thomas A. Edison Jr., until the latter Edison got an injunction against him.

Bennington, who is now a patient at the State Hospital, Middletown, was arrested by Frederick A. Ward, according to an affidavit filed with the petition for the writ with the Supreme Court of King's County, that he had never been legally committed to the Middletown asylum, and does not know how he came to be shut there.

Bennington, after post-office inspectors broke to his various businesses, six years ago, was committed to a private asylum at Beacon by his wife, Harriet Taylor, an actress. In 1910 he was discharged at once, but in a few weeks had to be confined again.

According to Lawyer Walter A. Edwards, Bennington is being supported at Middletown by some one of his former lawyers. Bennington says he still has valuable real estate interests near Beth Beach, which he wishes to develop.

"NOTION PICTURE - GENERAL."

SALT LAKE CITY (UT)

May 17, 1912

HOME KINETOSCOPE IS ONE OF EDISON'S LATEST INVENTIONS

Becoming Feature of Public Schools; May Be Installed Here.

Thomas A. Edison's latest invention, the "home kinetoscope," or moving picture machine, soon to be placed on the market, will undoubtedly be given a big share in the hearts of every child. Farther than this the little device will make school sessions as popular as any regular moving picture show. Negatives are now under way between the Edison company and the board of education in many cities relative to installing the machines in the schools. Though it will undoubtedly become the most popular toy, if such it can be called, it was invented chiefly to improve on the present system of teaching geography, history and other courses in the public schools.

The merits of the kinetoscope will be explained to the various heads of educational institutions of this city by George H. Phillips, who is in Salt Lake City, on a tour of the transcontinental line, explaining the interest of educational bodies and merchants in the invention. Phillips is taking the matter of introducing the new device into the hands of the public. Mr. Phillips will also arrange to have the instrument put on sale by local firms. Mr. Phillips expects to meet the local board of education tomorrow.

One of the big features of the machine, which weighs less than a large camera, is its capacity to handle stereoscopic views as well as the moving picture films. Mr. Edison has worked for four years on the invention and has devised an instrument so simple and inexpensive that one can be had in every house.

The machine can be operated by a child, yet it is built to conform to laboratory standards and qualifications and can therefore not be classed as an ordinary toy. The power to operate the machine is secured by attaching a switch to the electric battery or from a simple little acetylene gas generator that may use any kind of gas, which is furnished by the Edison company.

The picture now printed on non-inflammable film and eighty feet of this film contains as many pictures as the standard moving picture film 1000 feet long. Each of the photographs of the film measures 1 1/2 inch by 2 1/4, but is greatly magnified and the picture shown on the screen can be estimated to measure six feet square. It takes fifteen minutes to run eighty feet of this film, which is the longest made for the kinetoscope. The film runs in speed from ten feet to eighty feet. All classes of picture films will be made for the machine, including comedy, drama, stage, and educational subjects.

fiction. Harry
Mary Furness
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May 19, 1912

HARRY FURNESS SAILS.

Mr. Harry Furness, the famous English cartoonist and entertainer, who came to America some six weeks ago to produce a number of photoplays in connection with the Edison Company, sailed on the Lusitania Wednesday morning, May 20, for London. Mr. Furness was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Dyer, of the Edison Company. While engaged at the Edison studios, Mr. Furness became a great favorite with the picture players there employed. His delightful manner endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. Mr. Furness expressed himself greatly pleased with his first experience as a picture actor, and said that he hoped to appear again in Edison pictures. He was not greatly impressed with the facilities for exhibiting pictures in New York City.

What He Has Accomplished and What He
Purposes Doing--Method Not Perfected--
First Mill to Be Built in Colorado.

much has been written

SAVING IN WATER

PLANT TO BE ERECTED
IN CLARK CHEEK COUNTY.

[illegible]

June 04, 1912

June 22, 1912

THE BYLLESBY CONVENTION.

Large Number of Delegates Present—To Discuss Quality of Service, Etc.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—The annual convention of H. M. Byllesby & Co., and affiliated utility companies, which opened here today, marks the tenth anniversary of the organization. When Chairman T. K. Jackson of Mobile, Ala., called the convention to order 253 delegates were present, representing 40 groups of electric, gas and street railway properties in 18 States of the West and South.

Prominent men outside the organization are present as guests. Among them are Thomas A. Edison, President C. A. Collins, of the General Electric Co.; President E. M. Herr, of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.; President John F. Gilchrist and Secretary T. C. Martin, of the National Electric Light Association; J. H. Fargan, George M. Reynolds and Charles G. Dawes.

The presence of Thomas A. Edison, who seldom attends public gatherings, is considered one of the greatest compliments which could be paid to the Byllesby organization. It came about through the fact that Henry M. Byllesby was one of Edison's assistants in the pioneer days of electrical development. Although the two parted business associations years ago they continued their friendship.

Following an address of welcome by Mr. Byllesby, in which he summarized the remarkable growth of the organization, and reiterated his belief that successful utility operation must rest upon clean, unimpaired and progressive management, the delegates proceeded to a program of papers, discussions and addresses which will last four days.

This year the program is devoted largely to questions affecting points of contact with the public; quality of service; regulation by State commissions; and the efficiency and welfare of employees. There are only two strictly technical papers. Among the topics outside the company who will talk are George H. Caldwell, Samuel Insull and Dr. E. S. Sany of Chicago; J. E. Mulken and T. C. Martin of New York; and John F. Gilchrist of Chicago.

THE ENDOWMENT OF RESEARCH.

Thomas A. Edison is not the donor of the \$2,500,000 fund to the Institute of Technology. He repudiates the very possibility of such a gift coming from him. He has "a better use" for his money. He can employ it to "a thousand times greater advantage than any college in the country." He prefers to devote it to "experiments that may lead to work out something of great good for all mankind."

The widow of Maria Park is an excellent judge of what can be usefully done for science with money. The world is willing that he shall continue to devote his resources to inventions of far-reaching import. But his right of choice in these matters need not stay the flow of funds to educational institutions. Mr. Edison's genius does not cover the whole field of human need, and it is altogether outside those endowed investigations in the field of preventive medicine which came supremely within the description of things "of great good for all mankind."

Two days of unaided individual experimentation is almost over. Scientific advance is achieved in our era mainly under the wings of richly equipped institutions. When President Anderson spoke the other night of "the delay which just such institutions are most likely to remove," "trial," he said, "of the half-century that elapsed between Faraday's discoveries and the obvious application to electric motors, with all that the delay meant to the world, or think what society missed by the fact that Humphry Davy's announcement of the possibility of using nitrous oxide as an anesthetic in surgery passed without notice for forty years." Would a Massachusetts Institute of Technology or a Harvard medical school leave such gaps in existence today?

Endowed science busies itself with application as well as with discovery. And if that consideration avails not, there is always the argumentum ad hominem. It would pay to endow an inventor like Edison, even at a cost of \$2,500,000. It would also pay to spend that sum in one of our institutes on the educational nurture and development of an Edison.

EDISON DISCLAIMS GIFT TO COLLEGE

Has Better Use for His Money,
Electrical Wizard
Says.

Thomas A. Edison was quoted yesterday in his home in "Llewellyn Park," West Orange, N. J., as not believing the report that he was to donate the \$1,222,000 fund recently given by Westinghouse, the Minneapolis, Minn., company, to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

Mr. Edison was not only astonished, but seemed almost frightened when the reporter informed him that the belief existed in college circles that it was he who made the bequest, which President McLaughlin of the institute announced a couple of months ago.

"Of course, I didn't do any such thing," said Mr. Edison, with complaint. "I have better uses for my money. I can use my money to a thousand times better advantage than to give college in this country."

Mr. Edison then told how people were constantly applying to him for suggestions for various charitable, business and educational institutions.

"People come to me and ask me for \$5,000 or \$10,000 for this or that," said the electrical wizard. "I don't give it to them because I can use it better in experiments that are likely to work out something of great good for mankind."

"I had a billion dollars I would make such a gift as you speak of," Lett, Rockefeller and Frick and the others who have no such money that they don't know what to do with it give their millions to the colleges they want to. I have better use for mine."

EDISON HAS A FLAG NOW.

Yellow and Green Emblem Helated
at the Wizard's Laboratory.

Special to The New York Times.
WEST ORANGE, N. J., June 24.—Thomas A. Edison never had a coat of arms, but he has a flag, and this is no blunder. The occasion was marked with a presentation and flag-raising at the laboratory at noon. Edison alone was aware of the request of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, where the idea of an Edison flag was conceived. The field of the flag is yellow, with the name Edison written in green.
The flag (it) was presented to the inventor today by two of his lieutenants, backward, but the copies of the flag will have their error corrected. A motion picture camera was turned on the brief ceremony at the work.

NEW YORK MORNING SUN
Tues., June 25, 1912

"EDISON, T. A. - PERSONAL."

EDISON'S OWN FLAG.

Yellow and Green Emblem Where
His Inventions Jig Jaws.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., June 24.—Thomas A. Edison never had a coat of arms, but he has a flag, and this is his birthday. The occasion was marked at noon with a presentation and flag-raising at the laboratory.

Edison chose the colors at the request of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, where the idea of an Edison flag was conceived. W. H. Atkins had the headline made and the second specimen will float from the building where the electrical wizard of Edison is to be housed. Other Edison companies are expected to adorn the emblem and fly it from their buildings. Mr. Edison preferred yellow and green, and accordingly the field of the flag is yellow, with the name Edison written in green.
The presentation was made by W. H. Atkins, general superintendent of the Edison company; J. W. Stone, manager of the electrical plant, and John Campbell, expert in the special service department of the Edison company, raised the flag to the top of the staff.

"EDISON, T.A. - PERSONAL"

ELECTRICAL WORLD (NYC)

June 22, 1912

AN ECHO FROM EDISON'S VISIT TO HUNGARY.

The royal manner in which Mr. Thomas A. Edison was received and entertained during his visit in Hungary and Moravia was described in our issue dated Oct. 7, 1911. Mr. Edison has just received an elaborately planned album containing not only views of the principal edifices visited but photographs of many of the distinguished persons met and all of the clippings from Hungarian newspapers that



Album Presented to Mr. Thomas A. Edison by Hungarian Friends.

commented on his visit in Hungary. A view of the album is given herewith. It forms an excellent specimen of Hungarian art and workmanship. The leather was expressly chosen in its raw state and tanned and dyed to special order for the album. The large coat-of-arms of the Kingdom of Hungary and also those of the cities of Budapest and Pozsony are samples of artistic chasing and enameling. The raised letters giving the lacenic inscription "Edison in Hungary" as well as the hurling ornament and clasp are made of gold bronze.

The presentation of the album to Mr. Edison as well as its arrangement in detail was suggested by Mr. Etienne de Fodor, director general of the Budapest General Electric Company.

EDISON'S DEVICE FITS WORDS TO PICTURES.

Manager of Little Shows Says Lesson Looked For Invention Was He Exhibited Soon.

Ever since moving pictures first began their prominence on screens, ingenious minds have been puzzling over the problem of supplying suitable words, scenes and sounds to go with the pictures.

The report yesterday spread up and down the theatrical district that Edison had found the solution. A reporter for The World went out to the Edison works at West Orange, N. J., and from C. H. Wilson, the general manager, obtained confirmation of the report.

Mr. Wilson said he was surprised the news had got out and all that he felt authorized to say was that Edison had been working on the device for two or three years, that it was very nearly completed, and that within a short time it is the intention of the company to issue the newspaper, representatives and others to an exhibition. He said the invention might be given within ten days or a fortnight.

The manager added that theatrical folks need not be disturbed by the invention. He could not see where it could injure the business of the theatres.

"Although the gramophone and phonograph give Curran's voice in a manner so agreeable," he asserted, "no one can be so effective as Edison's device. The instrument has purely a good advertisement for him." In the same way this new device will give him a good advertisement for his other products.

The new device, Mr. Wilson added, was large for use in the householder's

room's plans for combating tuberculosis in this State are publicly being perfected. Practically every theatre in Maine will have a moving picture apparatus will be shown upon to the public on Health Day. The Edison film company will furnish moving picture showing with the disease in its different stages; the cause and methods of prevention.

This association of which Hon. George B. Henshaw of Hallowell is president, Col. Frederick E. Henshaw, treasurer and many prominent business and professional men and physicians constitute was organized in this State are vice-presidents, is endeavoring to make "Health Day" in this State an annual feature which will be productive of much good in the fight against consumption.

The purposes of the association are set forth at length in a circular issued by the association, and which is in part as follows:

"The past century That the number of persons in the United States afflicted with consumption is not less than 1,000,000."

"That the yearly money cost of this disease alone in the United States is a conservative estimate about \$22,500,000."

"That at the present ratio ten million persons now living will eventually die of this disease."

"That the death toll from tuberculosis in the United States every five years is almost to be the mortality on both sides during the Civil War."

"That there are 1,000 positive cases in the State of Maine, and that the disease is rapidly spreading."

"That Maine is lacking practically every other State in the Union in its methods, or rather lack of method, of fighting this cruel pest."

"That the real spreaders of the disease are the advanced cases."

"That there is not one land in this State where a person in the advanced stages of consumption can be treated, thus necessitating their being taken care of at home, with the consequent infection of their families and all with whom they come in contact."

"You have probably and hitherto known these facts to be so, yet there have been omitted by none of our leading scientists and physicians who have made a special study of the subject."

"Our association has been formed for the purpose of fighting this hideous disease, and to do so by striking at the root of the evil—the advanced cases."

"It is our purpose to erect in this State a sanatorium in which the incurable cases can be treated and the danger of their infecting others would thereby be destroyed. In addition is the mark of success in this fight."

"We propose in the fall of this year, and in years to follow, to have observed throughout the State a day to be called 'Health Day.' On this day thousands in every city and town in the State will exhibit motion pictures, as an educational feature, dealing in so far as possible with the subject of tuberculosis and kindred subjects."

"Health Day has been ordered by the leading citizens throughout the State, including the Governor, mayors of the various cities, and other public officials."

"The proceeds of the Health Day entertainments will be devoted to our fund, but the amount realized from this source in the present year will fall far short of the sum we need to successfully launch our project."

Realizing the true merit of our campaign and appreciating its economic and social importance, business men and others throughout the State are contributing liberally to our purpose."

"Every theatrical manager in the State who has been approached on the subject, has gladly agreed to donate the entire receipts of the day to the Health Day association fund. In fact, more than six managers have already signed the list."

"The plan for a Health Day, which originated with Mr. Hill, is absolutely unique in the entire-wide fight against tuberculosis and numerous inquiries concerning it have been received by the association from out of the State."

"The Maine Health Day Association represents a non-partisan movement in Maine and the work has the approval of Gov. Hilditch and of Hon. William T. Holmes, as well as by A. C. Young of the State Board of Health, Hon. James P. Maguire, Sec. of State C. W. Harris, former State Sen. Stanley H. Warren and E. A. Mowry, speaker of the Maine House of Representatives."

"George B. Henshaw of Hallowell, a member of the House of Representatives, is president of the association, Col. Frederick E. Henshaw is treasurer, and H. H. Sawyer of South Gardiner, secretary. Col. Henshaw, George Edmund of Hallowell and Hon. T. H. Blair of Brunswick take active interests in the work."

"Many prominent Maine men are included in the list of vice-presidents. Among them are: Frank W. Cogan, Judge Louis C. Stoughton, J. Norman Taylor, Mayor; John R. Hilditch, Bath; John K. Warren, Westbrook; Charles Thurston; Henry W. Smith, Bangor; George W. B. Hilditch, John Wilson, Ellsworth; Dr. Daniel McKeane, Bangor; Hon. E. C. Hilditch, Bangor; Hon. Fred Allen, Sanford; George K. Munroe, Bangor; Augustus Allen, Bangor; John H. Hilditch, Bangor; Robert H. Gardiner, Bangor; Alden J. Webster, Orono; James C. Allen, agent of the Andrews-Smith Mill, Lewiston, and others."

TACOMA (WA) LEISER

Wed., July 03, 1912

NEWARK (NJ) CALL

Sun., July 14, 1912

EDISON HAS FLAG NOW

Yellow and Green Emblem Hoisted at the Wizard's Laboratory.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., July 2.—Thomas A. Edison never had a coat of arms, but he was wearing one this morning. The occasion was marked with a presentation and ceremony at the laboratory at noon. Edison chose the colors of the pennant of the United States flag for the pennant of the Edison Electric Illuminated company of West Orange. The flag of no Edison flag was hoisted. The field of the flag was yellow, with the name Edison written vertically in green.

The flag that was presented to the inventor has two of his pictures placed underneath, but the copies of the flag will be given to the Edison Electric Illuminated company. A meeting of the board of directors of the Edison Electric Illuminated company will be held on the 10th of the month.

EDISON'S FORMER PARTNER
TO ASK AN ACCOUNTING

The Eminent Inventor May Be Required to Explain Some Matters.

Thomas A. Edison has been summoned to appear Thursday morning at the residence of Emil Schmitz, 22 Park avenue, Orange, to give testimony in a suit brought by James H. White and John H. Schmitz, partners of Orange, against Charles T. Weiss, formerly associated with the Edison plant in West Orange. Mr. Schmitz is a commissioner of the New York Supreme Court, summoned to take the testimony. Golden Breen, of New York, counsel for the plaintiffs, will conduct the case. Others connected with the Edison company, in West Orange, are expected to give testimony at the same time.

The plaintiffs allege that they were associated with the defendant several years ago in a sole enterprise, while all three were in the employ of the inventor. They seek an accounting of the affairs of the enterprise. The suit was filed some time ago in the New York courts, resulting in a verdict for the defendant, but it has been reopened on the ground that new evidence has been discovered. It is expected that Mr. Edison can subpoena the alleged new evidence.

It is said that Mr. Edison will be questioned as to the reason why William E. Glumens (phonetic) suddenly from the presidency of the Edison company about four years ago. Mr. Glumens has been regarded as a genius for organization, and to him is given the credit of making big financial successes of the various Edison enterprises. His withdrawal from the concern always was something of a local mystery.

MUSIC TRADE REV.

NEW YORK

July 6, 1912

NEW EDISON LINE EXHIBITED.

Attracts Large Number of Talking Machine Men from All Parts of the Country—Forty-six Different Types Displayed—Visiting Jobbers Entertained at Banquet and Theater Party.

About one hundred persons gathered yesterday at the Edison building, No. 10 Fifth avenue, New York, to see and hear the new line of Edison talking machines recently put on the market by Thos. A. Edison, Inc. Considerable enthusiasm prevailed over these new machines and records, the line embracing forty-six types, including styles and finishes, retailing at prices from \$20 to \$150. It included disc machines and records, a concealed horn cylinder phonograph, a new cylinder record and a cylinder reproducer, as well as an improved business phonograph.

In demonstrating its records, the company played records of similar compositions upon various makes of machines, and then the Edison records upon the improved Edison machines. These records comprised vocal and instrumental selections, thus showing the line up to excellent advantage.

The new Edison disc is a record weighing about one and a half pounds. The labeling of it is done in the pressing while on the outer edge appears the number of the record, so it can be immediately seen without taking it from the shelf. The material used is of special composition.

The new improvements in the business phonograph are the pneumatic speaking tube trip and the automatic correction device. This exhibit was in charge of Nelson C. Durand.

Among the special new models of Edison machines were the following high-priced types: Sheraton infant, Louis XV in mahogany and Circassian walnut, Louis XVI Circassian and the Sheraton infant mahogany. The unusual shape of Edison Model 60 made it doubly attractive.

An exhibit was also made of the new Edison home kinesiograph.

Visiting jobbers from all sections of the country were present at this exhibition and in the evening were entertained by a banquet at the Hotel Astor and later took in the performance of the "Wisconsin-Wisdom" at the Manhattan Theatre.

The Edison officials who so carefully cared for their guests were: Carl H. Wilson, general manager; F. K. Duffer, sales manager; C. E. Goodwin, manager of salesmen; L. C. McChesney, manager of advertising; N. C. Durand, manager business phonograph department, and J. W. Farrel, manager of the kinesiograph end.

MUSIC TRADES - NEW YORK

July 06, 1912

VICTOR CO. TO SPEND \$1,500,000 IN ADVERTISING FOR ONE YEAR

Announcement Made to Jobbers at Atlantic City Convention by General Manager Geissler—Three New Machines to Be Introduced

[By Telegraph to The Music Trades]

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 3.—The feature of the sixth annual banquet of the National Association of Talking Machine Jobbers at the Marlborough-Blenheim was an address by Louis F. Geissler, general manager of the Victor Talking Machine Co., in which the story of last year's business was reviewed, a forecast made for the coming year and announcement of the plans of the company for the future.

In closing his address Mr. Geissler had shown upon a canvas stereoscopic view of the three new models or styles of Victors to be manufactured the coming year. The numbers of these machines are X, XI and XIV. The photographic views were in color and made an instantaneous hit with the banquet guests and the trio of new styles were greeted with prolonged cheers. The Style X, to sell for \$75, will be no ornament as well as a dispenser of pleasure, being in the form of a table, but high enough to turn the music while the operator is standing erect. The XI is a perfect miniature of the \$200 Victor-Victrola, and will sell for \$100. The other new model, to sell for \$75, is similar in exterior to the present cabinet machine at the same price, but the interior cabinet is fitted with the latest design of filing envelopes instead of racks.

In his general address Mr. Geissler appealed to every jobber and dealer to personally visit their Congressmen and Senators to get pledges of opposition to the Oldfield bill, which will probably come up before Congress if it ever gets out of committee. He told the jobbers that the company would shortly issue a booklet to them giving reasons why the bill is dangerous and should be defeated.

The educational department of the Victor company, Mr. Geissler told the jobbers, is planning a great campaign under the direction of Mrs. Frances E. Clark, and he urged every jobber to help along the work of instilling Victor in the public schools.

In referring to advertising plans Mr. Geissler stated that the company would continue to exploit its product even more extensively than in the past, an advertising appropriation of a million and a half dollars having been made. He told the dealers that a friend had told him the company was foolish in spending such a sum in view of the fact that the factory could not meet the demands upon it at the present time, and that by continuing advertising a profit of an additional million dollars could be made in a single year.

"It is not for the present we are advertising, but the future," replied Mr. Geissler. "Two years from now our capacity will be increased enormously, and we want to go still further. We want you men to sell ten times as many Victors as you are doing today."

J. F. Bowers, of Lyon & Healy Co., acted as toastmaster. Speeches were made by J. N. Blackman, new president, Lawrence McGreal, retiring president, and others. Major Danbury, of the Richmond board of trade, also was called upon.

The banquet was attended by about one hundred and twenty-five, included members and their families. It was approved by the "Angel Choir," headed by Percy B. Whitist and L. C. Wisswell, giving every speaker a send-off by singing "He ain't got no style."

HOLYOKE (MA) TELEGRAM

July 15, 1912

New Talking Machine Records
Tolling machine records made by photography will be the next development in the reproduction of sound. Invented by a Russian, named Lifschits, a new machine has been made which, it is claimed, reproduces music and sounds of any kind with perfect clearness, without any rasping or scraping defects. The records are made entirely by photography.

TORONTO (CA) WORLD

Sun., July 14, 1912

Mr. Benfame Hollnshad, the Canadian tenor, is leaving for New York this week where he will sing records for the Edison Phonograph Company before sailing for England. After his arrival in England Mr. Hollnshad will spend some weeks visiting relatives in different parts of the country, returning to London in September, where he will do considerable concert work before going to Paris. Mr. Hollnshad has been nominated a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts of London, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Music, connection with which will be of great assistance to him in his profession. Prospects are very bright for this popular Canadian, and the best wishes of his Canadian friends go with him.

MUSIC TRADES - NEW YORK

July 06, 1912

Edison Officers Absent Themselves.

After Nough had written to Manager Wilson, of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., a letter which the Edison officers thought insulting and they had declined to come to the convention, new arrivals at the hotel were closely watched to see if any of the Edison officers had changed their minds. Frank K. Dyllner, a familiar figure at all talking-machine and piano conventions, was looked for, but neither Dyllner, Dyer, Wilson or other Edison officers or managers was on hand. There were a number of straight Edison jobbers all ready for the fray, however. Louis F. Geissler and Oliver Jones, of the Victor company, arrived on Monday.

The first meeting was largely of a routine nature, the most interesting feature being the reading of President McGreal's address making a plea for harmony and pointing up as a horrible example to the Remington convention where the Roosevelt-Taft fight split the G. O. P. As soon as the afternoon session of Monday began, however, everybody was in the hall waiting for the vote.

The general impression was that Taft would be elected because of Nough's proxies. When the show-down came it was found that Nough was no match for McGreal with the latter's actual political experience. Nough produced fifteen proxies, while McGreal had fourteen, some of which he voluntarily threw out. Louis Heuer, of Philadelphia, nominated Blackman and J. F. Bowers nominated Taft. The vote was 42 to 42.

The elections over, the convention got down to other business and passed a resolution creating a traffic committee, as recommended by L. C. Wisswell, of Lyon & Healy, Chicago, and also resolutions concerning the Oldfield Patent Bill, against which Frank L. Dyer, of Hartford, and Louis F. Geissler have made a great fight.

July 16, 1912

EDISON TO BE DIAMOND STAR

Wizard Will Pitch To-day for the First Time in His Life

Thomas A. Edison gave his promise to-day to "pitch" to-day for the first time in his life. He will "pitch" in the "diamond star" 10-day when the Edison Laboratory Fire Company and the Edison Club have their ball game at Olympia Park in Irvington. He will not stay there long—only long enough to pitch the first ball. He never before threw a baseball at a batter. He has been too busy all his life working and inventing to indulge in the national pastime.

The game is to take place in connection with a field day and general outing of the two organizations, which draw all their membership from among employees of the Edison laboratory, works or office.

NEWARK (N.J.) NEWS

July 15, 1912

EDISON TO PITCH BALL
"AT EMPLOYEES' FIELD DAY"

A Edison promise has been given by Thomas A. Edison to be present tomorrow afternoon and pitch the first ball in the game between the Edison Laboratory Fire Company and the Edison Club, both of which organizations are to have a field day at Olympia Park, followed by a chicken supper and theatre party. The members of the organizations are all employees of the Edison laboratory, works or office.

It will be the first field day by the Edison employees and the credit for it is due to the laboratory fire company. Besides the baseball game, there will be 100-yard, 220-yard and 440-yard dashes, hammer, baseball, and discus throws, standing and running high jumps, obstacle race and half-mile relay.

Wed., July 17, 1912

EDISON'S NEW SCHEME FOR
LIGHTING COUNTRY HOMES

Thomas A. Edison is perfecting a scheme for the lighting of country houses by means of his storage battery. A home-sized star battery, Edison's first has been installed with an experimental set and placed in charge of Mr. Edison's son Charles, and his nephew, C. A. Fayer.

They are at present experimenting with the set, but will in a few weeks give public demonstrations of the utility of the battery in this connection.

The installation will consist of an engine, dynamo, voltage regulated and storage batteries of the new Edison type. The outfit will cost \$25 complete, and will light a ten to fifteen-room house for nine to ten weeks at a time.

NEW YORK JOURNAL

July 17, 1912

EDISON PLANS TO
LIGHT COUNTRY HOME

Thomas A. Edison is perfecting a scheme for the lighting of country houses by means of his storage battery. A home-sized star battery, Edison's first has been installed with an experimental set and placed in charge of Mr. Edison's son Charles and his nephew, C. A. Fayer. They are at present experimenting with the set, but will in a few weeks give public demonstrations of the utility of the battery in this connection.

The installation will consist of an engine, dynamo, voltage regulated and storage batteries of the new Edison type. The outfit will cost \$25 complete and will light a ten to fifteen room house for nine to ten weeks at a time.

DETROIT (MI) NEWS

July 19, 1912

MAN WHO MADE ELECTRICITY MAN'S FRIENDLY AID AND HIS FAMILY



Late Photograph of Thomas A. Edison, the Famous Inventor, and His Family. Reading From Left to Right Are Charles, Mrs. Edison, the Electrical Wizard Himself, Madeline and Theodore Edison.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

July 17, 1912

Inventor Abandons Science for Day at Games of Employees at Olympia Park.

Inventor Thomas A. Edison left the cooling electric fan business of his West Orange laboratory yesterday afternoon to go to Olympic Park, Irvington, N. J., to be a spectator at the Edison Field Day games conducted by employees in the various departments of the West Orange works.

Mr. Edison, with Mrs. Edison, Miss Madeline Edison, Charles and Theodore Edison, arrived in an auto about 2:30 o'clock. The party was escorted to a box near the starting point. The events were long drawn out, but the wizard and his family were deeply interested in every event. At times the atmosphere was stifling, and Mrs. Edison occupied much of her time fanning her husband with a noisy cane, while he gazed on perfectly.

After a two hour wait, the scheduled baseball game was started between teams representing the Laboratory, Fire Company and the Edison Club (the latter being composed of clerical men and heads of departments).

Mr. Edison walked to the players' box, while the crowd cheered, and pitched the first ball. Apparently satisfied with their visit to that Park, the party started for their home in West Orange at night, where

Edison Tosses Ball Sees Workers Play

They witnessed the "Glorious Game" known as a "fantastic fantastic fan-fan-fan" and comedy. Mr. Edison and his party occupying the front row seats.

Mr. Edison issued a notice yesterday that any employee of the works, who wished to attend the game would be permitted to do so and receive from the hundred look admirably

**DEPOSITIONS IN
FILM CO. SUIT**

Examine Orange Man to Impeach Former Edison Man— Agent's Testimony.

KINETOGRAPH PROFITS FIGHT

"The contract sued upon when reduced to its simplest terms, amounts to an agreement, on the part of the defendant to pay the plaintiffs a share of the profits in consideration of their conducting part of their employer's business, in (Water's) interest."

At the hearing Gilmore was represented by John E. Helin and Matthew Heady. Waters was represented by Dwight McDonald, of New York. F. L. Dyor, who succeeded Gilmore as head of the Edison camera, attended the hearing.

Paper (Times

City (New York

Date 11 17 State N. Y.

EDISON DIDN'T TESTIFY.

Attempt to Show That His Former
Manager Had Outside Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 16.—Thomas A.

Edison was not able to appear at the

house of Mr. Schuller, referee, today

and give testimony in the suit of J. Edgar

White and John H. McChesney against

Edison, but testimony

given by his advertising manager, Lem

arg C. McChesney, threw light upon the

methods of William B. Gilmore when he

was president of the Edison companies.

Another day will be set for the opposi

tion of Mr. Edison.

Mr. McChesney testified that Gilmore

was "President" of the "Edison Press," a

Newark printing concern, in 1908. It had

a contract with the Edison companies to

do their printing at a price based on the

cost of the work plus a margin of 12 pe

cent profit. "That contract was in ef

fect until April 1, 1908, when it was abroa

in favor of a new instrument, making th

margin 13-3 per cent. This contract was

abrogated simultaneously with the with

drawal of Gilmore from the Edison com

pany." Mr. McChesney testified that

whether or not he had ever informed Mr

Edison of the existence of this contract

but he said they were not signed and

more, but by the "Vice President" of the

Edison companies, William B. Gilmore.

Admission, submitted by William B. Gil

more, for "White" and "McChesney" was

insisted that Mr. Edison knew of the

aloud the "Edison Press" until a few

before Gilmore resigned.

The original contract was for one year,

but the contract under which the press

was to be 13-3 per cent. was for three

years. Mr. McChesney testified that

the business of the Edison Press for the

three months in which the new contract

was in force amounted to \$100,000.

The inquiry into the business of the

Edison Press was made with a view to

impeaching testimony previously given by

Gilmore. In the original trial of the case

White said on the stand that he

was the owner of a partnership

between himself and John H. McChesney

and himself and never was interested

in the business of the Edison plants.

July 22, 1912

Development of Thomas A. Edison's Educational Plans.

[From the New York Sun.]

[From the New York Sun.]
In a very short time you may see from the car windows a man standing in the Jersey meadows, winding what seems to be a black box. That man is helping to get rid of some of the \$3,000,000 which Thomas A. Edison means to spend in introducing the moving picture into the technical world.

The man with the black box is one of Mr. Billings' operators. It is according with the microscope lens the first larva, a common yellowish and dentiniferous green mosquito, and some days next fall in some school-house in Illinois there will rise up a chorus of "Abel!" and "Chal!" as the macropod appears big as an elephant on the moving picture screen, feeding fully as the hulkies of that insect world.

Folded on the screen the youth of Illinois will learn the methods of peeling rail of the nest.

Mr. Edison has decided that the moving picture can be made more than a mere plaything. It was announced recently that he intended to put \$3,000,000 and eight years behind his idea. For six months now men all over the world have been at work planning the details and by next fall it is hoped that the first of the series of pictures will flash across the sheets in school-rooms.

Mr. Edlison intends to use his home kinoscope for this pictorial education. It is a small machine, easy to carry about and easy to operate. Noninflammable films are used and 80 feet of film contains as many pictures as 1000 of the films used in theaters.

The pictures are extremely small, less than three-sixteenths of an inch high and one-quarter of an inch wide. The Edison folks say that a six-foot picture from one of these photographs can be thrown upon a screen easily; this is called a "micro-jection from microscopical objects," which means simply that the inventor has found a way to project a sharp, clear picture from a photograph so small that a microscope is required to make out the objects contained in it.

So much for the machine. Now Mr. Edgewood's children will see how well it will perform as an elephant walk across the screen in front of his delighted eyes than look upon a picture of an elephant in a text-book. Furthermore, the child will get a better idea of what an elephant really does and looks like from that moving picture. Take, for example, history, says Mr. Edgewood. He can give his children a better idea of the battle of Lexington if he could see it acted out before him by trained actors faithful to all the historical details moving upon the very spot where the battle was fought, than to be told that the battle was fought in a little town in Massachusetts and that so many men were killed.

Mr. Edison thinks so, and a convention of school principals that recently met in St. Louis—some 2000 of them—agreed with him when one of his operators showed the films already made and outlined future plans.

So far a prospectus has been made for moving pictures in seven subjects that paralleled the text-book courses. These are some of the pictures that Mr. Edisson hopes will make geography attractive and real to the dulldest student: "Off the coast of India," "New York of to-day," "Icebergs off the coast of Labrador," "The Panama canal in 1911," "The Chinese Indians of

the Amazon river," "1000 miles through the Rockies," "In and around Havana, Cuba," and "Over mountain passes."

This is only the beginning of the song-making process, for Mr. Edison has now-taken James Hinton, a veteran photographer with a long news photography experience, around the world to catch with his camera anything that may give the American school child a whiter and clearer vision of the world he lives in. Mr. Hinton will be gone three years. He took pictures of the harbor for Mr. Edison and is now in

For the history courses Mr. Edson has sent out from his Bronx laboratories several companies to set forth the events of American history on the actual spots where they occurred. The battle of Thermopylae, for example, has been enacted on the shores of Long Chausseppe by the Edson company. In the battle of Bunker Hill you can see above the lines of the rebels the shaft of the monument. The battle of Trafalgar has been fought out in the Bronx laboratories with all the historical accuracy as to costumes and events that is possible.

The country child can see the plumes of horses of the New York fire department or the whirl of the new automobile fire fighter. There are pictures of naval parades for the delight and education of inland youth. The processes of the chemical crystallization of certain substances are to be thrown upon the screen.

In a public school in Brooklyn where the films were tried out the other day the operator let the teacher choose a pupil to run the machine and the instant competition that began suggested to Mr. Edison's workers the idea of setting up the handling of the machine on an incentive to scholarship.

So the fathers of the next generation must not be startled if their sons return with intimate knowledge of the habits and customs of the inhabitants of the Isle of Guam.

"I saw them in the school pictures to-day" will be the answer.



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No. 373 FOURTH AVENUE
New York, N. Y.

EDWARD LYMAN BILL
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

1912

Your attention is called to the attached clipping, which appeared in the last issue of the "Talking Machine World"

AN ORIGINAL VIEW OF EDISON.

Snapshot of the Great Inventor Indicates That
He Is Not Entirely Wrapped Up in Scientific
Investigation at All Times and Appreciates
Healthy Outdoor Sports.

No general learned or public discussion of matters of scientific importance for some time just have been considered complete without the pub-



Edison Throwing Over First Strike in Ball Game.

lication of some opinion offered by Thomas A. Edison, and which was generally sharp and to the point and displayed real knowledge of the subject, however complex. The result of all this, taken together with the anecdotes and biographical sketches of "the wizard," has been to create the impression that Mr. Edison is constantly wrapped up in his scientific work and does not take any interest in things outside the laboratory. No better proof that the foregoing impression is erroneous could be offered than the snapshot reproduced herewith, which shows the great inventor throwing out the first ball in the baseball game that was one of the chief events of the recent Edison field day. The picture indicates that Mr. Edison has a delivery that would do credit to a professional pitcher and that he knows a great deal more about the baseball than that it is spherical in shape. The photograph is, on the whole, decidedly unique.

TRENTON (NJ) AMERICAN

August 09, 1912

EDISON SNUBBED

Orange Neighbors Refuse to Name School After the Famous Inventor.

West Orange, Aug. 8.—That an inventor as well as a prophet is not without honor even in his own country, was illustrated here last night, when Mrs. George Morek, a member of the Board of Education, failed to get her colleagues to agree with her, as is the propriety of naming a new public school after Thomas A. Edison. In the Orange school, the school bears besides its official number, a name by which it is best known to the general public. The names are derived from historical figures and from streets, usually the latter.

DENVER (CO)

August 08, 1912

MOVING TO HONOR EDISON.

Proposal to Name West Orange School After Him Voted Down.

West Orange, N. J., Aug. 8.—That an inventor as well as a prophet is not without honor even in his own country, was illustrated here when Mrs. George Morek, a member of the board of education, failed to get her colleagues to agree with her as to the propriety of naming a new public school after Thomas A. Edison.

In almost every public school bears besides its official number, a name by which it is best known to the general public. The names are derived from historical figures and from streets, usually the latter. Mrs. Morek, who is the present woman member of a West Orange board of education, suggested that a school which the board is to build at once be given the name of Edison.

The majority of the board, however, decided that Fairmount would be a better name, because it is to replace Fairmount avenue.

FEDERAL SUIT AIMS AT MOVING PICTURE TRUST

Ten Concerns Accused of Combining to Monopolize the Business.

PATENT LAWS INVOLVED

Government Charges Defendants Oppressed Rivals Who Disobeyed Mandates.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Department of Justice today instituted suit in the Federal Court at Philadelphia against the so-called moving picture trust. Ten concerns are accused of combining to monopolize the business, even to the extent of combining the number of moving picture theatres and otherwise violating the Sherman anti-trust acts.

The Government asserts that the suit is equity, seeks the dissolution of the General Film Company and the Motion Picture Patents Company.

The petition says that the alleged unlawful combination of the defendants became effective January 1, 1911, when the Motion Picture Patents Company was organized. This organization was a holding company for all the companies made defendants in to-day's action.

The petition sets forth that besides combining and distributing royalties among the defendants the Patents Company's only business is the licensing of licenses under the patents it holds. It is charged by the Government that hundreds of suits have been brought to harass and oppress all persons engaged in the motion picture business who have not obeyed the mandates of the Patents Company.

According to the petition each of the ten film manufacturing defendants has a license agreement with the Patents Company providing that films shall not fall into the hands of exhibitors who use any but the defendants' exhibiting or projecting machines.

The General Film Company, organized in Maine in April, 1910, alleged to be the agency through which the defendants' films are distributed to exhibitors throughout the country, was formed, the petition avers, to monopolize the business of the rental exchanges which previously distributed the films.

This company, it is declared, has acquired the business or controlled the business of the Motion Picture Patents Company of every rental exchange in the United States, with one exception, at a cost of \$250,000 in each location, at a cost of \$250,000 in each location.

The following concerns and individuals are named as defendants in this suit: Motion Picture Patents Company, General Film Company, Famous Players-Lasker Company, Thomas A. Edison Incorporated, Biograph Film Manufacturing Company, the Kalem Company Incorporated, George K. Lubin Manufacturing Company, Sales Manufacturing Company, Pathé Frères, the Hollywood Company, the Vitaphone Company of America, Arnet, Motion Picture Company, Frank J. Law, Henry R. Marvin, J. J. Sweeney, William Palmer, Samuel L. Hays, J. A. Mace, Edmund Selig, Guston Selig, Albert R. Selig, George L. Selig and W. R. Selig.

They are charged with having exercised the unlawful monopoly granted by so-called copyrighted interfering license restrictions, the trying to monopolize the entire motion picture business, and alleged by United States Attorney General C. Sawyer and Attorney General Wickham and James A. Fowler, chief assistant.

Officials of the Department of Justice say that the suit is the most important move made under the Sherman act in a decade in specific terms for a judicial determination of the relation of that statute to the patent law. The suit will test the right of corporations and individuals to join the respective patent monopolies into one big monopoly through alleged combinations and agreements.

H. R. Marvin, one of the directors of the Motion Picture Patents Company and one of the individuals named as defendants in the Government suit, is today at his office at 215 Fifth avenue that it was too early to comment on the suit of the Government. He himself had knowledge of the filing of the suit only by the newspaper accounts he said. Officials of the Motion Picture Patents Company at New York said that a meeting of officers and directors of the company was held at which the suit would be either sent and that there was nothing to say at present.

SAYS SUIT WILL AID PUBLIC

President of Exhibitors' League H. R. Marvin Over Federal Move.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—"Well, at least Uncle Sam is doing something," was the comment of President M. A. Hoff of the Moving Picture Exhibitors' League of America today when first informed of the suit taken by the Federal Government against the so-called "moving picture trust."

"This is news to me," continued President Hoff, "but if the Government succeeds in effecting a dissolution of the moving picture trust the result will be highly beneficial to both the exhibitor and the public."

NEWARK (NJ) NEWS

Aug. 16, 1912

"MOVIES" HIT IN TRUST SUIT

Combine Held to Be in Violation of the Sherman Law by Government.

EDISON COMPANY IS INVOLVED

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—The Federal Government attacked the so-called moving picture trust in a civil suit filed here today for the dissolution of the Motion Picture Patents Company and the General Film Company.

Ten prominent moving picture film concerns, including the Thomas A. Edison Company Incorporated of Orange, N. J., are accused of combining to monopolize the business, even to the extent of increasing or decreasing the number of motion picture theatres in which they have no proprietary interest.

The government's petition says that between 1909 and 1909,000 feet of pictures are printed each year by manufacturers and distributed to thousands of exhibitors all over the United States. The government declares that a sum equal to \$250,000 of stock has been invested in the different branches of the business. The defendants, it is charged, have agreed to divide up the business among twenty to thirty per cent of the film business, furnishing approximately 750 exhibitors.

The Motion Picture Patents Company, organized in New Jersey in September, 1911, is the holding company of all the motion picture patents of the defendants.

Other than collecting and distributing royalties on the defendants, the bill says, the patents company's only business is the licensing of licenses under the patents it holds. Hundreds of suits have been brought to harass and oppress all persons engaged in the motion picture business who have not obeyed its mandates.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The moving picture trust suit filed today as regarded by the Department of Justice one of the most important moves under the Sherman law, as it squarely asks for a judicial determination of the relation of that statute to the patent law. The suit will test the right of corporations and individuals to join their respective patent monopolies into one big monopoly through alleged combinations and agreements.

MOTION PICTURE MEN SUED AS A TRUST

Government Will Test Companies' Patents in Suit Under the Sherman Act.

\$100,000,000 IN THE BUSINESS

Public Deprived of Competition, the Department of Justice Charges—Validity of Patents Doubted.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—The Federal Government attacked the so-called moving picture trust in a civil suit filed here today for the dissolution of the Motion Picture Patents Company and the General Film Company. Ten prominent motion picture film concerns are accused of combining to monopolize the business, even to the extent of increasing or decreasing the number of motion picture theatres, in which they have a proprietary interest.

The following corporations and individuals, who are officers or directors, are named as defendants: Motion Picture Patents Company, General Film Company, Famous Players-Lasker Company, Thomas A. Edison Incorporated, Biograph Film Manufacturing Company, the Kalem Company Incorporated, George K. Lubin Manufacturing Company, Sales Manufacturing Company, Pathé Frères, the Hollywood Company, the Vitaphone Company of America, Arnet, Motion Picture Company, Frank J. Law, Henry R. Marvin, J. J. Sweeney, William Palmer, Samuel L. Hays, J. A. Mace, Edmund Selig, Guston Selig, Albert R. Selig, George L. Selig and W. R. Selig.

The Government charges that unreasonable and oppressive restrictions have been arbitrarily imposed on the manufacture and leasing of films and machines, depriving the public of the advantage of competition, especially the smallness of foreign films, the importation of which is alleged to be restricted.

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SUE MOTION FILM MAKERS AS TRUST

Twelve Corporations and Eleven Individuals Named in Federal Case in Philadelphia.

PATENTS ARE INVOLVED
Monopoly Controls Thousands of Picture Theatres Throughout Country, Is Charge.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Friday.—Allegation that thousands of moving picture theatres in the United States are controlled in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law by a conspiracy to monopolize the manufacture and distribution of films, the federal government filed suit here today for the dissolution of twelve corporations, eleven individuals also are named as defendants.

The corporations are Motion Picture Patents Company, General Film Company, Thomas A. Edison, Inc.; Kinetograph Film Manufacturing Company, the Kinetograph Company, Inc.; George Kiehn, Lubin Manufacturing Company, Mutoscope Manufacturing Company, Pathé Freres, the Real Pezoscope Company, the Vitaphone Company of America and the Armat Moving Picture Company.

There are the individuals named:—Frank L. Dyer, Henry N. Marvin, J. J. Kennedy, William Fisher, Samuel Leno, S. A. Baret, Siegmund Lubin, Gaston-Mellor, Albert E. Smith, George H. Spoor and W. N. Hollis, which patents are tied together, will be controlled if the government is successful. The government alleges that the method of the so-called trust deprives the public of the benefits of competition, more than \$10,000,000 is involved in the moving picture business, according to the federal petition.

"Trust" and Independents Have Been at War Three Years.

The federal suit in Philadelphia, for the dissolution of twelve moving picture concerns is the outcome of a bitter fight between the so-called trust and independent concern, which has brought about many court proceedings in the last three years. There are about one thousand moving picture theatres in New York city and

thirty hundred more within a radius of a few miles, with a daily attendance of two hundred thousand persons. In the United States the total number of such picture places is given at 15,000.

When the corporations it is now sought to be dissolved in the past they did not object of all except one of the film exchanges in this country and either closed or leased them under strict stipulations with reference to buying films and operating machinery elsewhere. The one they were unable to buy is controlled by William Fox, who also has a chain of moving picture theatres in New York city, formerly Mr. Fox presented an injunction against the "trust," forcing them to sell him films pending the destruction of a suit brought against him in the federal court for infringement of patents.

"No suit would have been brought to dissolve the trust," said Mr. Fox yesterday, "but for my action in defining its duty to monopolize the market." The first thing the trust did after nullifying numerous of all the exchanges but mine was to levy a license tax of \$1 a week on every moving picture machine sold, and collecting the full purchase price. This license means an income of around a million and a half dollars a year on the \$100 to \$1500 trust controlled places, some of which run 150, 200, 300 seats.

"That sum, according to estimates I have, was used for bribing suits against the independent concern in an effort to put them out of business. There is no doubt that if the trust had not been checked it would have acquired a complete monopoly of the business and had every house at its mercy, increasing the price of its products and necessarily causing an increase in the price of admission."

Mr. Fox produced a contract which he said was that used by the trust. It prohibits users of its goods from getting supplies elsewhere under pain of revocation of license.

David Horsley, one of the officers of the Independent Film Manufacturing Company, the largest independent concern, corroborated Mr. Fox's and said that the company in which he was interested had spent \$200,000 in the last eighteen months defending suits for infringement of patent brought by the trust.

"We are behind this suit," said Mr. Horsley, "and I believe dissipation of the concern and would produce chaos in the business. There is no doubt that the combination here is a good one, as it makes possible a great saving in production. What we object to is the oppression of expensive litigation without just cause. That society drove us to the wall, but we kept up the fight and have won, except in one case relating to films, and expect to beat them on that. Really we have the situation in hand all right without the aid of the government."

Several independent operators said that the trust controlled at least sixty per cent of the business. Mr. Horsley figures that it has seventy per cent of the business in this country, his own concern about the same and the third combination, the Mutual

Film Corporation, the remaining twenty per cent.

"That insures plenty of healthy competition," he added, "and there is no cause for public alarm about increased prices, for our American manufacturers at that have the secret of turning out films that are absolutely the best in the world, and we have nothing to fear from the European films, especially with a tariff of a cent and a half a foot."

The American price for films is ten cents a foot.

NEW YORK WORLD

Aug. 10, 1912

LAMBERT (PA) AMERICAN

August 19, 1912

EDISON STEALING FORTY WINKS AS GUESTS ARRIVE

Argentine Officers, Accompanied by C. M. Schwab and A. P. Grace, Catch Inventor Asleep—Demonstrates Talking Picture, Shows Early Wireless Experiment Record and an Ant Battle.

Although Thomas A. Edison had invited the chief officers of the Argentine navy, watching the making of some place for the two 20,000-ton battleships for their navy, at Bethlehem, to sleep undisturbed with him yesterday, the inventor was sound asleep in his laboratory when his guests arrived at his Orange, N. J., plant at 11 a. m.

With the Argentine officers were C. M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel company, and A. P. Grace, the company's general manager. The officers were Capt. Esteban Fernandez, Lieut.-Commander L. P. Orsola, Lieut. Honorio Acervado, Lieut. P. A. del, Lieut. Esteban Carlos, Lieut. Juan H. Moron, Lieut. Esteban Velez, and Lieut. Jerro-Gamers.

The inventor was awakened from the sleep he had begun at 7:30 A. M., having worked through the previous night, and while he was dressing gave directions that those Bethlehem, his chief engineer, show the guests through the plant.

Interested in Storage Batteries. They were especially interested in the storage battery plant, as the two new battleships are to be equipped with them, and the submarines which will be built later, will be run by 35,000 storage batteries.

While they were waiting for their host the guests were shown two tests in the factory yard, where a demonstration was given of the new Edison talking picture. Mr. Edison appeared and told the visitors he had finally perfected the talking moving picture and that it would be generally seen in the "movies" this winter. The visitors were delighted with the advancement of voice and action in the little plays. They also heard the new phonograph, which Mr. Edison told them was now the instrument for about of its predecessors.

Then the party went to the library of Mr. Edison's laboratory, where a photograph was shown of Mr. Schwab and Mr. Ed-

ison were in merry mood and told jokes upon one another, whilst the guests, who spent Bethlehem, enjoyed.

Business Never Better. Mr. Schwab and Mr. Edison told the foreigners that business in their respective industries was never better. Mr. Schwab said 50,000 tons of coal were burned last month at his Bethlehem plant and the inventor said the storage battery factory was behind in its orders, with the force working night and day to catch up.

Mr. Edison said he did not like to work at anything unless others were working along similar lines. He had tried to compete with France and lost them. He collected a record of his experiments with wireless in 1873. The record showed he had sent out certain three miles without wires. He dropped the experiments in 1875.

New films dealing with nature study were shown. Then two boxes were brought in. One contained black ants and the other red ants.

A black ant was put in the box with the red ones. A red ant attacked it, but it killed him before the black ant, then the black ant was made up the black ant put it out with the black ant and the entire tribe attacked and killed it.

FIND EDISON ASLEEP

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Although Thomas A. Edison had invited the officers of the Argentine Navy, watching the making of armor plate for the two 20,000-ton battleships, to sleep undisturbed with him today, the inventor was sound asleep in his laboratory when his guests arrived at his Orange, N. J., plant at 11 a. m.

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The inventor was awakened from the sleep which began at 7:30, having worked through the night, and while he was dressing gave directions that those Bethlehem, his chief engineer, show the guests through the plant.

They were especially interested in the storage battery plant, as the two new battleships are to be equipped with them, and the submarines, which will be built later, will be run by Edison storage batteries.

While they were waiting for their host he showed them a scene inside the factory yard, where a demonstration was given of the new Edison talking picture. Mr. Edison appeared and told the visitors he had perfected the talking moving picture and that it would be generally seen in the "movies" this winter. The visitors were delighted with the advancement of voice and action in the little plays.

ST. LOUIS (MO) POST-DESPATCH

August 10, 1912

EDISON STAGES AN ANT BATTLE WHILE SCHWAB LOOKS ON

Inventor Shows Moving Pictures and Lots of Odd Things to Visitors.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Although Thomas A. Edison had invited the nine officers of the Argentine Navy watching the making of armor plate for the two 20,000-ton battleships for their navy at Bethlehem to take luncheon with him today, the inventor was sound asleep when his guests arrived at his Orange (N. J.) plant at 11 a. m. The host worked not until 7:30 a. m.

He showed them the storage battery to be used on Argentine battleships and submarines, his newest phonograph and the synchronized phonograph and motion picture machine. He told them, had after sending a wireless current three miles in 1875 he dropped his experiments.

With the Argentine officers were C. M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Co., and A. P. Grace the company's general manager.

New films dealing with nature study were shown. Then two boxes were brought in. One contained black ants and the other red ants. A black ant was put in the box with the red ones. A red ant attacked it, but it killed him before the black ant, then the black ant was made up the black ant put it out with the black ant, and the entire tribe attacked and killed it.

NEW YORK (N. Y.) CALL

EDISON'S INSTRUCTOR IS DEAD.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—John
W. Dyer, veteran telegraph manager,
who numbered Thomas A. Edison
among his pupils, died today.

faced twelve-inch records giving the tone, color and quality of each instrument in the modern orchestras and their grouping into families and sections, with combining of each group. These records have been issued after a year's work.

Attention is also called to the advertising, which will be run in the majority of the leading educational magazines beginning in September, of the special types of Victor and Victrolas most desirable for school use. Dealers are also furnished with a copy of the circular letter sent out to supervisors of music all over the country, with the various booklets relating to the Victor in the schools which have also been compiled. The booklet includes both the Victor playground, with special attention paid to folk dances, singing and games and dance music of modern character. A graded list of records for practical school use, which has been carefully compiled—how to use the Victor in the schools, an interesting booklet telling how, when and where to use the Victor, and how to get the best effects, and a book of "Discussions on the Victor in the Schools," containing letters of praise from school authorities in all sections of the country, and what we hear in music; a prospectus for a four year course of study of music for high school pupils.

NEW EDISON LINE ON EXHIBITION.

Visitors to New York Will Find It Worth While to Call at 10 Fifth Avenue—Great Advance Sale of New Disc Phonographs Reported.

The exhibition of new Edison disc phonographs and records at the Edison building, 10 Fifth avenue, New York, which was duly circled last month, has been open since the first part of July and will remain open till further notice. No doubt visitors to New York city will be enabled to examine this line there till after Labor Day.

F. K. Dolbeer, sales manager, reports a wonderful advance sale of the new Edison disc machines and records, saying that many people who are not now Edison jobbers, or, in fact, jobbers of any line of machines, have come to Orange to intercede for the privilege. Mr. Dolbeer says that in justice to the present representation, many of these had to be refused. This is a sign that is especially noteworthy inasmuch as it shows that the merits of the new Edison line are appreciated.

L. C. McChesney, advertising manager, is forgetting that there are such things as types, slogans, displays, magazines, et al, being at present sojourning on the shores of Raquette Lake, N. Y.

Carl H. Wilson, general manager, has dropped cares, too, and is at Red Rocks Inn, Newfoundland, N. J., for a recreative period.

CHARACTER—CAPITAL—CAPACITY.

Frederick P. Voss of Chicago, general counsel of the Electrical Trades Association, made the following pertinent comments on credit before the Credit Men of Toledo, Ohio:

"Credit is the confidence reposed in the ability and purpose of men to meet future obligations. You grant credit on the three C's, namely: Has the customer Character, Capacity, Capital? If he lacks Character, but possesses the other two, beware! If he possesses Character and Capital, but lacks Capacity, beware! If he has Character and Capacity, the chances are that he will not long want Capital, and yet, we all know innumerable instances where the Capital never comes. Then, beware. If the customer possesses all three, you are safe. In the same way grant to your commercial lawyer Confidence, Consideration and Commensurate Compensation, and behold, you are secure."

McClure & Cowley, who handle pianos and players at 64 North Pearl street, Albany, N. Y., opened a very attractive Victor parlor on July 8 where they are displaying a full line of Victor talking machines of all designs and records. Chas. S. Hotelling is in charge of the Victor department.

NYLANTA (GR) JOURNAL

August 24, 1917

NEW YORK (NY) PEOPLES

August 26, 1912

Edison Likes "Thrillers"

Thomas A. Edison likes dime novels. This interesting fact was discovered the other day at the Edison laboratories, in West Orange, when 115 men from the electrical school of the Brooklyn Navy yard, under command of their chief, Commander George F. Cooper, went there for special instruction. He instructed the details and one of the new fellows, a young battery which the navy is installing at Newport.

Incidentally, Mr. Edison offered several suggestions to Andrew Carnegie's list of 21 great men, retained his health, fortune, of little food and little sleep, and said that this world's inhabitants were still too near the civilization to be thinking of general peace.

He told us on the qualifications of writers for greatness when the crucial question was put, "Have you ever read any dime novels?" It was.

"Of these of them," was the inventor's quick reply. "I like them very much. I have read many of them, but I have not read any for several years, but that was, because he was too busy to read. His reason for liking them, he said, was that he didn't have to think in reading them.

"I do much of that at other things," he explained.

It was the mention of Mr. Carnegie's conversation. Mr. Edison promptly announced that he did not wholly agree with it.

"It contains a great many nice men," he said in explanation. "Every man in every line of business is narrow. I suppose if President Taft made a list it would be considerably different from Mr. Carnegie's."

"Would you include Mr. Carnegie in your list?" his interrogator wanted to know.

[Mr. Edison hesitated. "That's a little narrow," he replied. "However, Carnegie has done a great deal. He is the exponent of rapid America. If a man can take a 25-ton machine and get out 1,000 tons out of it, it stands to reason that he's a great technician. Carnegie brought the steel business up to a high degree, perhaps not of quality, but of output."

Asked for a few of the men he would have chosen, Mr. Edison immediately named Gutenberg. When reminded that he had seen on Mr. Carnegie's list, he advanced Watt and Stephenson. Recalling that these, too, had been named by Mr. Carnegie, he suggested "Watt, a far-reaching man," as he described him.

"I don't think I would put any poets on," the inventor continued in response to a question to that effect. "But I would name Shakespeare for his power of expression, his capacity for original but he was not a world-mover, statement."

"I would choose Herbert Spencer for the practical temperament, for the meat in his bones. He is a great generalizer. He proved from statistics that in all ways below the intelligence of the 31. st. of parliament, 28 of which produced the opposite effect from that intended. His words belong to the high statements, and they are not to be taken out of context."

EDISON MAKES ELECTRICITY DO THE HOUSEWORK

Thomas A. Edison has installed electrical appliances in what he terms a "Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., near his own residence. Charles Edison, son of the inventor, and Charles A. Dyer, a relative, have charge of the operation of the equipment, making weekly reports to the inventor.

Electricity is generated by a gasoline engine and stored in an Edison battery, and by Edison pressure can may last water to shaving, run a player piano, a moving picture machine, a washing machine, a clothes wringer, a vacuum cleaner, hair iron and other electric appliances on labor. The gasoline engine and motor are kept in an out-of-door, and by means of Edison inventors the volume of electricity is kept in restraint and a voltage regulator prevents any danger of overcharging.

August 29, 1912

THOMAS A. EDISON
IS INTERESTED

Options on Phosphate Lands in
Hickman County Are
Secured.

CENTREVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 28.—J. M. Jones, a geologist and metallurgist of Paducah, who represents a new phosphate company, has options on several hundred acres of phosphate lands near Centerville, and the deal for same is practically consummated. It develops that Thomas A. Edison, the electrical wizard, is a member of the company and that he has discovered a process by which the best grade of fertilizer can be manufactured from the lowest grade rock. His experiments at his laboratory at Orange, N. J., cover a period of four years, and he has satisfied other capitalists of his whereabouts and secured a patent on the process which will revolutionize the phosphate industry. The company will endeavor to secure all the available phosphate lands in Hickman county, preliminary to establishing plants for mining and manufacturing purposes. Mr. Jones states that six fertilizer factories are being constructed at various points contiguous to mineral lands by the company. Being asked the amount of phosphate property his company wanted in Hickman county, Mr. Jones replied, "Forty or fifty thousand acres."

Other companies hold options in the county and several deals are progressing, the early consummation of some of which seems assured.

NEW YORK SUN

Sept. 03, 1912

FIRST ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT'S 30TH BIRTHDAY

Thomas A. Edison Installed
Single Dynamo in Pearl
Street Wreckhouse.

Thirty years ago to-morrow, September 3, 1882, Thomas A. Edison started in operation the world's first central station for the supply of incandescent electric lighting for commercial purposes.

It was a sketch in the afternoon of that day, in an old brick building, a converted warehouse, in lower Pearl street, that steam was turned into a single-dynamo, and current was sent through underground cables into about ten houses that had been distributed through a territory about a mile square.

The newspaper accounts of the demonstration read cautiously in this day. While it was generally admitted that the exhibition had been a success so far as proving that the incandescent bulb gave light, there was a dubious feeling running through the papers as to whether the invention could be made commercially successful.

In The Sun's report Edison's appearance on that occasion was thus described: "He wore a white, high crowned derby hat and a velvet shirt," and in an interview which followed Mr. Edison was quoted: "I have accomplished all that I wanted. We have a greater demand for light than we can supply at present, owing to the inefficiency of men to put down the wires."

Since that day thirty years ago this city has had electric lighting with only two interruptions, the recent and most serious one of which was in 1906, when the old Pearl street station was destroyed by fire.

On the occasion before the flames even had been routed new dynamos were evolved. In less than four hours time service had been reestablished in other quarters. One of the old "Jumbo" dynamos, designed for Edison himself, was saved from the fire, and is now encountered as a relic of the old days.

Thirty years ago fifteen miles of underground cables sufficient to connect all the installations. Now 1,000 miles of "underground" sends current to 4,500,000 houses, while the bills are ticked off by 100,000 meters.

The first electric meter was put on the lines in 1891. For six months previously it lay upon the shelf before any one could be found who was willing to experiment with this novel apparatus. To-day in New York city alone there are in use 100,000 meters.

Instead of the old reconstructed brick building at 227 Pearl street (that housed the old "Jumbo," so the old time generators were called, those are now two huge brick structures covering two city blocks.

NEW YORK EVENING SUN

Sept. 06, 1912

EDISON'S "FIAT LUX" IN PEARL STREET.

The glitter of it is all over the city now. It has dashed Broadway the "Great White Way" and its light glows (as glory goes) in Coney Island. It is all over the world, almost. And it began thirty years ago this week at 227 Pearl street.

There it was established by the wisest Edison, then cautious, dauntless and unafraid. Electric Illumination had lost its birth a little earlier than 1882, but the zephyr of perfect electric lighting came at that date and in the second phase. Physically there had, mentally enlightened, New York was distinctly recipient of Edison's prediction: Now that a steady current from a plant within dynamo of today if sent through the first electric glow's dynamo would thunderbolt them out of use, the scepticism is less noticeable. Yet thirty years is not a long time.

In the fall of the previous year Thomas A. Edison had practically completed plans for the installation of the first permanent commercial electric lighting and power system for the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, in New York city. The plans embodied all of the features he had conceived and perfected, and which to him were essential to make electric lighting a successful competitor with the gas lighting plants in operation at that time.

The area selected for lighting was the district bounded by Wall, Nassau, River and Perry streets, Park 8th and the East River, including the property at 225 and 227 Pearl street, where the plant was installed. This district, almost a mile square, which was an enormous field in the days when the incandescent light was almost unknown, and in many cases recommended by leading scientists, had been prepared for electric lighting and underground wiring. The station was equipped with six "Jumbo" generators. About 600 lamps were thrown on and "Jumbo" generators were thrown on and "Jumbo" generators were thrown on.

Now, a producer "the first commercial electric light in New York city; The firm of Broad & Morgan, whose office at 110 Nassau street, served as a point of sale, as their attention was on the utilization of the system as they had it.

With an generator running every day went in smoothly as possible, but when a second one was started trouble began, and it was only after a nervous period of work on the part of the "inventor" that the station was stricken out of this fall working order. J. W. Lieb, Jr., first electrician at the Pearl street station in 1892 and at the present time third vice-president of the New York Edison Company, tells of the first "Jumbo" plant as follows:

"The Edison central station, which was put into regular service at 5 P. M. Sept. 4, 1882, was the first station from which current was distributed commercially through an underground system for lighting, heating and power purposes. Mr. Edison's invention covered not only the commercially practicable incandescent lamps, electric generators and other apparatus, but the complete system from the generating station with its equipment through the underground distribution system to the customer's premises, and the complete interior wiring system, including meters, cut-outs, lamps, safety fuses and all the details necessary to make up a complete operating system." "To appreciate the intensely rapid development of thirty years, one must read the reports which appeared in the public press at that time, from which one will learn of the double of leaders, theoretical scientists of those days. They not only said that incandescent light was impossible but emphatically declared that the practical application of electrical power in factories was impossible."

GREENVILLE, (SC) NEWS
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1912

ORANGE (NJ) ADVANCE
September 06, 1912

EDISON'S SON IS
NOW AN EDITOR



TEDDY EDISON

New York, September 5.—"Teddy" Edison, fourteen-year-old son of Thomas A. Edison, has started a townpaper, a ten-page folder "The Edison Works Weekly," of which he is publisher, editor, reporter, printer and office-boy. In the first issue the following is printed under "Important Paragraphs": "When you get me, him on a talking-machine, tell him exactly what you think of him—and then smash the record." "The paper bristles with suggestions of this sort."

YOUNG EDISON A PHENOMENON

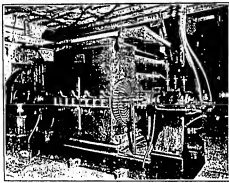
Fourteen-Year-Old Son of Inventor Has Started Monthly Publication.

Theodore Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, who though only fourteen years of age, has shown a deep interest in his father's work by exploring into the realm of mystery. His latest achievement has been in printing and publishing a newspaper which gives the latest news about the laboratory and the work in general.

Thirty years ago N. O. Edison demonstrated that he could send electricity from a central station and produce light for means of the current. There was no recognition of the universality of the event at the time.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING DEVELOPMENT IN
NEW YORK.

Many of our readers are familiar with the facts concerning the introduction of electric lighting in New York City. These facts were set forth briefly in our thirtieth anniversary number published on March 5, 1904. On Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1911, occurred the thirtieth anniversary of the beginning of commercial incandescent lighting; the



Electric Generator Used in the First Central Station in the World.

famous Pearl Street station in New York having been placed in service in 1882 by Mr. Thomas A. Edison. In December, 1880, there was organized what was known as the Edison Electric Illuminating Company as the licensee of the Edison Electric Light Company's which held Edison's electric light patents. After two years of preliminary work, there was established a steam generating station, a distribution system of some 15 miles, and about 400 incandescent lamps. Thirty years of commercial growth has seen this system become one of 1300 miles of cable, 360 of which are of the high-tension transmission system, while the number of incandescent lamps has become about 5,500,000, the connected load equaling 71,400 hp.

The early generating equipment consisted of six 125-hp steam-engine-driven mills of the now historical "Jumbo" type, similar to those that had been constructed in Edison's Goerck Street manufacturing plant and shipped to London and Paris. During the summer of 1882 the underground distribution system was planned, and laid out and the wiring was installed in the buildings of prospective customers. The wiring of these buildings, the laying of the street mains and the installation of the generating apparatus were done under the personal supervision of Mr. Edison.

The six Jumbo generators in the Pearl Street plant continued in operation until Jan. 2, 1890, when fire destroyed the building. Only one generator was saved, and that only because it was near a window and firemen playing their hose from the elevated structure were able to confine the flames to the rear of the floor. That fire put the lighting system out of commission for less than half a day, began the Liberty Street annex opened in 1887 was able to take up the load. By placing certain restrictions on the use of energy, it carried the burden until new machinery was installed at Pearl Street. In 1890 another annex to the Pearl Street station was opened in the Prohse Exchange Building. In the meantime the new Duane-Pearl Street station, the fourth that had been built to meet the increasing demands for electric light, had been completed, and in 1892 the old station, outgrown and out of date, was dismantled and sold. The remaining Jumbo generator yielded to machines of greater power and more modern design, and in

is now treasured by the New York Edison Company as a relic of the early days of the lighting industry.

With the exception of this and one other interruption, aggregating together less than twelve hours, electric lighting service has been continuous in New York since the day the first generator was started—a remarkable fulfillment of the inventor's prophecy that the service would go on forever unless stopped by an earthquake.

The original Edison plan called for the generation of energy at as many as thirty-six independent stations south of Fifty-ninth Street, each with its own steam-boiler equipment. However, through the use of the high-tension system of transmission which began on Nov. 3, 1898, it became possible to concentrate all the generating apparatus at one locality and to operate at various parts of the city, not the steam-generating plants that had first been planned, but substations connected with the central station by high-tension feeders.

The Waterside stations of the New York Edison Company, built in 1900 and 1905, are the result of the concentration made possible by the system of high-tension alternating-current transmission. These generating stations occupy two city blocks on the East River front and have an equipment rating of approximately 70,000 hp. Through some 1300 miles of cable, which connect the thirty-one substations with the generating stations and interconnect the substations each with the other, energy is now supplied in New York to 5,450,000 incandescent lamps, 40,000 arc lamps and 337,000 hp in motors, while 159,000 meters are required to measure the energy. The Edison system covers practically the entire island of Manhattan, with its 22 square miles, and the borough of the Bronx, which contains more than 45 square miles.

Although the Edison Electric Illuminating Company was the first organized company to do commercial electric lighting and the Pearl Street plant was the first central station in the world, there were earlier instances of incandescent lighting, all based on the inventions of Mr. Edison. In fact, at his own home in Menlo Park he had laid out an underground system supplying energy to more than 400 lamps, and in 1859 a lighting system had been installed on the steamship *Columbia*, while less than a month prior to the opening of the Pearl Street station a small generator of a different type had been placed in operation at Appleton, Wis., where a waterfall supplied the power.

BIG CREEK HYDROELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT.

The Big Creek Development in central California, reached after a climb of over 50 miles into the mountains on a railroad just built by the Stone & Webster Construction Company, the contractor for the entire work, is not only one of the largest but in several respects is the most interesting undertaking in the country. In addition to involving the highest voltage transmission ever, the longest distance yet attempted, the installation possesses many features of interest from the purely hydraulic standpoint.

If a straight line be drawn, extending from San Francisco to Los Angeles, and from a point on this line slightly over a third of the way down mountain side lie carried at right angles 100 miles eastward into the heart of the State, its further end would mark the site of the Big Creek development. The point is 125 miles from San Francisco and 275 miles from Los Angeles, and the elevation is about 7000 ft. In the total installation a fall of 4000 ft. will be utilized to generate 120,000 kw for the system of the Pacific Light & Power Corporation, which already has an aggregate equipment rating of 70,000 kw in six hydroelectric and three steam plants.

The Pacific Light & Power Corporation serves a popula-

NEW YORK (NY) TELEGRAPH

September 28, 1912

ACTRESS BALKED IN SEEKING CHILD

Eloventh Hour Writ Deprives Mar-
rise Naughton of Custody of
Fifteen-Year-Old Daughter.

HEARING TO RESUME MONDAY

Daughter, Ordered Brought Back
From Colorado and Was to Have
Heep Produced in Court.

Marian Naughton, an actress, who in private life is the divorced wife of William Wallace Nichols, vice-president of the Allied Chemicals Company, of 30 Church street, and a former Yale professor, must now wait until to-morrow before she can see Marian, her 15-year-old daughter, for the possession of whom a protracted legal fight is dragging out between the parents.

About a week ago the daughter was reported to be spending the Summer in Manitou, Col., and Supreme Court Justice Alford signed an order that the child should be brought back to this city and delivered to the mother at once yesterday.

At 11:50 the hitch came. At that time the father's lawyers served on Mrs. Nichols a writ signed by Supreme Court Justice Miller granting a stay until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. Thus the last legal struggle must take place.

The husband makes his defense on a technicality. He married Marian Naughton in 1890, when he was a professor at Yale. In 1900 she sued for a divorce in St. Louis, alleging abandonment, and won her case. Mr. Nichols married again on June 24 last at Akron, O., the bride being Madeline Bolson, daughter of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor. Marian, the daughter, aged, as understood. When the former Mrs. Nichols started proceedings to get possession of the daughter, the father claimed that New York courts had no jurisdiction, that it was a Missouri case. Later he claimed that the daughter did not want to live with the mother.

In 1909 Mrs. Naughton appeared as one of the six slaves in the Lew Fildes production of "Old Dutch" and later was taken in "Madame Xberry."

"I Have Perfected a Non-Scratching, Non-

(By Karl K. Kitchen.

Go to West Orange and see what Edison is doing now," was my commission.

I took the first train for Orange. At the Edison plant it was Charles Edens, one of the inventor's sons, who led the way up two flights of dark stairs to the third floor of the laboratory, where he turned into a small partition roughly boarded off from the big room.

Thomas A. Edison had dropped his fork and was standing up when I entered the partition. He was dressed in blue serge, with square-toed shoes much the worse for wear.

"Glad to meet you," he said, greeting me with the most democratic of handshakes.

"Don't you know I never have anything to say to newspaper men?"

There was a merry twinkle in his eye, for his kindness and courtesy to newspaper men is proverbial. I knew that once he wrote a story for a cub reporter who had been sent to see him.

"I want you to tell me what you are working on now," I said.

I had to repeat my question, for Mr. Edison is quite deaf. He put his hand to his ear the second time I spoke.

"This," he answered with a smile, pointing to a phonograph three or four feet from his chair.

"What do you like, grand opera or rag time?"

On being assured that I was very catholic in my tastes he jotted down a dozen numbers as a slip, which he handed to a small boy.

"I'm glad to make you sick," he laughed. "I want to see what you think of my new phonograph."

The boy returned with an armful of disc records, one of which Mr. Edison selected. A moment later we were listening to a brilliant march. Never had I heard such a remarkable record. There was not the slightest scratching at the beginning, nor were any of the sounds that our phonograph records audible. There was no metallic lustre to the music. It was just as clear and full as if the orchestra had been in the adjoining room.

Once or twice I turned my eyes from the phonograph to the chair where Mr. Edison was sitting. He was bent forward with his chin on his right hand, his elbow resting on his right knee. A smile was playing on his mobile features.

"What do you think of it?" he asked when the music stopped.

"It's wonderful," I admitted. "I'm always here prejudiced against talking machines, but this has converted me."

"Well, the talking machines that have been

built up to date are only crude attempts," said the inventor. "This is the perfect article. My, but it was a job to perfect it!"

He heaved a sigh and nodded his brow as if the great task had just been finished. "It's taken years, but I've got it," he added.

So now, gentle reader, you know what Edison has been doing and what he has accomplished.

He has perfected a phonograph which has eliminated all scratching noises as well as the metallic lustre in the tones, which has marred all types of talking machines in the past. The music is reproduced in rich, full tones just as it is first rendered.

"What's the secret of it?" I asked.

The famous inventor led me to the machine, "A diamond instead of a needle," he said, lifting up the ~~microphone~~ which extends over the disc. "The disc and moves up and down on the disc instead of sideways—there's no noise, no scratching; there can't be; also no replacing of needles."

He picked up one of the new records. "This is made of condensation, a new material which has corollae acid for its base. It's indestructible, you can't scratch it and it will never wear out. That's more than you can say for the present records, isn't it?" he added with a laugh.

"These new records contain twice as much

Metallic Phonograph"—Thomas A. Edison.

music as the old ones," he went on. "Let me play you another one."

We resumed our chairs and listened to the accompaniment of "My Evening Star," from "Tanhauser."

When it was finished Edison rubbed at his eyebrows for several moments in silence. Then, suddenly, as if awakening from his reverie, he stood up and began to talk.

"That's one of the four or five good things that Wagner wrote," he said, looking directly at me through his glasses. "Wagner was a good musician who went wrong. He should have stopped when he finished 'Tanhauser.' That was the zenith of his achievement. He should have been an Italian like Verdi. He was a crazy fellow—some of his music is awful," and Edison swept his hands before his face to ward off the "awful" music. "But he wrote four or five good things, and the 'Evening Star' song is one of them."

"Now let me play you a Caruso record," he went on, and a moment later we were listening to "O Mio Babbalino." "O Mio Babbalino," he repeated from time to time. "But Caruso doesn't sing like he did ten years ago. There are better voices in this country to-day."

When the music stopped Mr. Edison continued: "There are better voices in America

than there are in all of Europe put together. I know, for I have heard all the famous singers in Europe and I have tested the voices of American singers. The time will come when Americans will wake up to this fact."

There were two or three men in shirt sleeves in the doorway waiting for an opportunity to speak to the great inventor. They had parts of machinery in their hands and they seemed impatient, but Mr. Edison paid no attention to them. He put another record on the machine and sat down to enjoy it.

It was "Moonlight in Jukebox Land," a rag-time ditty sung by a colored quartet.

A violin solo by Spalding followed. "We don't need to go abroad for our violinists either," he went on. "He is the best violinist, I'll tell you!"

This was followed by half a dozen grand opera records. During each of them Edison sat with his right hand to his ear to catch the slightest defect. One record produced a slight scratching noise. He detected it through his ear.

Son Chorlee explained that his father was personally testing the records. No wonder the great man is busy and has to content himself with three or four hours' sleep a night.

In fact, he had not been home for four nights before my visit. His meals had been brought over from his home and he had slept on a cot in the library on the first floor of the laboratory building.

"This isn't all father has been doing," said Son Charles. "He's been working on the talking pictures. They are practically perfected."

When the phonograph was silent for a moment I turned to Edison Jr. for verification of his son's statement.

"Talking pictures" he repeated. "They're not quite ready. We're testing them in the tent out in the yard. I think they'll be ready this winter. I hope so."

"Anything else?" I asked, my attention having been called to the fact that some of the phonograph eyes were made of concrete.

"No, nothing of any importance," answered Mr. Edison. "I've devoted practically all my time to these new disc phonographs. Concrete is an old story. Let me play you another record."

Before I took my leave a score of records had been played. The Wizard had become so engrossed in listening to them that his bed forgotten my presence, and when I said "Goodbye" he shook my hand perfunctorily.

But I had got what I was sent for.

STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAS BEEN ORGANIZED

Launching Takes Place at
Largely Attended Meeting
in Jersey City.

FREELINGHUYSEN WILL HEAD THE NEW BODY

With its main office in Jersey City, and its purpose to "preserve, protect and promote the interests of all persons or corporations residing, trading, doing business or owning property within the State of New Jersey," the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce was personally organized in the Devon-Town Club, in the Union Trust building, Jersey City, yesterday. Frederick Freelinghuyzen, of Newark, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, was elected president. The vice-presidents elected are: Thomas A. Edison, of Orange; George A. Vickmann, of New Brunswick; General William C. Hippensheimer, of Jersey City, and Frederick Hoehling, of Trenton. Robert D. Kent, of Passaic, was elected treasurer. The secretary will be appointed later. Forty-six directors were chosen. Those from Jersey City and Hoboken are: Stuart Bland, of Jersey City; president of the Franco-American Food Company; Palmer Campbell, of Hoboken, president of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company; Austin Colgate, of Jersey City, of Colgate and Sons Company; H. H. Hebecker, of Hoboken, president of William Scispar and Company; William J. Field, of Jersey City, secretary and treasurer of the Commercial Trust Company; General William C. Hippensheimer, of Hoboken, president of the Trust Company of New Jersey; Samuel Ladd, Jr., president of the Union Trust Company of New Jersey; Thomas J. Murphy, of New Jersey, president of the Lortford Company; John Mehl, Jr., of Jersey City, president of John Mehl and Company; Julius P. Meyer, of Jersey City, vice-director of the Franco-American Line; Henry E. Niles, of Jersey City, of the American Sugar Refining Company; Frank Stevens, of Jersey City, treasurer of the Board of Trade; and Arthur C. Stratford, of Jersey City, president of the Board of Trade.

Among the speakers who discussed the proposed state road, ship and harbor improvements and factory improvements, were: Elliot H. Goodell, general secretary of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Mayor Frederick W. Deussily, of Trenton; William H. Brownell, of Amherst; Patman A. Bates, of Camden; and Carl E. Barrett, of Newark.

Thomas A. Edison, of Orange, Arthur Corbin, of Passaic, and Ferdinand Wicks, of Camden, were elected delegates to represent the newly organized Chamber of Commerce at the fifth International Chambers of Commerce Congress in London, September 24-28.

The specifics of the afternoon were developments of Article II of the Constitution, which says:

"The purposes of this organization shall be: To preserve, protect and promote the interest of all persons in business or owning property within the State of New Jersey, and to encourage and carefully advance all material, financial, educational, philanthropic or moral, which tend to improve or advance such interests; to do anything which will increase the advantage or add to the physical, educational, or moral well-being, or inspire patriotism in the citizens of the State of New Jersey; to collect, acquire, collect, preserve and disseminate information, facts and statistics of commercial, municipal or other value or importance; to institute and carry on the work of publicly setting forth the advantages of the State of New Jersey on a place for residential and commercial location; to aid in every way the development and conservation of all the resources of the State of New Jersey and of the different location, industrially and with earnestness, in the endeavor to increase the population of the State and to increase the number and class of industries located there, and in connection with its general objects to encourage the extension of railroad, trolley and public service utilities; and the construction and improvement of water-ways, and other means of travel and transportation within the State, and to other adjacent States; the improvement, extension and building of roads and highways; the establishment and betterment of the water supply, and sewage and sanitation conditions in the various sections of the State; and to act on behalf of its members in every and everything pertaining to the general welfare or well-being of the people of the State of New Jersey."

More particularly as a part of the purposes of this organization, it shall maintain a general office with a sufficient staff of employees to investigate any and all questions or matters in any way pertaining to any subject, which the Board of Directors or any committee of the organization shall designate, and it shall have a view to completely prompt all data concerning any subject to the Board of Directors or to such committee for action. The annual meeting of the chamber will be held on the third Thursday of March. The regular meetings of the board will be held on the first Thursday of April and October in each year. Special meetings will be called from time to time.

Thomas Edison worked 125 hours out of 144 to perfect this photograph. The result showed that he failed at night to close the window looking on the fence where the date rested.

PITTSBURGH (PA) LEADER

Sept. 11, 1912

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

Organization of a New Jersey state chamber of commerce has been perfected at Jersey City, with the election of a large number of men of national prominence to the board of trustees. Thomas Edison will represent the new chamber at a banquet at the congress of chambers of commerce at Amsterdam, September 24-28.

DETROIT (MI.) PRESS

Sunday, Sept. 11, 1912

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. 7

Saturday, Sept. 21, 1912

NEW BANKNOTES ARE INVENTED WHICH SPEAK

English Telephone Patents a Hint
When Can Be Placed in a
Photograph.

FORGERY IMPOSSIBLE UNDER THIS SYSTEM

It Is Believed Money With a
Voice May Yet Be Adopted
by Banks of Britain.

From a "Star" Correspondent.

London, September 21.—Banknotes that speak are the latest invention of a banknote expert, as a precaution against forgery. The invention has been patented in Scotland and may be some day adopted when bank officials find themselves the victims of a desperate gang of rogues.

The principle of this invention lies in the application to the edge of a banknote of a "phonetic" record of some specially arranged phrase. A banknote so provided would, when placed in a microphone, reproduce the phrase for the benefit of the bank manager, or the person displaying the requisites of the note.

Assume that the code phrase for a five pound note is "five pound note." This would be extremely unlikely, but would serve to illustrate the point. A pictorial record of the conditions produced during the utterance of the phrase would be made and a die cut capable of reproducing the code of five pound notes in the same way. With this the note would be perfect. The voice then, in addition to a uniting currency, is a foolproof record of its own genuineness.

The inventor believes all the more important in view of the recent discovery by A. R. Hawtree, F. R. S., of a process which renders possible an easy forgery of all patterns of banknotes, talons, and such valuable instruments as are engraved from steel or copper plates and are undetectable by the use of specially prepared paper.

Mr. Edison Dares Baggage Men to Smash Express Box

Inventor Tests Out New Phonograph Shipping Case on
Long Journey.

Concrete Resists Best Efforts of Those Handling Queer Consignment.

Jay reigned among baggage "smashers" in the Minneapolis Union station and drivers for a doctored express and transfer company yesterday, when a large box, marked "Houdini Houdini," was unloaded from a Chicago train. It was a piece of baggage order received in Minneapolis in the name of Mr. Edison. The baggage men were a little puzzled at the word of caution.

As soon as the door of the baggage car was opened the baggage men called out to a baggage handler 20 feet away "Don't touch this, let it fall where it throws it."

The baggage handler was dumbfounded by the order, but obeyed it when the trainman threw the box to the station walk. Trembling he walked over to the box. It bore the plea for rough handling, an address consigned it to an express company and a clear address. "Thomas A. Edison, Mend Park, N. Y."

The box was one of the new concrete cases which Mr. Edison has devised in which to ship phonographs. He believes the case is indestructible and a protection to the instruments a well, but to test his belief he has shipped 25 of them to cities all over the country. Each is marked, "Houdini Houdini."

The concrete case was enclosed in a much heavier plain box, which, according to the labels, was shipped Sept. 1 from Mend Park to Pittsburgh. From there it was taken to Louisville, Ky. then to Detroit, where it Chicago and thence to Minneapolis. It was consigned to an express and transfer company in such instance and each direction made necessary re-shipping of the case, so not only baggage men

are on train, but there on delivery wagons and trucks would have equal opportunity to break it. Just what effect the rough handling has had on the case will not be known until it has been shipped back to Mr. Edison, who will examine it for any defects in its construction the shipping may have brought to light.

BOSTON (MA) MORNING HERALD

September 16, 1912

NOVEL FEATURES ARE PLANNED FOR COMING ELECTRIC SHOW

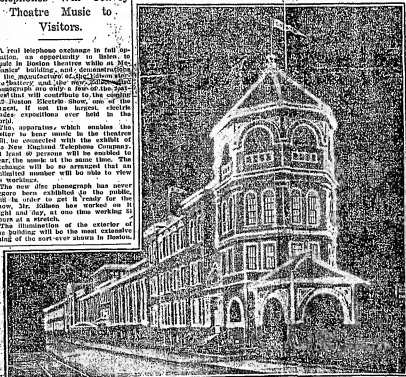
Telephones Will Convey Theatre Music to Visitors.

A real telephone exchange is in full operation, an opportunity to listen to music in Boston theatres while at the "Electric" building, and demonstration of the manufacture of the Edison storage battery and the new Edison phonograph are only a few of the features that will contribute to the coming 1912 Boston Electric Show, one of the largest, if not the largest, electric trade exhibitions ever held in the world.

The apparatus, which enables the visitor to hear music in the theatres will be connected with the exhibit of the New England Telephone Company. At least 50 persons will be enabled to hear the same at the same time. The exchange will be so arranged that an unlimited number will be able to view its workings.

The new disc phonograph has never before been exhibited in the public, and he order to get it ready for the show, Mr. Johnson has worked on it night and day, at one time working 35 hours at a stretch.

The illumination of the exterior of the building will be the most extensive thing of the sort ever shown in Boston.



Mechanics Building As It Will Appear When Illuminated for the 1912 Boston Electric Show.

He is Planning to Revolutionize Education Through the Medium of the Wonderful Moving Picture

By W. H. MEADOWCROFT, Assistant to Mr. Edison

EDITOR'S NOTE—Motion pictures, as many believe, are destined before long to play a most important part in the education of the young. This article sets forth Thomas A. Edison's ideas as to this matter and the machine he has devised for their practical application. The writer, William H. Meadowcroft, is Mr. Edison's very competent assistant at the inventor's laboratory.

Edison is a man of many parts, and he is qualified to do full justice to the subject. Mr. Meadowcroft is a native of England, and has spent a considerable part of his life in the United States. After having been in the service of the pioneer Edison Electric Light Company, he has been connected with Edison's company ever since. He has made a thorough study of electricity, has written and lectured much upon it, and has been connected with Edison's company ever since. He has made a thorough study of electricity, has written and lectured much upon it, and has been connected with Edison's company ever since. He has made a thorough study of electricity, has written and lectured much upon it, and has been connected with Edison's company ever since.

On matters electrical and is the author of a biography of Edison. An article shows us the true Edison guy as well as scientific enthusiasm.

WITH an inquisitiveness that remains unsatiated after fifty-five years of experimentation, Thomas A. Edison wastes any energy out of mere idle curiosity. He is utilitarian to a high degree, and, except that he encourages imagination, is almost a Gradgrind in squelching any tendency on the part of his experimenters to "wonder." Only a definite plan, based on logical reasoning, is acceptable for any specific



was only with justice; but his path through the intervening years is dotted with annotations marking the places where his exultancy has not been in vain.

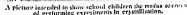
In reminiscence must he cease said the writer, and I will not. I will not. His secret and his will with only a fraction of any one of them at a time. If Edison had also said that some of these inventions have been yielded in his case only in return for industry, perseverance, and a little of the luck, the world would have been less likely to have described the characteristics that wrested from Nature the secrets that are revealed in such inventions as the phonograph, the electric light, the electric motor, the telegraph, the telephone, the electric lamp, the electric battery, the electric storage battery and a host of others. But he is too modest to discuss any characterization of his own part in these achievements; all will be said for him by posterity. His secret was not obtained by "thinking," but by "doing," and his path was strewn with the debris of his hard work and plenty of it.

Edison's inquiring mind is ever alert, but never

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Alternating vs. direct current. Thomas A. Edison (at right), the famous inventor, and Dr. Charles P. Scheraga, of Schenectady, N. Y., a celebrated electrician, consulting concerning some electrical devices.

work that may be undertaken. The experiments may call for a variety of knowledge and may lead very far afield, but there is always a well-defined object in



view and specific lines of work are laid out as a basis for exploration.

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It is not surprising, therefore, that he holds some pronounced views on the prevailing education for the work in the world, by giving them an education that is based upon their own personal observation and the exercise of their own powers of thought. He has emphasized in later years by reason of the intermediate questions of his young son, who inherits no money, that he has been very much influenced by every other thoughtful sentiment, before whose opening mental vision a vast world of wonders is looming up. Eliason's son is suffering the yearnings of his mind as to the true inwardness of things by knowledge derived from text-books and mere oral teaching, which is not the same as the knowledge of his grandfather, which the father thinks might well be forfeited through the application of modern sciences in education, and making it to be an eye as well as an ear and the intellect.

(Continued on page 229)

Sept., 19, 1912

2. WISSELY - NEW YORK CITY



Curious form of tin crystal
forming when tin was heated
in electric battery were
dipped into a solution of one
inch of tin.



A saturated solution of copper
sulfate in water was allowed
to stand. The crystals shown
formed spontaneously.



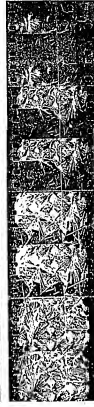
Displacement crystals formed
by a weak current. When
substance is ready in crystal-
line, a slight disturbance will
start it.



Tin tree. Crystals precipitated
from a solution of potassium
of tin when heated in form
of electric battery were
dipped into the solution.



Some shot was melted with
graphite and the diamond-
shaped crystals formed as it
cooled.



A solution of urea in alcohol
was allowed to stand in the
air, as the solution evaporated
the crystals shown were
formed.

How Edison Would Educate Children

(Continued from page 276.)

The extensive exploitation of the motion picture in recent years and the vast possibilities of its development have of late impressed Edison more and more with an idea of its practical value as an educational adjunct. Possibly his own infancy, doubtless, has made him more keenly alive to the vitality with which the brain grasps the meaning of things seen with the eyes. Be that as it may, however, his convictions are strong as to the permanent value of ocular demonstration in the process of educating the child.

"Did you ever think," said he, "that an infant six or eight months old has already acquired quite some knowledge? Besides being well acquainted with the family and the commissary department, the average child of that age knows a whole lot of things—sufficient, indeed, to indicate many desires and to make its displeasure known if unmet or not to its liking. It cannot talk or exchange ideas, but it can see, and then the beginnings of infant life are based largely on what the eyes convey to the brain. By the time a child can talk, it has acquired an amount of knowledge that is much greater than we appreciate and probably more in extent than it ever acquires in the more period of time later in life.

"Then, when it grows old enough to go to school, we teach it twenty-six arbitrary characters and afterward show it how to group these characters into words. Later on we attempt to show the more mature child something of nature, literature, arithmetic, art, science, and through an agglomeration of words which, if well remembered, appeal only to the ear and intellect. No wonder the processes of education are slow! For sake of argument, let us suppose that the young child just learning to spell 'cat,' 'dog,' 'had' never seen an animal. How could an intelligent concept of a cat or a dog be conveyed to 'that childish mind?' 'Draw a picture of it,' you say? Precisely. That is just what I am aiming to do as regards the education of young people, from the A B C class up to the more abstruse studies. I am not going to make drawings of things, however, but propose to show in motion pictures actual places, scenes and people of various countries, and their manners, customs and amusements; their manufactures and their work generally; also all kinds of manufactures and processes in the arts and sciences; also the pastimes of physics, including many of Nature's beautiful processes; also reproductions of historical scenes, and so on.

"A boy or a girl who sees actual representations of such things in motion, accompanied by proper teaching, will not only receive good mental discipline, but, because of a knowledge of concrete facts, will be able to form intelligent conceptions of that which is taught. Such pupils would also really enjoy school hours, while intensely acquiring a more thorough education than is otherwise possible. Our educational system of to-day, while it is undoubtedly the best that has been devised up to this time, is a relic of the past, in that it does not come up to our modern standards of dispensing with unnecessary labor, mental and physical.

"Then we must not forget the teacher. He or she will necessarily understand more about the subject taught than could be acquired from mere viewing, and consequently the profession will be lifted to a higher plane. Besides, he or she will be pleased with pupils who will be more willing and docile. They will be good listeners. Much of the drudgery of teaching will be eliminated."

Such are some of Edison's views on the question of educating the child to-day, met, with his accustomed enthusiasm, by his commenced vigorous campaign to reduce his conviction to practice as far as his part of the program is concerned.

Mr. Edison has outlined a plan for a series of some thousands of motion pictures to illustrate various branches of study, and, to carry these into effect, has added to his staff of workers a number of highly intelligent experts, each of whom has been carefully selected because of special knowledge in some particular direction. The forces already included specialists in astronomy, chemistry, mechanics, natural philosophy, physics and many other subjects. An experienced photographer has been given carte blanche to take pictures (that is, various parts of the world) to illustrate lessons in geography, and has been in Africa for some months on this work. Other uses of like attainments will be added from time to time. With the staff and equipment at present available, Edison is prepared to make motion pictures in schools such studies as astronomy, bacteriology, botany, chemistry, entomology, forestry, geography, geology, history, horticulture, mechanics and mechanics, physics, technique of industries, arts and trades, and zoology; and the scope of his operations is constantly in process of enlargement.

The campaign he has planned is one that will soil for the exercise of an immense amount of most careful and painstaking thought and labor, emulated with perspicacity and infinite patience. Qualities such as these, however, have never been lacking in the make-up of the great inventor and his associates throughout his long and useful career, and he still retains the happy faculty of selecting co-workers whose interest and enthusiasm quickly become closely identified with his. In assuming the task of conveying adequate information to the younger mind through illustrative motion pictures, Edison has fully realized the magnitude of his undertaking. Singlemindedly and directness are the keynotes he has sounded for carrying out his plan, and, with these constantly borne in mind, his aim must be in harmony. Already he has selected more than a thousand subjects for film, and these are but the beginning. Their practical working out as to the details is progressing with the most patient and thoughtful attention to the ultimate object to be attained.

The simplicity of which Edison aims may, perhaps, be better realized in his own words: "It might be considered by some people to be an absurdity to try to teach physics to youngsters of five or six, but it is easy by my system so far as the more elementary principles are concerned. Take the pumping of water, for instance. How could you convey to the child mind, by words alone, the philosophy of this operation, even if you illustrated your talk with sketches? One film we have made shows six different ways in which water can be pumped. We made special glass pumps and showed them in action. This makes the process of pumping quite easy to comprehend. Every phase of the operation is in sight. The water is sucked up and forced from one chamber into another, the valves are seen to open and close, and the course taken by the water through the pump is shown plainly. Any child of average intelligence cannot help understanding it."

Quite a number of these motion-picture films of different subjects have already been made, but Edison is not yet prepared to show them publicly. He has exhibited several of them at his laboratory to a few friends who are interested in educational development, but in the near future, when he has accumulated a greater variety, he intends to invite a number of prominent educators to witness a special exhibition, with the view of calling forth criticism and suggestion. His plans to follow this up with a gathering of school children at his laboratory, where they will be shown some of the pictures, after which they will be asked to write out at home their understanding of what they have learned from them. Edison says, if it appears that a majority of these children have understood the subjects, he will use the films; but if not, he will make them over again until the children do understand them.

No illustration of these pictures in the public prints has yet been permitted by Mr. Edison, but he has kindly allowed the writer to present portions of one of them in this article. The particular picture chosen for this purpose is one that has been made for illustrating the subject of crystallization. It shows the process of crystallization of a variety of chemical salts, and is intended also to emphasize the fact that every substance that crystallizes will take only its own

(Continued on page 25.)

particular form and no other. Here Nature is seen busily engaged in her marvelous work, as tiny forms appear and grow larger, and long streamers shoot out, particle by particle, until the whole field of vision is filled with most beautiful crystalline formations, transcendently magnified. As the beholder witnesses this film in operation, he is fascinated by the beauty of the ever-changing scene, as the various instantaneous crystallizations are the forms which characterize them. One cannot help a feeling of more or less veneration, as though he were behind the scenes and gazing at mysterious processes not intended for inquisitive eyes.

In the space that we can give to the illustration of this article, it would almost be impossible to reproduce the entire film, which comprises thousands of separate photographic exposures, showing each minute phase of progression as the crystals form. Hence the accompanying illustrations afford a more glimpse of the beginning, progress and completion of the act of crystallization of the various chemical salts mentioned in the respective captions. The illustrations which contain a written word may be used for teaching the fact that some salts, when at the critical point of crystallization, will group in their characteristic formations around a center of disturbance, such as might be offered by a scratch or other nucleus.

In order to give to the young mind an additional interest in a motion picture of this nature, an element of everyday realism is included in the film. The scene is laid in a kitchen, where a young boy is at work with a lot of chemical apparatus and a microscope on the table before him. We see him take a test tube, pour a little water in it from a kettle, then from a bottle drop into it a few grains of a chemical and shake the tube and pour a few drops on a object glass and put it in the microscope, to which he applies his eye. Then follows the magnified picture of the process of crystallization. A similar bit of realism is shown with crystal obtained by evaporation and by the action of the electric current.

Crystallization is only one of the beautiful and practically innumerable wonders that may be shown in the study of physics, and this is not by any means the only branch of education that is full of marvellous and wonderful interest. As Edison says, "How are you going to keep the youngsters away from school? I guess some of the 'olders' will wing it, too."

Sept. 25, 1912

EDISON ON THE NEW PARTY.

"Of course I'm a progressive, because I'm young at sixty-five—that is the first reason—and that is a young man's movement. There are a lot of people who do, in the head of their heads, they're the ones who get shocked if you propose anything that wasn't going when they were boys. It's the way the world goes—the young push ahead and do things, and the old stand back. I hope I'll always be with the young."

"You see, getting down to the bottom of things, this is a pretty new, crude, civilization, of ours—very young, pretty crude, which then comes to the 'new' thing, doesn't it? And in a lot of respects we Americans are the rawest and most of all. Our production, our factory laws, our charities, our relations between capital and labor, our distribution—all wrong; out of gear. We've stumbled along for a while, trying to run a new civilization in old ways, and we've got to start to make this world over."

"Just look at us beside Germany, for example, not that Germany has done everything, but she's made a start. Of course, Germany's a monarchy. She has just now a good emperor and an efficient ruling class. Give them a bad ruler and a degenerate ruling class—that's likely to happen at any time in a monarchy—and it would all go to grass, of course. But have you thought what a republic could do, even if she only went as far as Germany? No great standing army, rulers responsible to the people, so that they could be changed if they went wrong—have you thought what America could do, the most efficient people in the world?"

"So you see I'd naturally be for the party which comes nearest to promising a change—going to the bottom of things and setting them right. I don't need to say, I guess, that it's the progressive party, the progressive party and Roosevelt. We're coming to a new era. We're going to transform everything. And we've got to have a big, strong, honest man at the head. Teddy's the man. I see the whole way with him."

Sept. 20, 1912

THOMAS A. EDISON MAY COME.

Local Progressives invite him to speak here for Roosevelt. Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor, will be one of the Bull Moose speakers here next month if he makes a favorable reply to a letter sent to him today by Frank J. Sullivan, secretary of the local Progressive Club. Secretary Sullivan has requested Mr. Edison to speak here and has asked him to send a list of his open dates if he finds it possible to accept.

It was decided to ask the inventor to make an address here when the local leaders read of Mr. Edison's announcement of his decision to support Theodore Roosevelt for President. It was intimated when the announcement was made on Wednesday that he would make a speaking tour next month, and the local Bull Moose men decided to get in an early application for a date.

On account of the small attendance at last night's negro rally, caused by the fact that the rally was not given sufficient publicity, the speakers who were here have decided to play a return engagement. The date has not been set, but they will come here at the earliest convenient time, and will announce their coming beforehand, with a definite date and place for the meeting.

The local club will hold its weekly meeting in their headquarters in the Olmsted building this evening. The speakers are Rev. Dr. Philip S. Maxam, Stewart Anderson and Charles H. Thurston. The club now has a membership of about 50, of which number almost 40 are local men.

NEWARK (NJ) STAR

Sept. 20, 1912

EDISON FOR THE BULL MOOSE.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor in his West Orange laboratory yesterday, tells the reporter that he is going to vote for Roosevelt and that he "cannot see how the thinking people of the country could do anything else." To Mr. Edison the question was simply a matter of selecting "the man best fitted for the job" having brains, ideas, courage and understanding of the conditions, with a rounded experience of men and affairs. And crooked business and crooked politicians were all afraid of him. And, says Edison, "he's going to win." Edison is something of a fighter himself. He has given to the world some of its greatest gifts and in doing so he had to battle at every step with envy, malice, unscrupulous selfishness and dishonesty. Until his fame was established, he was the object of constant vilification. "Perhaps a fellow feeling inclines the great inventor to Roosevelt, who has concentrated upon himself more malignity than any man who has appeared in our political life in the last fifty years."

Sept. 20, 1912

Edison for Roosevelt

Orange, N. J., Sept. 19.—Thomas A. Edison is for Theodore Roosevelt and the Progressive party, first, last and all the time. In an interview today he not only said so, but he was going to vote the Progressive ticket, but he said he was not thinking people of the country could do anything else.

"Yes, I'm for Roosevelt," said the inventor, "and he's going to win. Reason? Why, because he's the man for the job. He's smart, he's brave and he's needed at the present time. He has brains, he has ideas, he has courage and he has understanding of all conditions."

"Then, too," added the inventor, "he knows how to handle the crooked politicians and they are all afraid of him."

YOUNGSTOWN (OH)

VINDICATOR

Sept. 29, 1912

MARVELOUS GROWTH
OF GREAT INDUSTRY

Thomas A. Edison is quoted as stating in regard to the marvelous growth of the electric light business that from nothing in 1880 it grew in the period of 30 years to a position in which it gave employment to more than one million persons.

The automobile business far outpaces the electric light business in the number of people it gives employment to, and it has called its workers to their stations in a far less period of time than 30 years.

Fifteen years is the longest period that this industry may be said to have had life, and today for more than one million of persons in the United States alone are given employment through its demands for materials, its calls for construction, its necessities for maintenance. Its promotion by great roads and its utilizations and operations is so many forms.

The export values of automobiles and their accessories now amount to upward of \$20,000,000 per annum, making a statement just issued by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington fixes the value of one manufactured in this country during the year 1910 at \$246,000,000.

Our citizens are all aware of the fact that the output of the factories in the United States for the past year has been greater than it was in 1910, and there is nothing new in sight that indicates that the maximum output is anywhere near in sight.

The growth of the automobile industry will be classed as one of the business marvels of the twentieth century, a marvel that is bringing prosperity to the numerous artisans to whom it is giving employment, and it will, in the end, prove of substantial benefit to the material interests of the entire country.

The automobile is the auto truck are here to stay and are ready to do their part in a twentieth century civilization.—Cluettini Enquirer.

side in Wall street and gathers up and proceeds."

Edison, we are told, had been making out over the Whittaker Jersey landscape. He turned round, and his eyes closed from drowsy to abrupt.

"I had my experience with Wall street myself," he said, "and I left some deposits not subject to check."

"Building a new world out of old material, that's what we're doing," he continued, "that's what some of us have been doing all our lives." He sat down for a few minutes after this, and we had to guess at his thoughts. But if you have tried to get the labor movement of the miner's career, you understood what it may have been. Every one of the few thousand experiments has been a hummer stroke in this new world-building, everything which he has put forth an effort to make life more full and happy for the millions. And he stopped every one of his greater inventions, given his energy to turning it into money, he might have been a very rich man—and still more. But his profits have meant to him only the means of more experiment, further effort to make the unknown forces serve the welfare of mankind. A progressive thinker, even before the progressive movement reached political embodiment, as he is, of the American race, to the highest power by genius, he is pre-eminently in the politics what he has expressed all his life in his work.

"There's the initiative and referendum and all that," he said, coming back to politics a few minutes later. "It's another line where I got the whole way." The democrats are for it—yes. I don't object to the democratic party when it agrees with me. Do you know about Herbert Spencer's evolutionary with-statismism? He looked over the British parliament and deduced the law that in our deliberative body the intelligent result of the deliberations is lower than the intelligence of the most stupid member. Handing like that, however, the British parliament passed thirty-three laws to ameliorate the condition of the poor. Of these, thirty-two didn't work, and any number of parliament sitting alone with his common sense should have been able to see that they wouldn't. I tell you, I'm inclined to believe that the average mechanic, put to front of an Australian ballot, will be more likely to vote at the truth and common sense of the legislative legislature, especially if properly given the facts—and that's mostly up to the press.

"The reform of judicial decisions"

"Oh, certainly I'm for that! Do you know why I've got it? The supreme courts of the United States and the various states. They're the power above the president and congress. They've put the constitution where it is. We've got to have the constitution amended—there's another good progressive plank—but the trouble isn't so much the constitution as what they've built up around it. Precedent, all precedent. The spirit of the law isn't anything. Common sense isn't anything. No. We want some old judge thought before. Likely as not some judge away back in the eighteenth century who banged into for stealing six shillings and believed that two cents ruined from the size. Most of the decisions are half-life affairs, anyway."

"What turns the balance? The most honest—the way he looks about things in his house. Your precedents are part of your feelings, aren't they? And these fellows get to looking at things as their crowd looks, no matter how honest they are. So we get a half-life decision here and another there, and finally we're all lost."

"There's this matter of labor work—housemen," continued Edison, smiling like an old example with all the force of a new law. "A laborer loses his right hand in an accident. It's his capital. It's his life. Though my plant should have been driven without insurance, in most states he must be let go. It's the only recourse he has."

"If he's lived, and knows how, for ten or fifteen years, a jury gives him a cash—perhaps. And he goes on of it. The rest goes to the lawyer, but a decent workman's compensation and to the insurance company. The supreme court says so, and the supreme court rules us. I never heard a signer and trust thing from Roosevelt than when he said that the loss to workmen by injury should be a tariff on the business, to be paid by the public in increased prices if necessary."

"And equal suffrage?"

Edison fixed his eyes, set that wide, practical mouth of his, and thought for a minute. "Well," he said, "women should certainly have the vote on all questions involving the education of their children, and all moral questions. Yes, and the questions concerning their work, too."

"Just where would you draw the line?" I asked.

Edison thought for a minute. It was plain that the dynamo was working within, turning out a thousand ideas a second.

"I agree we can't," he said bluntly, "arguing along with himself. I agree I can't stop there. No, I'm for it. It's only right, and it's expedient, too. Women are the moral force of the world, and the movement for the reduction of waste and equalization of wealth, and most plain means. You know, the average man's a pretty tough proposition when you strip off the bark. Just lately we've been stripping off a few barks in New York—the financial ones. If I hesitated on that point, it was because I was afraid of the trouble of doubling our vote in a time when we've got so much to do. But after all, that will save one of itself. I suppose."

We were inspecting the circuses now. In a few minutes of his eye and three pertinent questions, Edison had learned all that he didn't already know about improved car traffic, and he returned to politics again.

"I haven't talked much about one of my main reasons," he said. "That's Theodore himself. If we're putting a factory to rights, a factory that's gone wasteful and behind the times, we try to learn the up-to-date method of setting it right, and then we get the last number we can find. That's Roosevelt. We never needed a big leader more. We want a strong, forceful man with ideas. He's all that. It's proved it. Most people don't consider, I agree, what a situation a president is in the white house. All the crooks who've grown up in this curious process are after him to feed him one way or another. They feed Taft badly. They even feed Teddy now and then—but not a second time. Do you know one thing I like about Roosevelt personally? He doesn't—what do you call it—prevaricate the slightest."

I laughed at that, and broke in to repeat something which I had seen in the newspapers that morning. A respected and eminent gentleman of the old school, being interviewed on his sixtieth birthday, had declared for William "Boonies"

Ho in the most unadvised of the candidacies."

"That's it!" chuckled Edison. "There you have the old stuff! Everything goes, so how can your department be good? Now if a man's a liar and you know he's a liar, if he's a crook and you can prove he's a crook, why not use short words and say so? It's the way of a strong man. They're always criticizing him for that. It shows how abashed they're here, for the people like it."

"Has it ever occurred to you how hard these other people have worked to get something on themselves, and how he comes out right every time? Again and again they've bargained in their sleeves and said, 'We've caught him now'—and the next thing Roosevelt has beaten them to a pulp. They don't get anything because there's nothing to get. It's like a man on the witness stand, if he's telling the truth, the best lawyer in the world can't do anything with him. But let him tell one little lie, and they'll raise the Goddam with him."

Edison's attentiveness tested outside the factory, calling him back to punch his finger-card like his newest apprentice in his factory, and to settle down for another long night's work on his improved phonograph.

"I suppose I've rambloned around a little," he said, "but I guess I've made you see why I'm a progressive. First it's the only secure bid I've seen to begin at the fundamental and rebuild, and last, and just as important, it's T. E."

SAVES THE STORAGE BATTERY WILL BE VERY EFFICIENT

Trial Given Edison's Latest
Invention Said to Have
Been Entirely Successful—
Great Accomplishment

CONSTRUCTION COST

NEW YORK.—Thomas A. Edison has devised a storage battery so efficient from the common type of lead battery as the moving picture camera is different from the first kodak. He says his new battery is his greatest accomplishment. It represents 10 years of labor and expenditure of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. One machine alone, which he invented to wind the tubes of the battery, to prevent them from buckling, cost \$1,000,000. Mr. Edison raked the earth to discover elements for his battery, and then found that those most suitable were most out-of-hand-nicked and steel. The new battery costs twice as much as the old lead storage battery, but in efficiency, life and many other points there is said to be no comparison. Of the 150 railway, municipal and engineering men who made the trip from Pennsylvania station in New York to Long Beach in a Beach storage battery train last week there were no sceptics at the end of the journey, and the claim the new Edison storage battery is destined to revolutionize certain phases of transportation went unchallenged. The 25-mile trip each way was made on schedule time, about 55 minutes each way, with a net cost for power of less than \$2. There were no delays or accidents and the only way one could know that the three-car train was being propelled by power within itself was to lift up the seats and observe the rows of silent cells beneath each seat.

A trolley line requires a power station generating 600 horsepower to move a three-car train over its lines under all conditions. Experts assert that a 100 horsepower Edison battery accomplishes the same work. The reason is that each car is on the multiple unit system—complete within itself, requiring nothing outside the power in its own battery cells to propel it. The storage battery system does away with overhead wires and poles, bending of rails and entire equipment of a trolley system, so saving of saving in depreciation charges.

In the ordinary storage battery street car the battery cost is figured at sixteen cents per car mile, or \$7 per 100 miles. The expense in the Edison battery is 1-10 of 1 per cent, or 10 cents a 100 miles. The ordinary lead battery has a life of two or three years at most. The Edison battery is guaranteed for five years, has been in actual operation six years, and seven-factor tests give it an estimated life of 10 to 15 years. The cost of construction of an Edison storage battery street car system is said to be 75 per cent of the ordinary trolley system.

EDISON'S NEW STORAGE BATTERY.

N. Y.—Thomas A. Edison has devised a storage battery as different from the common type of lead battery as the moving picture camera is different from the first kodak. He says his new battery is his greatest accomplishment. It represents ten years of labor and expenditure of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. One machine alone, which he invented to wind the tubes of the battery, to prevent them from buckling, cost \$1,000,000. Mr. Edison raked the earth to discover elements for his battery, and then found that those most suitable were hearsest at hand—nickel and steel. The new battery costs twice as much as the old lead storage battery, but in efficiency, life, and many other points there is said to be no comparison.

Of the 150 railway, municipal and engineering men who made the trip from Pennsylvania station in New York to Long Beach in a Beach storage battery train last week there were no sceptics at the end of the journey, and the claim the new Edison storage battery is destined to revolutionize certain phases of transportation went unchallenged. The 25-mile trip each way was made on schedule time, about 55 minutes each way, with a net cost for power of less than \$2. There were no delays or accidents and the only way one could know that the three-car train was being propelled by power within itself was to lift up the seats and observe the rows of silent cells beneath each seat.

A trolley line requires a power station generating 600 horse power to move a three-car train over its lines under all conditions. Experts assert that a 100 horse power Edison battery accomplishes the same work. The reason is that each car is on the multiple unit system—complete within itself, requiring nothing outside the power in its own battery cells to propel it. The storage battery system does away with overhead wires and poles, bending of rails and entire equipment of a trolley system, to say nothing of saving in depreciation charges.

In the ordinary storage battery street car the battery cost, is figured at 7 cents per car mile, or \$7 per 100 miles. The expense in the Edison battery is 1-10 of 1%, or 10 cents a 100 miles. The ordinary lead battery has a life of two or three years at most. The Edison battery is guaranteed for five years, has been in actual operation six years, and seven-factor tests give it an estimated life of 10 to 15 years. The cost of construction of an Edison storage battery street car system is said to be 75% of the ordinary trolley system.

Its greatest service is expected to come in the branch line field of railroads, those costly but necessary tentacles. Cost of hauling the extra weight of an ordinary lead battery system for car lighting, as compared with the Edison batteries, is about \$600 a year, the old lead batteries for a six-car train weighing 3000 pounds, compared with 800 pounds for the Edison batteries. There are 72 uses to which the new batteries can be put, which touch practically the entire gamut of electrical operations.

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NORWALK (OH) REFLECTION

October 05, 1912

TIME CARD IN EDISON'S LABORATORY

WIZARD OF MENLO PARK KEEPS
"TRACK OF NUMBER OF HOURS"
HE WORKS

For the first time in his life Thomas A. Edison kept a "time card" of his working time. The clock was installed in his laboratory at West Orange, N. J., recently.

During the week beginning Wednesday, August 21—the working week at the Edison plant starts on Wednesday—Mr. Edison worked ninety-five hours and forty-nine minutes—nearly twice as long as any of his five hundred employees, who enjoy an eight-hour day. Mr. Edison can't see why any one should want to work only eight hours in a day.

The time card, which records the exact moment he arrived at and left his laboratory, reveals the fact that six hours is the average time he takes off from work to spend at his home in sleep. When he returns to his home for dinner he rarely takes more than an hour and two minutes, and his lunching time averages but thirty minutes.

This, of course, includes the time it takes to go to and from the laboratory to his home in Llewellyn Park, nearly a mile away. He returns home only at the urgent request of Mrs. Edison. When she is away, he has his meals sent to the laboratory, and on many occasions sleeps there without removing his clothing.

No one would look at Mr. Edison's time card without being spurred on to greater efforts.

Mr. Edison was unable to "ring in" the morning the time clock was installed, for the reason that he had been at work all the previous night and of course in the building. Instead, he "rang out" at 8:16 a. m., when he returned to his home for a

few hours' sleep. He was back at work soon after 3 p. m. and did not leave until 8 the next morning.

It happened that Mr. Edison's agent Saturday evening and Sunday at home the first week the time clock was in use. Usually he works on Saturday evening and most of Sunday, consequently his time card in the future will probably show nearly 110 hours instead of 96. However, ninety-five hours and forty-nine minutes is a pretty fair week's work—even for Mr. Edison, says the Standard Register.

Mr. Edison, notwithstanding the fact that he has been away from Milan, the village famed near and far for his birthplace, is still interested in his village. In 1908 a contribution of \$600 helped materially to equip the village department of the Milan high school.

It is the interest, manifested by Milaneses and former Milaneses that has made the Milan high school what it is today—one of the leaders in its class in the country.

VANCOOVER (BC) PROVINCE

Oct. 26, 1912

SENT THREATENING LETTERS TO EDISON

Man held at Baltimore May Be
the One Who Threatened
McKinley.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 26.—Henry Mitchell, 40 years old, has been arrested on a charge of sending threatening letters through the mails.

Last week Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, received a letter from Mitchell threatening to kill him unless he sent money by return mail.

The postoffice officials were notified and Mitchell was traced to a cheap boarding house. When examined by physicians he was declared to be suffering from a dangerous form of insanity and was committed to an asylum.

During the investigation the police learned that a man named Harry Mitchell, said to have come from Virginia, had been arrested in 1899 by the Washington authorities, was tried and found guilty of threatening to assassinate President McKinley.

On being examined by alienists he was found to be insane. He was confined to the Virginia state hospital for the insane at Staunton, Va., until the fall of 1901. For several months prior to the assassination of McKinley Mitchell had begged for an examination by alienists, declaring he had recovered from the form of insanity that led to his confinement. He was finally released.

UNION DISPATCH

Oct. 27, 1912

EDISON AT FUNERAL OF MOTHER-IN-LAW

Thomas A. Edison, of West Orange, N. J., left for Akron, Ohio, today to attend the funeral of Mrs. Lewis Miller, Mrs. Edison's mother.

Mrs. Miller, following a fall, had been in ill health for nearly a year. She died eight days ago, aged 84. She was one of the founders of the Chautauque.

Oct. 10, 1912

Edison Opens the 1912 Electrical Exposition

Wizard Is Toasted as "The Greatest
Benefactor of Mankind"—Many
Novel Exhibits

Thomas A. Edison, surrounded by four hundred electricians, formally opened the Electrical Exposition of 1912 at the Grand Central Palace yesterday, and later was chief guest at a luncheon served in the Palace.

Mr. Edison sat directly in front of a "large" electrical "gala" bearing his name in "brilliant" lights, and heard himself proclaimed "the greatest living inventor and benefactor of mankind" by J. W. Lieb, Jr., wife of the growth of the electrical industry. Another speaker, Samuel Insull, president of the Commonwealth Edison Company, of Chicago, at one time the inventor's private secretary, thus the inventor's private secretary, regarded his former employer as not only a "great inventor, but a great organizer and business as well."

From the main floor to the top of Grand Central Palace presents a spectacle of wonders born of human ingenuity. Two is brewed, candy, made and flowers grown by electricity. You can see exactly how William Luther obtained the invention of the incandescent light bulb, the electric gramophone. The exposition is also devoted to the automobile industry.

October 07, 1912

THOMAS A. EDISON DECLARES HE IS A BORN BULL MOOSER

Calls Roosevelt Only Candidate
Who Can Handle
Things.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Thomas A. Edison declared that he was "a born bull mooser," and gave out an interview in the laboratory at West Orange, N. J., Mr. Edison, however, holds views that coincide with those of Governor Wilson on the subject. He is strong for the recall and the referendum and believes we should have more men in politics than George W. Perkins and Senator Odell. Speaking of Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Edison said:

"He knows more better than the other two Roosevelt men. He is capable of handling the touch that he has to control with if he gets in as President. Nobody likes to be reformed that has a good thing. Americans are extremely great. We want to try experiments in government. We are trying it out in Colorado, California, and Oregon, and it seems to be working all right. If we carry out the Oregon idea we can get out a lot of experiments without danger."

The lunch Roosevelt has to contend with is the political lunch at Washington. The great bulk of the campaign is the recall and the referendum in other words, the final issue platform."

Asked his opinion of Taft, Mr. Edison said:

"I think Taft is a fine man, but unable to cope with that lunch down there. I don't want it all over him."

"Which do you think of Wilson?" he was asked.

"Wilson is in the same boat," asked in regard to the tariff, Mr. Edison said:

"The tariff is a political beef. What we call in commercial life 'a talking point.' If Wilson is elected he must carry out the tariff proposition, but I doubt it. If we make a change in the tariff we ought to extend it over a number of years."

"I think it a good thing to bring it out and not to give it to us all at once. There are good things, but we must be regulated the same as manufacturers regulated."

"If the Government were to regulate they should never operate things. They should know them to responsibility."

"BATTERY, STORAGE"

PAWUCKET (RI) JOURNAL.

Oct. 25, 1912

NEW YORK (NY) GLOBE

October 28, 1912

Willard Storage Battery Company Purchases
Additional Factory in Cleveland, O.

The Willard Storage Battery Company, Cleveland, O., maker of the well known LBA lighting and starting batteries, has purchased the real estate and three-story brick and stone building on Lakeside avenue, formerly occupied by the Frost Wire Fence Company. This gives an additional 50,000 square feet of floor space admirably adapted to its use, both on account of its arrangement and its close proximity to its No. 1 plant. Equipment of the new factory already is far advanced and a portion of it will be occupied at once for the production of every separate detail in storage battery construction.

The acquisition of this property, to be known as plant No. 3, gives the company three separate and distinct factories, all of large capacity, each one of which is furnished with all necessary equipment for operating independently of the others. It is understood that the purchase was made for two reasons—that of assuring its production against the possibility of interruption in case of fire and of affording ample room for expansion.

Hoo's Hoo.

By John W. Carey

Who plugs some twenty lights a day—
—Shoo, you Hoo, too—tossing this
and also that—of Minnie Park the wit?
Who says the sleep game's overplayed
—and all that sort of stuff—for say
now four solid hours in bed is quite
rough? Who'd have us do so concrete
punch, stretch, stretch, and stretch (in
which event, four hours in bed, 'twould
say, were much too much)? Who?



—Hearty here, no doubt, to keep the world
awake all night, as that would mean
big money for the incandescent light!
Who gave us the phonograph—ye rap-
tune in the cot—but who is elsewhere
at 10? Tom Edison's man.

BATTERY HAS LONG SERVICE

Still in Commission After Three
Years of Hard Work
in Truck.

By M. R. HUTCHINSON.

Chief Engineer and Personal Representative of Thomas A. Edison.

To a man who has "served his time" superintending with Mr. Edison, the plain statement that he has been trying to wear out Edison Storage Battery, born in the laboratory, speaks volumes. By experience, such a man knows how drastic Mr. Edison's methods are in such matters.

But a great many people have a doubt, said "That is a laboratory test. What is the condition of an Edison battery that has been in practical operation as an electric truck for three years?" Perfectly natural question. Here is the answer:

On December 4, 1910, a one-ton Landon truck, owned by the Edison Phonograph Works, was equipped with a 60-cell Type A-4 Edison battery. The Type A-4 cell is, as you probably remember, rated at 150 ampere hours. A test of these cells at the time showed 150 ampere hours capacity.

Four months later the cells were again tested, showing an increase in capacity to 201 ampere hours, in practical work. On Dec. 13, 1911, a few days after three years from initial installation, they were again tested, and showed a capacity at 205 ampere hours.

They are still in service, and with no indication of having deteriorated in the least. On Dec. 12, 1911, the odometer showed a total of 20,255 miles for the 1104 days elapsed time. From this total must be deducted 184 days the truck was idle during Sundays and holidays, leaving 514 days of actual running, or an average of 39 miles per day.

This truck has a capacity of 50 miles per normal charge of battery. Therefore, the battery was not half discharged at the end of any days run. Notwithstanding this fact, and furthermore, the normal charge from a Type-A-4 battery is at 10 amperes for only seven hours when totally discharged to one volt per cell, the battery charged in one volt per cell, the battery in this truck was charged to the end of each working day at 15 amperes for eight hours.

It is apparent that it therefore received 157 cycles of enormous overcharge, and only half discharged each time. Yet it shows a capacity of 205 ampere hours—over 1 1/2 times the rated capacity—at the end of this very drastic treatment.

Alvin at his "familiar" with other makes of battery knows that if this truck had been so equipped and subjected to this treatment there would not have been but one and one-half carriages enough in this section to give the successive batteries that would have been installed, decent burial.

Experience has demonstrated that treatment is about in line with that received by batteries in the hands of unskilled current. So we advise, if they are idiotic enough to treat a battery this way, let them pay for it, because they are going to treat batteries this way, and when they find the Edison battery does not object and the other battery does, the record made by the rapid adoption of the Edison Landon truck is going to be established, if not refuted, by the Edison storage battery.

Since the test on Dec. 13, 1911, mentioned above, this truck has traveled 1200 miles. The earth is 24,000 miles in circumference. By the time this letter is published it will have traveled a total of 23,844 miles—within 2000 miles of the total circumference of the earth of the third circumference of the earth without repair to the battery other than retouching of solution once every nine months. Rather an interesting performance to a good many people.

EDISON'S FORMER PARTNER TO ASK AN ACCOUNTING

The Eminent Inventor May Be Required to Explain Some Matters.

Thomas A. Edison has been summoned to appear Thursday morning at the residence of Leslie Schreier, 20 Park Avenue, Orange, in civil testimony in a suit brought by James H. White and John H. Spleen, of Orange, against Charles T. Waters, formerly connected with the Edison plant in West Orange. Mr. Spleen is a commissioner of the New York Superior Court, appointed to bring the suit against the defendant, who is the defendant in the suit. The suit is a continuation of the suit against the Edison companies, in West Orange, was expected to give testimony of the same time. The plaintiff alleges that they were associated in a side enterprise, while all three were in the employ of the inventor. They seek an accounting of the affairs of the enterprise. The suit was tried some time ago in the New York courts, resulting in a verdict for the defendant, but it has been reopened on the ground that the evidence has been discovered. It is expected that Mr. Edison will supplement the alleged new evidence.

It is said that Mr. Edison will be requested as to the reasons why William G. Gilmore withdrew suddenly from the partnership of the Edison companies about four years ago. Mr. Gilmore has been regarded as a genius for his work, and his withdrawal from the partnership has been regarded as a great loss to the Edison companies. The withdrawal from the partnership always was something of a mystery.

MAY AMEND PATENT LAW.

Bill in Congress to Change Effect of Decisions.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Representative Prentiss, Republican, of Iowa, to-day introduced a bill to amend features of the patent law upheld by the Supreme Court in its recent "patent monopoly" decision.

"One amendment is directed against the practice of large corporations who articles are protected by patent of privilege in the contract of sale that only a small number of articles below a specified price.

"This contract would be illegal and punishable under the Sherman anti-trust law," said Mr. Prentiss in explaining the amendment, "except for the case of the patent. I leave to the patentee the full right to collect royalty on his patented machine but deprive him of the right to create a monopoly after they have been manufactured. For instance, the Shoe Manufacturing Company has only one article the right to use of its machines, but it could force the price at which the manufacturer should sell his shoes. This is true of the first Edison dynamo machine.

"My amendment is intended to prevent that use and abuse of the patent law. It doesn't prevent issuing the patented article, but prevents its use in the patent monopoly, but only in the proper manner. The amendment is entirely separate and distinct.

Concrete Chairs With Solid Bases

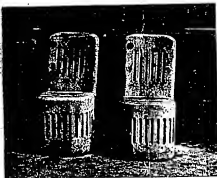
In the January 1912 number *Concrete* published an article showing by detailed diagram and description that the idea of furniture made of concrete, after the plan of Thomas A. Edison, was really not so much of a joke as it had been made to appear in newspaper paragraph and cartoon. The manufacture in concrete of a number of household articles was shown to be perfectly feasible and practical from every standpoint and it was predicted that within less than a decade, perhaps, people would actually be using

carried away by youthful marauders on Halloween or other occasions when piratical methods are commonly put into practice. Their weight is more than 200 lbs. apiece, but as it is never necessary to move them, the weight in this instance is a negligible matter.

The lower part of the chairs was made in a mold using a scant framework of steel bars, the upright standards for the chair back being allowed to protrude. The ornamentation was obtained by inlating to the inside of the mold a series of broomstick split in half. After the concrete for the seat had been poured, a wooden form for the back was slipped over the uprights and also filled with concrete. A simple form was used. The mix was about of the consistency of that used for sidewalks, though not too wet to be smoothed down with a trowel about the edges of the back and the top of the seat.

The four dark spots on the chair backs mark the holes which were made in the form for bolting a box to the back of the upright in which the owner has planted flowers and vines. The flower box was bolted to the chair back after the concrete had hardened and the holes were then filled with concrete. The attempt was more in the direction of practicability and service than of artistic effect, and ordinary ingenuity might easily do away with these marks as well as devise other improvements in appearance and lightness.

To the rear of the chairs may be seen a row of pots, which were made in a small tub lined with split broom handles for ornamentation and afterwards set upon pedestals. The entire area between the curb and sidewalk is filled with these pedestals and flower pots and the effect is at once striking and attractive.



CONCRETE SIDEWALK CHAIRS WITH SOLID BASES

furniture made of concrete as light as wood and as durable as time itself.

In the accompanying illustration of two sidewalk chairs it can readily be seen that concrete furniture is a sensible, practical matter and not a joke—conclusive proof, in fact, that Mr. Edison's scheme has already been put into practice.

These chairs—only two of a dozen—were made by a retired carpenter, the owner of a flat building, the lower floor of which is occupied by a corner drug store on one of Chicago's busiest north and south thoroughfares. The furniture was constructed mainly for the use of patrons of the pharmacy who desired to while away the evening hours of summer or await the coming of a street car, and for the flat-dwellers above who have little outdoor space at their command.

They were purposely made of solid concrete, reinforced with upright steel bars, to prevent their being

Compliments of John A. Leitch Editor

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, OCTOBER 17, 1912

When Edison Joked

SOARING gracefully at an altitude of eight hundred feet, the aviator in his one-hundred-horse-power biplane was seen to swoop suddenly down for a considerable distance, and then drop a black object upon a float representing in size the dimensions of a battleship when viewed from above. As soon as he had cast the "bomb," he elevated his forward planes and at the same time turned the wheel that controlled the rudder, thereby regaining the distance lost in his downward flight and at the same time changing his position in the air. The "bomb" had fallen in the funnel of the warship, and theoretically she had been destroyed.

This fact of today is but the realization of the dream of Thomas A. Edison, for before the advent of the aeroplane he prophesied that such a thing could be done, though at the time he made his prediction he did so in a semi-humorous vein. During the Venezuelan troubles the press of the United States was visibly agitated concerning the methods of defense this country might be called upon to use were it to be plunged into war with some foreign Power. Though his most important prediction was that concerning the aeroplane, Edison also offered another suggestion which, if put into actual effect, might prevent the capture of some military stronghold the enemy might try to seize. This latter suggestion was that all forts be equipped with streams of water, electrically charged, for the repulsion of the enemy. The story of the troublous days of a decade ago, when all Europe was ready to poise upon the fifth republic, is interesting at this time, especially that part that pertains to the commotion occasioned by the prediction of Edison. Especially is this interesting when one takes into consideration the fact that all the Powers of the world are experimenting with aeroplanes, with a view to using them as scouts for both the army and navy and as fort and battleship destroyers.

Edison was interviewed, and, evidently feeling in a fancies mood, immediately began to show upon his imagination for material for the journalists that besieged him. He was their friend and so they were looking for a story he determined to give it to them. To them he suggested that all the forts of this country might be supplied with streams of water, electrically charged, so that when an enemy attacked the breastworks the water could be turned on the assailants. This would electrify them, said Edison. The reporters took him seriously and their eyes began to bulge, so the tender-hearted inventor modified his suggestion by stating that the quantity of electricity could be lowered, thereby simply shocking the soldiers as they charged and placing them hors de combat.

His idea of "aerial torpedoes boats" for the defense of the country was given in the same vein, but, as the old proverb says, "There's many a true word sold in jest." It seems remarkable that his prediction, given in a moment of fun, should have been realized during his life and that in some respects it should even exceed his fanciful thoughts. Edison planned "an aerial torpedo boat which would fly over the ship of the enemy and drop a hundred pounds of dynamite down," he told. These birds of destruction, or he termed them, "would be furnished with a self-steering gear and a fuse, timed to act so many minutes or hours after being cut loose from the ship. The cost of these aerial torpedo boats would not be great and those who used them might well afford to send up a flight of a hundred or so if the result was the destruction of a five-million-dollar vessel."

The greatest excitement was caused by the publication of the story, and a number of English papers commented editorially on the subject and suggested that Mr. Edison would be more bums-tarian if he confined his genius to the production of articles helpful to mankind instead of planning engines of warfare, which would mean the destruction possibly of hundreds of lives.

Looking toward the airship as a means of destruction, we quote from a book on the subject: "For a moment we are tempted to think that Mr. Edison must be mad, if there is any truth in the report which has appeared of an interview with that very wonderful man, in the course of which he spoke of the numerous inventions he has ready for the service of his country in the event of war with any other nation. We protest against Mr. Edison directing his inventive genius, which God has given him, into such channel. We would even give our hearty objection to the old sentiment that all things are fair enough in love and war. But to attack an enemy with such 'resumes of civilization' as those of which Mr. Edison speaks is not war; it is simply wholesale slaughter, of a kind that would be intolerably wicked and cruel and which no nation with any self-respect would permit to be executed. Let Mr. Edison continue to direct his great talents into more peaceful channels for the benefit of the world, which is heavily indebted to him already for his marvellous inventions. We do not say this because we fear for our soldiers. They have faced danger as bravely and in so many ways and have held their lives as sought when the honor of old England has been concerned that we do not doubt they would meet Edison's engines of destruction if they knew it was their duty. But the sentiment of the matter does not excuse the wickedness of the ideas attributed—we hope unjustly—to the greatest inventor of his time."

Lord Armstrong was appealed to by an excited correspondent, who feared that Edison might, have invented such a machine of destruction and that his country might thereby be endangered. In a few days he received a lengthy letter from Lord Armstrong, neither at rest his fears and calling to his attention that England was not without electrical engineers that were capable of meeting such an exigency. In closing the writer paid a glowing tribute to Lord Salisbury, who, he said, was capable of meeting Edison and "whose serenity was unmoved by the threats of wholesale electrical destruction."

When Edison, in a moment of mirth, suggested an "aerial torpedo boat," the cost of a battleship ranged from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000, whereas they now cost \$10,000,000 and upwards. Edison did not foresee the man-jumped airship, and as at that time the wireless manipulation of machinery was an unknown quantity, this coming feature was beyond even that distinguished man. In England they are now propelling boats from the shore by means of the wireless, and it is only a matter of time when the same thing will be done with the aeroplanes, thereby lessening the toll of the "grim reaper," so far as the country on the defensive is concerned.

Oct. 26, 1912

ELECTRICAL WORLD

NEW YORK

ELECTRIC-VEHICLE BATTERIES

At the recent Boston convention of the Electric Vehicle Association of America considerable attention was paid to storage batteries for electric-vehicle, propulsion, papers on lead and nickel-iron cells and on battery-charging apparatus being presented for discussion.

LEAD-BATTERY DEVELOPMENTS.

In a paper on developments in vehicle batteries Mr. Bruce Ford discussed the improvements which have been effected in the "Ironclad Exide" lead cell in the two years which have elapsed since it was placed on the market. Experience shows that the "Ironclad" construction is prolonging the life of positive plates to about three times that of the standard flat plate positive. No renewals have been made because of any inherent weakness in the plates. The conductivity of the pillar strap connector has been improved by integrally welding the copper and alloy together. The grain of the wood used in the construction of separators has been made horizontal instead of vertical, thus eliminating the splitting which formerly occurred, and an investigation of different kinds of wood has resulted in the preparation of separators having greatly increased powers of resisting the action of the electrolyte. The formation of moss-growth around the edges of separators across the tops and bottoms of plates has been overcome by incasing the top and bottom frames of the positive plates in a rubber sheath which is then vulcanized in position directly to the tubes of which the main body of the plate consists. The outside tubes of the positive plates are now equipped with an unsplitted tip of rubber, to prevent breakage at this point. Every improvement in the battery becomes a corresponding improvement in the vehicle as a whole and in the service derived therefrom.

THE EDISON STORAGE BATTERY IN SERVICE.

Under the above title Mr. Harold H. Smith reviewed the history of Edison battery development, emphasizing the pains taken to secure a thoroughly reliable and satisfactory product before permitting it to remain upon the market and describing the construction, types and electrical characteristics of the latest equipment. The author emphasized the point that the Edison battery of the present type has now been in service about four years, during which an absolutely clean, plate has been maintained in all cases where reasonable care has been accorded. Based on performances given in curves accompanying the paper, it was stated that the battery has been conservatively guaranteed to deliver full rated service after four years' use, and that instances have arisen where consumers are estimating depreciation on the basis of five and six years' life.

The public is demanding a battery which may be charged in so short a time as to limit in no way the service required, but this ideal has not been attained in the present state of the art. In certain fields, however, it may be closely approximated by boosting at high rates, and the Edison battery is well adapted to such use because it will withstand a comparatively high temperature and also because vigorous

gassing will not precipitate active material from the plates. This feature has been taken advantage of in street and interurban railway service operated by storage batteries, where boosting during the layovers at the ends of the route has been found highly effective. A storage-battery line in Washington is now in operation in which the battery is seldom regularly charged. The line is a miles long and with the exception of about 400 ft. is composed of grades, the maximum being 9 per cent. The car has a five-minute lay-over at each end of the route, and during this time the battery is boosted at five times its normal rate. In this way a car averages between 210 and 220 miles per day and practically no time is lost in storing energy. This installation has been so successful that additional equipment has been ordered and the length of the line is to be doubled. On the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad a storage-battery car is operated at an average of 286 miles per day, the battery being charged five hours each night and boosted from time to time during the daylight hours.

In conclusion, the paper reviewed noteworthy results secured by the battery in laboratories, short-circuiting tests after accidental immersion in sea water and under conditions of extreme high and low temperature. About fifty electric trucks are now in operation in the Philippine Islands under adverse climatic conditions, and instances were cited of continuous battery operation with satisfactory service at from 35 to 40 deg. below zero Fahr. at Winnipeg, Man. The cold weather question has become one of the easiest with which the battery user has to contend, and its answer is now a simple matter of design. Recent runs on the road of vehicles equipped with such batteries indicate that the day is not far distant when with frequently spaced charging stations cross-country touring within a considerable radius will become highly popular.

In response to a question the author stated that the electrolyte will freeze at from 20 deg. Fahr. to 25 deg. Fahr. below zero.

BATTERY-CHARGING APPARATUS.

Mr. Robert E. Russell, of the General Electric Company, read a twenty-four-page paper illustrating the various types of charging equipment now on the market, and outlined the application of these to the service of private and public garages of various sizes. Much suggestive information was given in connection with specific recommendations for actual service, with advice upon the selection of rheostats, choice of panels, motor-generator sets or rectifiers, and the relative advantages of each under different conditions. High efficiency, low first cost and minimum occupancy of floor space are important. In conclusion emphasis was laid upon the vital importance of supplying the manufacturer with adequate information in seeking specific recommendations.

Discussion.

Messrs. F. S. Mansfield, Boston; W. F. Holland, Boston, and R. L. Lloyd, Philadelphia, spoke briefly. The Boston Edison Company's practice favors the use of the rectifier instead of the motor-generator set, on account of its efficiency at varied loads and its lower cost. Mr. Lloyd spoke highly of the efficiency of a battery-charging converter lately placed on the market. In response to inquiries, the author stated that where alternating and direct current are supplied at the same price, for charging, say, thirty cells, a battery-charging rheostat and panel for direct-current service would be advised. The largest rectifier made is rated at 50 amp. In the great majority of cases the tube life is satisfactory, a guarantee of at least 600 hours being given, while in many cases a life of 2000 hours has been obtained. A study is being made at the factory of the possibility of mounting tubes in series on a single panel. A rectifier is now available which gives a constant current for Edison battery service. Pulsating currents should be measured by the permanent-magnet type of instruments.

New Apparatus and Appliances

EDISON ALTERNATING-CURRENT RECTIFIER.

An electro-mechanical rectifier has recently been developed by Thomas Edison, Inc., and placed on the market by the Edison Storage Battery Company of Orange, N. J., the apparatus being specially adapted to the charging

from the rectifier is the same as when charging from an ordinary direct-current circuit. It is said that these rectifiers have been operated at continuous load for over 3,000 hours without stop for cleaning or adjustment and at the end of the run were found in perfect condition. This is equal to several years' duty in ordinary charging service.

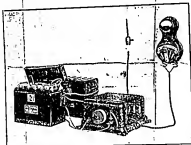


Fig. 1—Rectifier Charging Storage Battery.

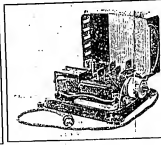


Fig. 2—Interior of Rectifier.

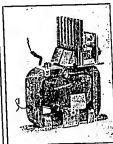


Fig. 3—Rectifier Unit.

of sparking batteries from an ordinary 110-volt alternating-current circuit. The rectifier has no revolving armature, commutator, or any wearing part requiring lubrication, and it uses no vacuum tube or high-tension discharge method. The apparatus is arranged so that the circuit to the battery is closed on the positive wave and opened on the negative wave by the vibratory action of several armatures. Current is brought to the rectifier at from 12 volts to 14 volts, and the equipment is designed to give a maximum output of 8 amp in the "B2" size and 16 amp in the "B4" size. Variations in the current values are obtained by the use of a controlling resistance connected with the rectifier.

In operation the line current is brought to a small transformer which cuts down the voltage as stated. The circuit carrying the rectified current goes through the secondary winding of the transformer, through the vibrating contacts into the battery and back to the transformer. The vibrating armatures are kept in motion by the surrounding magnet coils, connected in series, and the moving parts are operated in synchronism, the movement being timed to compensate for the lag in the rectified circuit by a condenser in the coil circuit. An automatic switch opens the circuit to the battery when the line voltage falls and closes it when the pressure is re-established. The wiring is exceedingly simple, consisting of the usual connecting cord and plug and a charging lead running from the positive side of the charging terminals on the rectifier to the positive pole of the battery and another lead connecting the negative terminals. All rectifiers are provided with terminals for connecting a rheostat into the charging circuit, the instruments being furnished separately or combined on one panel as desired.

The rectifier is placed in operation by connecting the flexible cord with the attachment plug to the source of supply, the battery terminals being properly connected to those of the rectifier. Turning a double-pole snap switch on the front of the rectifier completes both the line and battery circuits. With the use of the controlling rheostats the current can be reduced to that necessary to charge the smallest storage cells on the market. The energy consumption of the "B2" rectifier is 160 watts and of the "B4" 300 watts. The efficiency ranges from 48 to 53 per cent, and the length of time necessary to charge batteries

The manufacturer states that so far no renewal of parts subject to wear has been found necessary, but when repairs are needed the expense of renewals is slight and no special skill is required to reconfigure the apparatus. A complete line in sizes up to 100-amp capacity is under construction.

November 06, 1912

SHOW USES OF ELECTRICITY

The announcement is made on behalf of Thomas A. Edison that he has installed electrical appliances to what he terms a Twentieth century model dwelling upon his own in Llewellyn Park, N. J., to demonstrate what can be done in putting modern conveniences into homes of rural inhabitants. These consist of a gasoline engine and Edison storage battery, for which it is claimed that when they are going "by button pressure one may heat water for shaving, run a piano player, moving picture machine, clothes wringer, vacuum cleaner, heat, fans and otherwise."

These services, suggests the Pittsburgh Dispatch, sound very attractive to people who have the means to pay for them. But to the vast majority of rural dwellers the crucial question in adopting them will be as to the cost of installing and operating them compared with the present methods of reaching the same or more important ends. The piano player and moving picture machine will hardly be regarded as necessities of life by the average sturdy tiller of the soil.

The other services enumerated are supplied on the farm up to the considerable cost of "olbow grease" supplied by the farmer and members of his family. But there is little doubt that electrical energy may be made to play a very large function on the modern farm if the problem of cheap power is satisfactorily solved. Water power is abundant and reliable under the homogeneity of the present system—if there be any system at all—of conserving it for the purpose. But there is no source of power on every farm largely unutilized—the wind.

"Wind mills," says the Dispatch, "have not been generally used to generate electricity because the wind frequently falls altogether and is constantly varying in force. But the man who devises a working method for making wind mills store up electricity in storage batteries for the variety of uses to which it can be put on the farm will open up an almost illimitable field. We have heard of some instances in which this system is in use and claimed to be successful, but it has not been generally adopted we do not know. Perhaps it is because invention has been engrossed in meeting more urgent demands. However that may be, for wind mills to generate electricity, Mr. Edison can devise machinery for light, heat, and motive power on farms will be practically boundless."

We have no doubt that the problem can be successfully solved by concentrating intelligence and energy upon the solution, but why should upon Mr. Edison, who has pointed the way toward almost any achievement of which the human mind can conceive, to work it out? Is there not sufficient genius among students of electricity outside of Mr. Edison to work out a few problems which he has not the time to solve?

November 06, 1912

Charles Edison, son of the inventor, who is now a student in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was regarding his father's remarkable capacity for work: "My father's longest continuous vigil was when he was completing the disk pioneer work. On this he worked five days and a like number of nights in a stretch. He was determined he would complete his work before he rested, and he was successful in his plan. When he was working hard on the pioneer work there was one spot there when he came home but once in two weeks. One morning about 12 o'clock, one of his men tried to get him to go home. 'No,' said my father to the workman, 'you don't know me.' But you are no longer a spring chicken," his men protested. "Ah," quickly replied my father, "I may not be a spring chicken any longer, but you must remember that this place is a health resort."

BOSTON (MA) RECORD

November 08, 1912

Thomas A. Edison is a very great inventor, a very shrewd business man, and an enthusiastic admirer of Col. Roosevelt, who was heard during the late campaign, but he did not vote for the Colonel. He did not vote for anyone. He failed to register. What does Col. Roosevelt think of that?

REDLAND (CA) REVIEW

November 01, 1912

YOUNG EDISON
WOULD BE INVENTOR

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Charles Edison, 22 years old, son of Thomas Edison, is in his fourth year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Fitting himself, he says, to go into his father's laboratory and carry on the work which the latter is doing for the public.

NEW YORK WORLD

Nov. 07, 1912

WHY EDISON DID NOT VOTE

Thomas A. Edison, who entered politics in the campaign for the United States, was the proper man to be elected President, reluctantly admitted yesterday at his home in West Orange, N. J., that the reason why he did not vote was, because he couldn't. He had failed to register.

November 07, 1912

EDISON HAS READY
NEW CHARGING DEVICE

Makes Possible Charging Storage Batteries From Alternating Current Circuit.

This apparatus will help to fill a long felt want of the man using a storage battery. It is now no longer necessary to disconnect the battery



and carry it to a charging station, as the fully developed condition can be kept in the garage or basement or even carried on the automobile or boat. The construction is very simple. There is nothing to get out of order, and adjusting or repairing.

WASHINGTON (IA) JOURNAL

November 05, 1912

TEST EDISON 3-CAR TRAIN

Inventor So Encouraged Over Experiments That He Plans Public Demonstration.

New York.—Successful tests of a three-car train of Edison storage battery cars were made during the past week on the Erie railroad between West Orange and Forest Hill. They have encouraged Thomas A. Edison in such a degree that he has arranged for a public demonstration in a trip to Long Branch. Invitations have been sent to bankers and railroad men. Mr. Edison will be of the party, and it is promised that he will break his rule of silence in public and make a speech.

NEW YORK BOSTON
66 PARK PLACE 66 DEVONSHIRE ST.
465 NORTH OFFICE IN CHICAGO ST. IN CHICAGO
DENVER SAN FRANCISCO AND LONDON
CABLE ADDRESS CLIPBIRD
CLIPPING FROM

NOVEMBER 12, 1912.
ORANGE (N.J.) CHRONICLE

in play.

Among the special features at the platform, to be given for the benefit of the Houseworn Hospital of Essex County, the Women's Club will be seen on November 22 and 23 will be a demonstration given by the Boston Company of Newark, the Edison Company and the inventive genius of Thomas A. Edison. There will be hourly demonstrations during the two days of the platform.

These have been limited by Mr.

NOVEMBER 8, 1912
LINCOLN (NEB) NEWS

[illegible]

We had to put in another delivery wagon. We now deliver twice daily to all parts of South Lincoln from Racket Store No. 4 and No. 2. Thomas Edison suggests that the cost of living is made higher because of the large number of grocery stores.

OMAHA (NWB) 5 112
NOVEMBER 5, 1912

Sir Thomas Lipton
and Tom Edison
to Visit Omaha

Mr Thomas Lipton, the country Irishman, is expected soon in Omaha. He is now on the Pacific coast and will go east inside of two weeks, passing through Omaha. He has expressed a desire to stop in this city between trains at least. Union Pacific officials will take the matter up and if Mr Thomas is indeed too great a hurry will arrange his itinerary so that he can remain in Omaha the greater part of a day and still arrive in Chicago in time to keep some dates he has made there.

In addition to Sir Thomas Lipton, Thomas A. Edison is another distinguished personage expected to pass

throughout the world in the near future. Some of this month the Oregon Short Line will open ten miles of electric road connecting Moorhead and Twin Falls, Idaho. The cars on this line will be operated by electric power, and it will be the only one of the kind in the world and the only one in the United States.

Mr. Edison to study the plan that he proposed for the trip first for the purpose of learning more concerning them.

The plan is now outlined to have Mr. Edison stop over in Omaha at least one day, either going or coming. If he will do so, he is to be the guest of the Union Trust Co. while here.

ROCHESTER (NY) DEMOCRAT

November 30, 1912

LIVES' WEEKLY

Nov. 07, 1912

WHEN EDISON WAS PENNILESS IN ROCHESTER

Hadn't at that Time Earned
Title of Wizard.

DOWN TO PRICE OF A LOAF

Tells Charles R. Barnes of Time
When He Spent His Only Nickel
for Bread in Howe's Bakery in
This City. Even Then Inventing

His "Marconi electrical" expert
for the Pacific Service Commission was
in a restaurant used but evening. He
sat before a big round table on which
stacks of papers, drawings and maps
had slowly piled up a big mountain
size. As the candle curled around his
head he said:

"There is always something doing in
Rochester. All the big men know us
like Rochester and most of them come
from there."

After glancing at the reporter and the
stenographer to see whether the latter
had snuck in, Mr. Barnes continued:

"Last summer I had the pleasure of
visiting Chairman A. Edison, the wizard
at Orange. He wanted to talk about Roch-
ester and kept it up for a considerable
time, and those minutes were of absorb-
ing interest to me. Mr. Edison said he
would always remember a sign he saw in
the early days when he was poor, un-
specially unknown. That sign read 'J
Howe, Baker,' and was above a door in
Pittsburgh street, Rochester."

"Of course, I questioned Mr. Edison if
he start him off on the topic, and he never
nothing both. Edison, he seemed, was
a young, cheerful operator was always
cluttering with wires and batteries, and
with a partner of his to help him, he put
together a machine by which he imagined
he could send him messages at the same
time over the same wire. That machine
was now called the quadruplex. Edison's
habit, I should judge, were similar to
those of some other old-time telegraph
phases, and his money went flying except
the coin he spent for wine, butter and
breads with which he worked over his
great invention."

"Manager Called Him Crazy."

"One day he went to the manager of
the Western Union in this city and told
him what he believed he had secured
patented. The hard-headed manager re-
plied, 'You're crazy. Better look after
your job, or you will be fired before you
know it.' That didn't faze Edison. A
short time later he went to the manager
of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph
Company and told him about his big in-
vention. The manager listened and after

much urging agreed to give him a chance
to try out his machine on a certain day
between 3 and 6 o'clock in the morning.
In the meantime, true to the prediction
Edison had lost his job with the West-
ern Union and vice on his pocket."

"Nevertheless he communicated with
his partner in New York and at the ex-
penditure of nearly all of his available
cash, he sent one of his new machines
to him, with instructions to get on the
wire with it at the appointed time.
Edison intended to show another ma-
chine up the Rochester end and try out
the famous quadruplex."

"On the morning set for the trial Ed-
ison, after much eagerness, caught in his
machine and began 'talking' New York.
He called and called, but didn't get a
reply. Then the young inventor called
up a friend, who was no operator on
another wire, and asked if his partner
Pete had been around that morning.
'Yes,' came the quick response. 'He
off in the Morse code. I've come around
a little while ago with an awful jag on.
He left a package here and went right
out.'"

"Big Time for Lawyer."

"Edison sank back in his chair as he
realized that a golden opportunity had
vanished. After a few moments he
planned for another chance. Before this
time his partner in the great invention
did not know how to get a patent.
Finally they set one of the best-court
lawyers of the day, who took the case
and the few dollars that came with it,
only to spend the next few days in the
pursuit of the pleasures of Bacchus.
The lawyer agreed, for one half of what-
ever might be secured by the sale of the
patent, to put the application through,
and the deal was made."

"Getting back to Edison's story, after
the failure of Pete to show up at the
New York end of the wire, Edison
begged the manager to give him another
chance the next morning. He was suc-
cessful and began to prepare for the
test by sending word to his partner to
be on hand, with his machine, at the
proper time."

"Edison told me that he left the op-
erator's room with his heart in his
mouth and his hands in his pockets. His
expectations in his pockets turned up at
3:30 o'clock, which was his sole wealth.
He was hungry and thirsty. Passing
out of the old Arcade into the street he
turned westward for a drink and then
turned down a side street. Before him
loomed up a sign. It was the sign of
Howe, baker, and this sign had
drawn the eyes of the other citizens of
Rochester, thousands of times, without
causing the feelings which it raised in
Edison's mind."

Honoring a Famous Inventor.

THE FOLLOWING poem, by W. J.
Lauriat, was read by Robert
Leahue at a luncheon recently
sponsored by the New York Edison Com-
pany in the great electric palace and
inventor, Thomas Alva Edison, and was
enthusiastically received by the assem-
bled guests. The luncheon marked the
formal opening of the Electrical Expon-
tise and Automobile Show of 1912, in
New York City, which this year has
unusual significance, as it commemorates
the thirtieth anniversary of the use of
the electric light in New York.

EDISON.

His.

Ye in whom we know
True creation yet to show
Has given form to what the thoughts designed,
In all the most, most of the world,
To serve for progress of the human lot,
Here earth's one
Who is a man.

Among the stars whose light
No other was very rare,
Art, Science, Commerce, that mankind,
To reach, to reach, to reach,
And with his own hands,
The future is his
All that he first
Desires to be
Reached.

This man of wisdom needs
The strength who shall pass
The progress which shall pass
The world, and by his faith
Progress there.

When others failed and wept,
He smiled and thoughtly kept
His faith on
Built the dream

He saw the end of things,
Put on the crown of things,
When others only thought,
He did, he saw ahead
And where others of those he led.

In greater his
Yes, double power:
That which none would
And that which was to be sought
From all men.

And have no ending are in death,
And others, yet to be
Follow to have seen not to fail,
But from their minds, never to be missed
To reach the end to be achieved,
God makes each man
A miracle of things.

To all the better and the better kinds
To grow that mankind, invent
In the human line
For ever from the spirit divine,
Edison mention "Little's Weekly,"

✓ NOVEMBER 10, 1913.
NORFOLK (VA) VIRGINIAN

Bill—We have a 2-year-old baby at home who knew that a year ago.

NEW YORK LONDON
SPRINGFIELD ST DEVONSHIRE ST
ALLIED NATL TRADING CO CINCINNATI
BIRMINGHAM NEW YORK LONDON
SPRINGFIELD CLIPPER
CLIPPING

HAVERHILL (WEEKLY) GAZETTE
NOVEMBER 11, 1913.

Edison has been at work for many years on a storage battery that would solve many of the problems in connection with the use of electricity and has succeeded in producing one that promises important results. Recently a trial run was made in New York City to Long Beach and return by a train of three cars equipped with his new storage battery system. The coaches are for use on the suburban line near Havana, Cuba, and are so size and appearance very similar to the trolley cars now in use. The trip was made without the trial trip at an average speed of 25 to 35 miles an hour and made the distance of 35 miles at no expense of 35 cents a car for electricity—a rate less than that now paid for power. Flans are made, with a couple of exceptions, in the same way as Mr. Edison's storage batteries and if the expected results are obtained there is likely to be a revolution in the uses of

Date Nov 19 1942

On Friday evening at 8 o'clock the doors of the recently-established "home" of the Edison Club of Orange will be thrown open to the club members and invited guests, including the wives, sisters and sweethearts of the members, the officials of the Edison company and the members of the Alva Club, an organization recently formed among the female employees of the Edison office.

The new rooms are located in the old Library building at 277 Main street, Orange, the entire top floor of the easterly wing of the building being occupied.

NEW YORK BOSTON
66 PARK PLACE 66 DEVONSHIRE ST.
ALSO WITH OFFICES IN CHICAGO, MINNEAPOLIS,
DENVER, SAN FRANCISCO AND LONDON
CABLE ADDRESS CLIFBORG
CLIPPING FROM
NEWARK, (N. J.) STAR

Date

Nov 13 1912

The doors of the Edison Club, a
lished home of the Edison Club. At
Orange, will be thrown open to the
club members and invited guests, in-
cluding the wives, sisters and sweet-
hearts of the members, the officials
of the company and the members of
the Alvo Club, recently formed
among the female employees of the
Edison offices, on Friday night. The
invitation will be strictly informal.

AMERICAN (New York)

Nov. 19, 1912

EVENING NEWS

Nov. 18, 1912

Edison Co. Denies Planning "Shake-up"

Following the publication in the New York American yesterday of the fact that Frank L. Dyer, had resigned as president and general manager of the Thomas A. Edison Corporation, it was reported in West Orange yesterday that a "shake-up" of the official personnel of the company would ensue.

This is contradicted, however, by a statement issued by C. H. Wilson, general manager of the West Orange plant. He said that Mr. Dyer and Mr. Edison are still on the most friendly terms, Mr. Dyer having resigned because of the stress of his other business activities. The statement adds:

"The details of the business of the Edison company at Orange have been in the hands of C. H. Wilson as general manager for a number of years, and he will retain his position and in addition has been made vice-president of the company. Mr. Edison takes the policy of the company in addition to the technical details, which he has always had charge of. No other changes in officials or personnel of the company will be made."

EDISON TAKES DYER'S PLACE

Inventor Assumes Presidency
of Companies Bearing
His Name

HITHERTO ONLY A DIRECTOR

Taking control of the business management of the interests bearing his name, Thomas A. Edison is now president of Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated. He succeeds Frank L. Dyer, who, according to an official announcement given out today at the Edison plant in West Orange, will devote himself to his other business interests.

The official statement says that Mr. Edison accepted Mr. Dyer's resignation "with regret." The inventor has never before had any active in his companies, except that of director.

Mr. Dyer succeeded William K. Gilbreth as president of the Edison concerns four years ago. While he has been president the business details have been under the direction of Charles H. Wilson. The latter will continue as business manager and has in addition been made vice-president of the company.

Mr. Dyer is a lawyer and was the Edison man counsel for years, to be Mr. Edison's lawyer and the relations of the two have always been understood to be very friendly.

Mr. Dyer was not at the Edison plant today, but the statement as to the change in the concern was given out at his office. Mr. Edison sent word through his secretary that he had nothing to say but that the statement had the authority.

"An official statement of the facts," is the designation of the announcement, which is as follows:

"Mr. Dyer, besides having the executive management of many of Mr. Edison's companies, had other interests which demanded part of his time. These interests have grown so extensive of late that he has felt for some time that he was unable to do full justice to the multitudinous duties which his various enterprises involved, and, as a duty to himself, to Mr. Edison and to the enterprises with which he was connected, decided that he must curtail his numerous responsibilities."

"After reflection he came to the conclusion that he would withdraw from his duties to the Edison companies, and therefore tendered his resignation to Mr. Edison, who accepted it with regret. Mr. Edison has concluded to assume the executive duties caused by Mr. Dyer's resignation."

"The details of the business of the Edison Company at Orange have been in the hands of C. H. Wilson as general manager for a number of years, and he will retain his position and in addition has been made vice-president of the company. Mr. Edison takes the policy of the company in addition to the technical details which he has always had charge of. No other changes in officials or personnel of the company will be made."

BARTLESVILLE (OK)

RICHTON, JAMES

Nov. 19, 1912

LEARN FROM MOTION PICTURES

Children "Hate" School Because Textbooks are Dry and Colorless. Thomas A. Edison has Discovered—He Proposes to Teach Them Through the Eyes, Instead of the Memory, by the Use of Motion Picture Films

Alban L. Hanson in the World Today. Thomas A. Edison has a boy 12 years of age. He is about like other boys. His teachers are about like other teachers. They are good, but the boy does not believe that they do him much good. School does not interest him. He knows that he should be interested but he is not interested. His parents exhort him, but he is making away. If his studies must be made more interesting, he says. Otherwise, he goes.

A year ago Mr. Edison began to wonder what was the matter. He knew that the boy was a good, average boy. He knew that the boy's teachers were good, average teachers. The senior Edison's perplexity was increased when he was told in December last summer, that within a few years, three thousand German children had committed suicide rather than go to school.

Edison's brains got to work. "This made Mr. Edison think even harder. When he returned to America he began an investigation. He found that America was filled with boys and girls who were just like his own boy. New York City, in the preceding year, had paid \$212,000 to transient officers. Other cities had paid in proportion."

Such were Mr. Edison's reflections. But how should the schools be changed? And why do they fail to interest children?

"I had to go back to Darwin for answers to these questions," said Mr. Edison "and these are the answers that Darwin gave me:

"Children are, in many respects, only little animals. Like all other animals, they receive most of their impressions through their eyes. The receipt of impressions through sight is an acquired power. Children receive only so far

as their eyes. Do you believe many children will play sick while these pictures are being run off?

"That the Kaffirs will be but the smallest part of what the African pictures will show. The Magos, bonas, tigers, and giraffes—will be shown, not in cages, but in their native haunts. The city of Cape Town will be shown, with its characteristic roots and its shipping. The broad valleys over which Kruger's armies marched will be shown just as they are, with here and there a burgher's cottage."

Every step in the process of mining gold and diamonds will be put upon a film. The Nile will be shown not as a small black line upon a map, but as a body of beautiful blue water, alternately plunging over cataracts and creeping through meadows to the sea. Then will come the Pyramids with natives and tourists dismounting them, and, lastly, the great cities of Alexandria and Cairo. Would any child stay at home if he knew such a treat as this was in store for him? Would he ever be likely to forget what he had learned about Africa?"

Mr. Edison's first experiment with moving pictures for schools will take place in his home town. Orange, N. J. The local school board has placed one of the largest school buildings at his disposal. As soon as he has made enough sets of pictures to constitute a year's course, he will give an exhibition to the school board and invited guests. If the pictures give the success that Mr. Edison believes they will be, the board has promised to substitute them for books in a school or two, and if they continue to produce good results, to put them in all except the high schools.

"MOVIE" MACHINE FOR HOME IS EDISON'S LATEST; YOU CAN RIG ONE UP EASILY, AND IT'S CHEAP, TOO

There is the latest achievement in the history of photographic art. A movie picture machine which can be carried in one hand, set up in five minutes and used in any ordinary living room or hotel room where the light can be excluded.

And the results are the same as those obtained from the expensive, intricate machines used in the theaters.

It is so simple it may be operated by a child.

It is so compact it can be put into a case measuring 10 1/2 inches.

It weighs only 25 pounds and is equipped with what is called the "non-inflammable film."

The "Edison home kinograph" is the name.

For years Thomas A. Edison, the man to whom the world owes the moving picture, has been striving to perfect it.

A few months ago Edison announced such a machine for school use would supersede the system of teaching, cause the present tawdry school system to be a necessity and make boys free instead of hate learning.

Easy to Put Up in Home.

This new and wonderful photographic contrivance can be used equally well in every home. The only other necessary equipment, besides the machine, is a canvas stretched tight on a wall or a shelf across a pole, in a certain stretcher or other device.

A system of film envelopes brings new pictures and subjects within reach of the family. Each film costs from 25¢ to 50¢ according to length and subject.



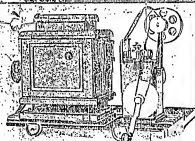
THIS STILL IS THE FIRST SHOTS THE ACTUAL SCENE OF THE FILM USED IN THE HOME "MOVIE" MACHINE WITH THICK PICTURE SIDE BY SIDE AND LONGER THAN AN INCH WIDE ALL TOGETHER.

matter pictures, but—the film may be exchanged at any time for different ones by the payment of an exchange fee ranging from 25 cents to 1 dollar.

Films Are Marvelous.

The successful printing of these tiny pictures on the film is in itself a notable accomplishment. When it is learned that a six-foot picture can be thrown upon the screen from one of these photographs it may be realized how bright they are magnified in projection and how perfect is the workmanship.

A slight adjustment, the use of a different lens and the employment of a series of slides, each equipped with 10 pictures, and the moving picture machine is a full-bodied stereograph. The slides cost 1 cent each.



also lecture, containing authentic information, is provided for each slide.

The home kinograph costs from \$60 to \$90. The question of expense may be easily solved by two or three families running together to buy it.

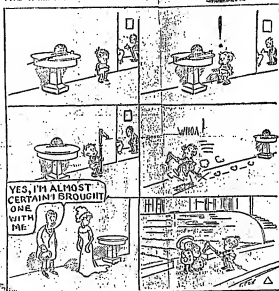
It's the last word in the moving picture realm. And it is the first word in a great new world of entertainment and instruction for the old and young.



CARTOONS (18) PRESS

November 26, 1912

THE REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES OF THOMAS EDISON, JR.



Fox in St. Louis Republic

BRAINTREE (MA) OBSERVER

November 30, 1912

MOTION PICTURE STORY.

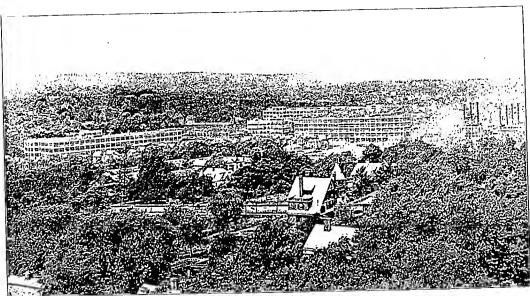
"Hope" is the title and the leading note in a new motion picture film which was released for exhibition Nov. 15, by Thomas A. Edison, working in co-operation with The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The scenario of the picture was written especially for the anti-tuberculosis campaign by James Oppenheim, and the film will be used during the next six weeks as a special feature of the Red Cross Christmas Seal sale.

The story, as portrayed by Mr. Oppenheim, tells of a young banker in a little New York town by the name of John Harvey and of his bookkeeper Wells, with whose daughter Edith the banker is in love. A few weeks before the holiday season, Harvey one day receives a letter and some literature from The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, asking him to engage in a tuberculosis campaign in his district, to form a committee to sell Red Cross Christmas Seals, and to work for the erection of a local sanatorium. He shows the material to his old bookkeeper and both the men laugh at the idea that a country district need engage in such a fight. Tuberculosis, they believe, is a thing only of the city slums. Careless and unthinking, however, Wells puts some of the pamphlets in his pocket and forgets the incident.

Meanwhile Edith is trying hard to conceal from her father and lover the annoying cough which she has developed and also the knowledge given her privately by the old family physician that she has tuberculosis. She struggles hard against her love for Harvey and her father, especially when the banker shows her the new home which he is building for them. She is about resolved not to yield to the doctor's advice recommending that she go to a sanatorium, when one evening she accidentally discovers the tuberculosis literature in her father's pocket. As she reads of the dangers to which she is exposing those whom she loves, and of the hope of a cure that may be hers if she, will go to a sanatorium, she finally conquers her immediate desire and resolves to live for health and a cure. She writes a note to her father and to Harvey releasing him from

their engagement and leaves home secretly for New York to see what chance she has of being cured, for there is no sanatorium nearer to her home than a day's journey.

It is the bitter realization of the truth that tuberculosis lurks everywhere, even in their own houses, that awakes Harvey and Wells to arouse their townfolk to the need of preventing this disease and erecting a sanatorium. And all the while they are searching for Edith, until one day by chance they find her name on the Bellevue Hospital Tuberculosis Clinic. They trace her to the ferryboat day camp at that institution and finally to her own miserable hall bedroom. It is not a difficult task to persuade Edith to go home and take the cure in the new sanatorium on the outskirts of the town. Here she completely recovers her health and as an indication of her future mode of life on entering her new home for the first time, a happy bride, she throws the windows wide open to let in the fresh air.



Storage Battery Works

Laboratory
Executive
OfficesCylinder and
Disk Record
FactoryPhonograph and
Motion Picture
WorksConcrete
Cabinet
WorksSmall Motor
and Rectifier
FactoryPower
Plant

FACTORIES, LABORATORIES AND OFFICES OF THOMAS A. EDISON, INC., ORANGE, N. J.

The dreams and the organizations of Edison are realized at Orange—a group of solid gray concrete buildings interspersed with others of red. Here is no usual type of factory. The two great facts which impress the visitor are first, lack of stability, and second, solidity. This is like no other factory in the world. The place reflects its master genius. The lesser geni must use their brains—and keep moving toward a fixed end which is continually placed farther on.

The average manufacturer mistakes stability for solidity. Edison never stands still, nor do his works. No product of his ever reaches perfection. "Be sure you're right," he says. Time after time some product seems ready for the market, only to be recalled for more improvements, more slight changes which will affect it in the years to come. The result is that through its very lack of stability this greatest of factories is imposing in its solidity. Nothing is a crime here save negligence.

More and more was this impressed on me as I went through the great shops and heard how problem after problem had been solved. On the famous storage battery, 50,000 distinct experiments were made and tabulated. Edison products contain nothing, can be associated with nothing, unless that thing is *right*, in every sense of the word. Just now Edison is working on a light delivery wagon, carrying a 20 volt motor, with a battery of sixteen 300 ampere-hour cells, running 45 miles per charge. Near Orange is a fifteen mile road, the worst in the country. A wagon good for 50,000 miles on an ordinary road goes to pieces after 250 miles of this one. Edison's wagon must run 2,000 miles continuously on this road—without a single accident. So far half a dozen wagons have been built in vain, and some \$35,000 expended; the work may not be half done, but in the end a wagon will stand the test—and then have to stand a harder one. Then, perhaps, Edison will be satisfied and the world will have a new product.

But this, you say, is inventing, not manufacturing! Wrong. Mr. Edison knows how to invent, and applies the knowledge to manufacturing methods. Like most master minds of business, he invariably picks out the obvious things which others overlook.

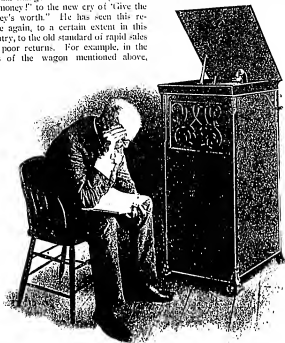
I was asking him about the patent reform question, on which a committee of Congress is now working. "Simple," he said quickly and positively, with that manner of his which leaves no loophole for argument. "At present the burden of proof rests on the patentee. Make it rest on the infringer and the problem is solved. In other words, instead of making me prove that my patent has been infringed, make the other fellow prove that my patent has not been infringed. It is simpler, would avoid the endless lawsuits and the burden of proof would lie where it belongs. If the other fellow's patent is worth anything he would be spending his money to some purpose. If it is an infringement, the real inventor should not have to pay good money to prove it. This, moreover, would protect the penniless inventor from having his patents stolen. At present he cannot help himself unless he has the money to put up for legal costs."

It is these obvious things which are so hard to see. It is always easy for us to see just beyond our noses; we are blind to what lies under our noses. Mr. Edison went on to say that the greatest fault with the present patent situation lay in its method of settlement.

"It is fair neither to the inventors nor to the judiciary," he declared, "that an involved and intricate mechanical or electrical case should be decided by judges and juries who are not trained mechanicians or electricians. Yet such cases are decided every day by such men. It would be far better to let such things go before trained experts. The government employs these experts in other lines; why not in this? And a sufficient salary would place them above the temptation of bribery."

The world, in a way, has long been unfair to Edison, in not giving him credit for all his achievements. His ability as an executive has been overshadowed by his ability as an inventor. His power of salesmanship has been lost in the world's view of the "wizard." In his lifetime he has seen the evolution and devolution of business standards. He has seen the gradual change from the old cry of "Get the money!" to the new cry of "Give the money's worth." He has seen this revolve again, to a certain extent in this country, to the old standard of rapid sales and poor returns. For example, in the tests of the wagon mentioned above,

various motors from many of the largest American shops were tried and tested thoroughly. Invariably these motors were lacking in practical efficiency, and at length he had to build one himself. This is a startling statement, but it is true. And yet, from the day he became a manufacturer, Edison has maintained one watchword for all his men, in each of his shops. "Negligence is crime. Give



EDISON IN CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDE WHEN TESTING RECORDS

(From a photograph taken especially for Popular Electricity Magazine.)

Note the book in which he jots down various comments on quality, volume, surface or "scratch," and criticisms of voice and accompaniment. Some of these are interesting and amusing. One in particular reads: "The manner in which the accompaniment has burst forth in the introduction, compared with the thin, piping voice of the singer, is like announcing the singing mouse by roaring cannon."

a dollar's value for a dollar!" And in the effort to do this, he has had to give several dollar's value for a dollar—but it pays.

We were sitting before the new Edison disk machine, listening to the finest phonographic records ever evolved, when Mr. Edison touched on this point—Edison the manufacturer, not Edison the inventor. At one side an expert was inspecting record molds through a microscope, going over each inch of the three miles the needle travels, searching for blowholes or other defects. I heard how the reproducers had been tested for three years, how 2,300 combinations had been tried before the perfect one was found.

"And this absolute perfection," I asked, "does it pay in the end? Will not the rapidity of modern improvement cause it to go out of date quickly? Surely an earlier one of those 2,300 combinations was practically as good as this final one."

"Not on your life," came the almost savage reply. "I am not building for a day. The trouble with some American manufacturers is just that very point. They enter to the passing whim. I haven't finished with those records for that instrument yet; when I have, they will be perfect in every way. As it is, they are indestructible—as good five years hence as they are, right now. We won't know the ultimate limits of that storage battery for years to come; it hasn't been invented long enough. But I do know it will show full rated capacity at the end of four years and am guaranteeing it. It pays to make things slowly, but to make them right. Over in Europe they do this much more than we do. It is one of the fundamentals of business success—not measured by success standards of today, but by those of a century hence. There are no 'seconds' or 'thirds' going out of my shops. Nothing but 'firsts, firsts, last and all the time.'"

Isn't that a mighty good "gospel of efficiency?" Thoroughness to the last detail is the watchword in Orange. Edison rejects absolutely everything which is not

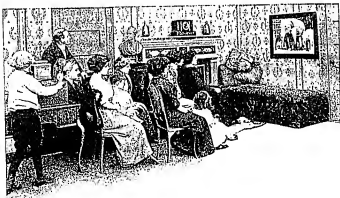
proved exact to the last fraction of an inch. He attends to details himself, suggests new machines, sees that they are made as he wishes, watches the tests himself. It is the greatest ambition of every employé in his shops to have a bit of "new work" approved by the "Old Man." Soon after this article appears the new phonograph will be on the market. The final records for that machine are now being tested individually by Mr. Edison himself. He listens to each one and accepts or rejects it with an ear for minute flaws not only in the construction but in the music. Many of our most "popular" and famous singers have been rejected by him. His singers must be up to his standard of efficiency; he cares nothing for the whims of today.

"People may think some of those people are great singers," he chuckled, as we listened to a marvelous but hitherto unknown soprano, "but they can't fool my phonograph! I've got 'em!" And he has. One famous violinist made a number of records, and Edison quietly rejected them one after the other. The artist was highly indignant and demanded his reasons.

"Aren't good enough for me," came the reply. "Bad music. Hear those harmonies? They don't sound in the concert hall, but when they come out of that hole, they do."

The artist listened, admitted there was a fault, and was at a loss to account for it. So Mr. Edison took the violin and placed the strings under a high power microscope. He was looking for the reason and he found it. The almost indistinguishable harmonies were produced by the strings which had been worn perfectly flat by the bow. This accidental discovery not only surprised the artist, but the manufacturer himself. It was never hitherto known that violin strings are worn to an exact flatness, even when comparatively fresh.

A month or two after you read this look for the new catalogue of the Edison disk records. The first 300 of these rec-



ONE OF EDISON'S LATEST GIFTS TO THE WORLD—THE KINETOSCOPE FOR THE HOME. EACH FILM CARRIES THREE SERIES OF PICTURES

ords will have been made by Mr. Edison personally, and put through the final tests by him. He has personally supervised the catalog itself, together with the artists represented. His agents throughout the world have been reporting on singers, famous or not, and sending records of the voices. Each voice met with the real Edison test of quality. Each loquacious and most critical ear in the world. And with it all, hundreds of experiments have been personally conducted and countless details thought out every day.

The shops, of course, are under military discipline. No one can enter or leave without a pass. The visitor is surprised when he enters one of the offices of the departmental managers or chiefs. In all other such establishments are elaborate suites of private offices and passing guardians are found in proceeding from one luxurious room to another. One can hardly believe that none of these adjuncts exist here. There is no ostentatious display, no useless room. Mahog-

any desks are conspicuous by their absence. The only finely furnished office in the place is the library of Mr. Edison, and "he's only there when he signs checks," as his men say.

The reason for this? It is two-fold. First, the managers and department chiefs are men like Edison himself—practical workmen who spend more time in the shops than at the desk. Like all Class A business men, he surrounds himself with the best men procurable, men who, under anyone else, would be more remarkable than their masters. Many of them are almost as full of inventions as Edison himself. One of these, talking with Mr. Edison and me at 1 a. m., in the laboratory, began writing steadily for some time. He finished, and handed the pad to Mr. Edison. The latter read it, signed as a witness, objected to a minor detail—and his opinion was promptly overruled. In that few moments was born a new invention; within the next few years it will have been tested to the breaking point, and may then go to the market or the scrap heap.

The second reason for the lack of fine offices is more involved. At the same time it has more to do with Edison the manufacturer. I came upon it by chance through asking the master genius a question aimed at his executive knowledge of his shops.

"In such a combination of industries," I asked, "is there not a danger point reached by your producers and non-producers? In other words does the overhead expense, red tape, and lost motion

unless he can do this. He is apt to make the mistake of crowding his warehouse full, then shutting down his shop and selling his stuff. He doesn't build for tomorrow. The bigger your business, the less your overhead expense should be in proportion to your amount of production. Should be, mind—not *is*. Such a theoretical condition is nearly always impossible in practice.

"Most folks want things to look well. I want results. For a good many years



ACTING A SCENE FROM "THE PIT" BEFORE THE MOTION PICTURE CAMERA AT THE EDISON PLANT

result in a higher manufacturing cost than where the business is smaller?"

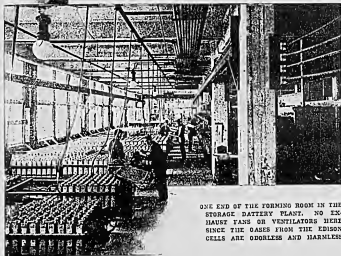
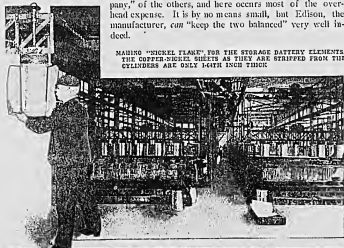
"Exactly." "The Old Man" reached down for his tobacco meditatively, his eyes wrinkling. "But not here. The overhead expense, in which I would include the office force and other non-producers, is always on the jump. But so are your producers. One jumps ahead and catches up with the other, then the other takes a jump ahead, and so on. You simply must keep the two balanced. A small manufacturer is liable to disaster

after I started in business I worked on the 'two hook' method. I had two hooks along side my desk. On one hook I stuck all bills payable, on the other all bills receivable. Then I had a checkbook to tell me how much I had in the bank. Those were all the books I needed. The more space you give to your non-producers the less you have for your producers. Floor-space is valuable."

Of course, the "two hook" method has not lasted to the present day, but the office forces here are small, considering

the size of the industry, and are located centrally. The Thomas A. Edison Company, Inc., is the "holding company," of the others, and here occurs most of the overhead expense. It is by no means small, but Edison, the manufacturer, can "keep the two balanced" very well indeed.

MAKING "NICKEL PLANT" FOR THE STORAGE BATTERY ELEMENTS. THE COPPER-NICKEL SHEETS AS THEY ARE STRIPPED FROM THE CYLINDERS ARE ONLY 1/4 IN. THICK.



ONE END OF THE TURNING ROOM IN THE STORAGE BATTERY PLANT. NO EXHAUST FANS OR VENTILATORS HERE SINCE THE GASES FROM THE EDISON CELLS ARE ODORLESS AND HARMLESS

Here I ventured timidly into politics—very carefully, for I knew nothing whatever of Edison's views on the subject.

"You have a combination of interests here yourself," I put forth, "and I would like to know how you view the question. Should eggs be unscrambled?"

"That depends on just how rotten the eggs are," came the answer. "I think a business combination should be regulated, not busted; or rather that its prices should be regulated. But not from the top. The only sound way to regulate prices is from the bottom upwards, not from the top downwards, as is advocated generally. In fact, it would be mighty hard to regulate prices from the top, with any efficiency, and you can't regulate them very far from the bottom. But you can regulate them at the bottom. My plan would be to take the average cost of production of any given product, figured from the mean cost of differing localities and methods used, and on this average cost to base the minimum selling price of the product itself. Let competition, in other words, figure on the maximum price, but let regulation figure on the minimum price. It is not the maximum price which kills a firm, but the minimum. Such a plan would effectually prevent destructive price cutting, which has sent so many concerns to the wall. An average minimum price, giving a fair profit to all, is the only fair regulation. To try to regulate it from the top is folly; it is like giving a man headache powders for sore feet—and would have about the same result."

On the subject of taxation Mr. Edison was equally stringent in his views. Some little time since, a number of men in France put up a proposition to him by which they were to manufacture certain of his products in that country. Over there the government taxes the stock of firms and companies, and in order to get around it, what is known as "founder's shares" are issued. This was carefully explained to Mr. Edison and the number of founder's shares to be given him

was just being discussed when he cut the subject short with a negative decision. His reasons for this were simple.

"Did they touch any company of mine? I guess not! Why, it was a straight 'frand game—cutting the government out of its lawful taxes! Too dirty to touch my hands, anyhow. No, sir, I believe in paying taxes fairly and squarely. If I'm living under the laws I intend to keep them—not keep the letter of the law only, either. If I don't want to obey them I'll get out. I want to be able to look every dollar I possess squarely in the face, and not have to blush when I do it."

As is well known, Mr. Edison himself works for days at a stretch, and many of his helpers do likewise. At these times he will take a nap on a work bench, and when he is "on the job" you can find more than one bench or table occupied by recumbent forms. Each group of assistants is working on some campaign, and the last finished of these and the most interesting to visitors is the model "suburban home."

This is a house in the Park near the factories. The house was rented and fully furnished, and was then equipped with the lighting system which can be installed at moderate cost in any home. Here may be seen electrical devices of every imaginable description. These are operated by a small group of cells in the basement and a small engine outside the house proper. The entire affair exhibits the salesmanship of Edison the manufacturer to a remarkable degree.

The single group of cells can be installed in any farmhouse and can be recharged by the engine, which need run only some seven hours per week. This is Edison's latest gift, a gift to the farmer, bringing within his reach the greatest attainments of civilization. By means of this he may operate everything from a washing machine to a foot warmer by his own power. Here may be seen the kinetoscope for the home—a complete moving picture machine which bears on each film

reel three series of pictures, reversible at will, and which is probably the finest educational factor ever placed on the market.

But even the kinesiograph reflects the lack of stability I mentioned above—as well as the solidity. Complete as it is, it may be touched upon at any time and re-made, minute changes added which the average person would never see, but which in the end will render it a thing unimprovable. For ten years Mr. Edison dropped all work on his phonograph, while perfecting the storage battery. Then he began his recently finished "campaign," worked steadily on it for three years, and today the instrument is perfect as never before — solidity through very lack of stability.

A word on this machine may be of interest. It is founded on the simple principle that sound waves lose their tone and volume by taking a zigzag course from reproducer to vent, as in other machines; while by eliminating these side thrusts and substituting for them a rising and falling motion, the tone and volume is retained. With this machine all scratching is absolutely nil—but it required 2500 experiments on the diaphragm alone.

The shafts and bushings of the instrument are ground and gauged to within one-fifth of a thousandth of an inch. Each machine is tested, almost incredibly, and is furnished with an automatic stop which will check the record at any given point. The records themselves play from

four to eight minutes—in itself a tremendous achievement.

One of the most interesting of Mr. Edison's late inventions is in use in the model house referred to above. This is an automatic voltage regulator which controls the pressure on all the lamps in a building. It can be placed anywhere in the basement, requiring no attention whatever, renders it possible to run the lamps while charging the home battery, and prevents burning out of lamps from voltage fluctuation.

This machine is operated by a solenoid, which opens and closes the circuit on a motor. This motor (through a worm drive) operates an arm which travels through a series of steps. This arm makes contact on the steps, cutting out and cutting in resistance according to the number of lamps or appliances in use, controlling a current of 30 volts to each.

This invention was planned by Mr. Edison while on a

train from Chicago. He brought 50 sketches into the shops and directed them to be worked out. One or two of them seemed better than the others, but each one was carefully tested until the final result reached perfection.

The atmosphere of the whole giant factory breathes work. Every such place has an atmosphere of its own, and this at Orange reflects that of its maker. There is no regard for appearances, only for results. Nothing is stationary; you may hear planes in the laboratory or see scenario settings in the storage battery yard. Today there are 100 men at work



A FEW OF THE EDISON MEDALS. IT IS SAID THERE ARE SEVERAL QUARTS MORE FIT AWAY SOMEWHERE

on a certain part of the storage battery. When this article appears there will be only three men—but new machines. Eighteen months ago the output of batteries was 700 a week; when this article appears the output will be 1800 a week. So it goes throughout all the Edison factories. You realize that

they are in truth, factories, and that there is a factor behind them, a man of dynamic energy, whose personality is injected into and through them all ceaselessly, and whose message is drilled into man and machine alike, not for today, but for a century hence—"Be sure you're right. Then go ahead."

FIRST QUARTZ LAMP INSTALLATION IN THIS COUNTRY

The accompanying picture is from a night photograph of the first installation of Cooper-Hewitt, quartz-tube, mercury-arc lamps for street lighting in America. The scene of the picture is Randolph

Street, Chicago, between Fifth Avenue and La Salle Street. The photograph was taken by the light of the six lamps, four of which appear in the picture. It is easy to read the ordinary newspaper anywhere in the block and all doorways and entrances are well



QUARTZ LAMP INSTALLATION IN CHICAGO—THE FIRST IN THIS COUNTRY

Street, Chicago, between Fifth Avenue and La Salle Street.

The lamps are arranged to illuminate a block length, or 320 feet of street. The street width is 80 feet from building line to building line, and six quartz-tube lamps are staggered, three on one side of the street and three on the other. The lamps are 40 feet above the sidewalk and are suspended eight feet from the building, the height resulting in an entire absence of glare.

The distinctness of the two automobiles standing at the curb shows the excellence of the illumination, for the

lighted. Although the light is of a greenish color, there are enough yellow and orange rays so that we get away from the marked effect of the ordinary mercury-vapor lamp.

The quartz lamp, while based upon the same fundamental principle as the ordinary mercury vapor lamp, differs from the latter. Both lamps use the vapor of mercury as the luminous body. The mercury-vapor lamp holds the mercury in a long lead glass tube while the quartz lamp has a short tube of pure, fused quartz or silica.

The property of the quartz tube to

HEARS EDISON'S CONGRATULATIONS

Record by Inventor on
Gift to Atkins, *W. H. 3-12*
Electric Company Superintendent
25 Years in Service.

Equipped with a record that reproduced a personal congratulatory message spoken by Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, the first disk phonograph went out as a perfected commercial product and was presented to William H. Atkins, general superintendent of the Edison Illuminating Company of this city, yesterday, in recognition of his 25 years of service with the company.



WILLIAM H. ATKINS

When Mr Atkins reached his office he found it banked with roses, carnations and chrysanthemums, all in clusters of 25, the gifts of many business and personal friends. After the usual daily conference of department heads in the operating bureau, Mr Atkins was presented the disk photograph. The first record played was the presentation

Then Mr. Killoran's voice was reproduced, giving this message: "I understand that on Dec 1 you will complete a cycle of 25 years with our company. Permit me to offer you my congratulations on the great success you have achieved. If you continue to round out your golden year I hope to be on hand to congratulate you further."

Mr. Adams entered the electrical business in 1857. Moving from Brooklyn to Portsmouth, N. H., he became a helper for the New England Wiring Company. His first experience in Boston was in washing in wiring the Fiske-Warren residence in Pinckney st. He later had charge of wiring the Adams House, the first hotel to become a customer of the Boston Edison Company's service.

Before 1881 Mr. Adams worked on installation of electric lighting plants in Hartford, Lowell, Mass. and Tacoma, N. H. Early in 1887 he was made assistant superintendent of the New England Wiring Company. For 11 months he worked for this concern in Grant Burdette, installing a commercial lighting plant in the mansion of Mrs. Stark Hap-

He joined the Boston Edison Company as Inspector Dec. 1, 1897, but soon became Acting superintendent. On Feb. 5, 1899, he was made superintendent, and on Nov. 1, 1907, was appointed general superintendent. The position he now holds.

Stories of friends in the electrical business throughout Greater Boston called on Mr. Atkins yesterday and offered congratulations.

New York Telephone Company 6/14/01
 15100 Broadway Exchange

42 E. 21st STREET, NEW YORK
Subscription Price per Annum, \$12.00

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DECEMBER 02, 1912

READ THE FOLLOWING:

FROM Daily Trade Record.

ISSUE DATES

CC-Box Dec. 2, 1912

The Edison Plan to Instruct School Children by Moving Pictures Includes the Showing of Writ from Sheen's to the Making Use in Telling Slaves Why Not Clothing Factory. The current issue of the Saturday Evening Post contains an interesting interview with Thomas A. Edison, written by Mary Master Neeldine, under the head "Going to School at the Movies." In this interview, the "Wizard of East Orange" explains in much interesting detail the plan which is shortly to

be taught in one of the Orange schools, and which it is expected will still more do away with the old methods of teaching children from books, substituting the moving pictures. The interviewer brings out many of the subjects which Mr. Edison said will be included in the curriculum and concerning the textile industry, quotes Mr. Edison as follows:

[illegible][illegible]

TELEPHONE, 929 CHICAGO

Intended for 2.2. Edison

"I had some power the little g's in
To see current as they are in."

HENRY ROMEIKE, Inc.

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From Edison

Address: New York City

Date DEC 2, 1912

Edison Not Film Inventor

Washington, Dec. 2.—Thomas A. Edison
was held today not to have been the inven-
tor of the moving-picture film, by the Court
of Appeals of the District of Columbia,
which reversed the decision of the lower
court granting an injunction and damages
to Mr. Edison's assignees against a film
company of Chicago.

The Court held that the moving-picture-
film was neither discovered nor produced
photographically supplies; and that Mr. Edi-
son's work in the development of motion
pictures for sale in the camera appar-
atus.

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Date DEC 2, 1912

**EDISON NOT INVENTOR OF PICTURE FILMS
DEvised ONLY THE CAMERA, COURT HOLDS**

Washington, Dec. 2.—Thomas A. Edison
was held today not to have been the inven-
tor of the moving-picture film, by the Court
of Appeals of the District of Columbia,
which reversed a decision rendered yester-
day afternoon, which granted an injunc-
tion and damages to Edison's
assignees against a Chicago film com-
pany.

The Court held that the moving-
picture film was neither discovered
nor produced by Edison, but by a
manufacturer of photographic supplies,
and that Edison's work in the develop-
ment of motion pictures lies solely in
the camera apparatus.

TELEPHONE, 929 CHICAGO

Intended for 2.2. Edison

"I had some power the little g's in
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HENRY ROMEIKE, Inc.

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NEW YORK

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From MORNING TELEGRAPH

Address: New York

Date DEC 10, 1912

EDISON LOSES \$1,200,000.

Supreme Court Refuses to Rehear
Case Against Gould, Helms.

Special Dispatch to The Morning Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A review
of Thomas A. Edison's \$1,200,000 claim
against the heirs of J. J. Gould and the
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company
for alleged infringement of a patent
for electric telegraphing, thirty years
ago, was refused today by the Supreme
Court. Mr. Edison, who in the lower
court had the high court ordered to pay
that it could not refuse to hear the case
Federal question was involved.

TELEPHONE 929 CHICAGO

Intended for 2.2. Edison

"I had some power the little g's in
To see current as they are in."

HENRY ROMEIKE, Inc.

106-110 Seventh Ave. N. Y. City
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS:
"ROMEIKE" NEW YORK

The First Established and Most Complete
Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

From MORNING TELEGRAPH

Address: New York

Date DEC 3, 1912

EDISON NOT INVENTOR

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—
Thomas A. Edison was held not to
have been the inventor of the moving
picture film by the court of appeals
of the District of Columbia today,
which reversed a decision of a lower
court granting an injunction and dam-
ages to Edison's assignees against a
film company of Chicago. The court
held that moving picture films were
neither discovered or produced by Edi-
son; but by a manufacturer of pho-
tograph supplies, and that Edison's
work in the development of motion
pictures lies solely in the camera ap-
paratus.

DECEMBER 7, 1912.

May Head Edison Co.



MILLER H. HUTCHINSON.

Photo by Bain.

Miller H. Hutchinson is mentioned as a possible successor to Frank L. Lyon at the head of the Thomas A. Edison company. If Mr. Edison does not decide to take the position himself, it is thought fairly certain that Mr. Hutchinson will be elected. Mr. Hutchinson is now chief engineer of the Edison plant. He is a well known investor and engineer. Born in Montrose, Ala. in 1870, he was educated at private schools and the Marion Military Institute. He was chief engineer of the Seventh and Eighth districts of the United States light-house establishment during the war with Spain. Later he was with the engineering department of George W. Young, the New York banker. He was associated with other companies, some of which exploited his own inventions, and in January, 1911, he became the personal representative of Thomas A. Edison in legal matters. Later he became chief engineer of the Edison works. He is the inventor of many electrical and mechanical appliances, including a device in which the deaf hear, and an alphabetic horn, etc. He was decorated by Queen Alexandra in 1902 for scientific work.

NEW ORLEANS (LA) ITEM

December 08, 1912

**"How Appropriate!" Daughter of
Edison to Marry an Inventor**



MISS MADELINE EDISON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—"How appropriate," was the comment of the young couple's friends to-day when they heard of the engagement of Miss Madeline Edison, daughter of Thomas A. Edison, and John E. Kyle, "storm-engine" built Graham, N. J. The explanation was due to the fact that Mr. Kyle, like the inventor's father, is also the inventor of considerable note. Mr. Kyle's activities have been along the lines of aviation and he has patented several devices for flying machines. Although he at one time worked with Mr. Edison, his meeting with the

inventor's daughter came about in a social way, a party at a friend's house bringing them together.

The announcement of the engagement was made at a dinner party in the Edison home. Extreme society was profuse with congratulations and the attachment between the young persons had been apparent to many for some time.

Mr. Kyle is the son of Dr. and Mrs. T. O'Connor, Stoughton, Mass. Kyle, for several years has taken a leading part in social events for the younger set of the Grinnards.

EXHIBITION OF CEMENT

The Pittsburg Dispatch

PRODUCTS WILL ATTRACT BIG

Sights at Big Exposition Will Surprise the Visitors

Over 200 Exhibitors Representing

Interests Will Show
10 Town Built

J. P. Duck, manager of the Concrete Products Exhibition Company, has established offices in the Erie building for the purpose of giving personal supervision of the work connected with the opening of what promises to be the greatest cement show ever held in this country. The show will be held in the Exposition building for a week beginning December 22.

President Edward M. Hagar of the show association announces a list of exhibitors totaling 250, and declares that the exhibits will be more diversified than any ever shown.

Beginning next Tuesday morning the ninth annual convention of the National Association of Cement Users will be held at the Fort Pitt Hotel. The deliberations of the convention will continue during the cement show, which opens two days later.

Mayer William A. Maceo will formally open the convention, and the greatest authorities on the uses of cement will deliver addresses during the sessions of the convention. The cities of New York, Chicago, Boston and Portland will have representatives present during the convention. The present officials will also be in attendance.

The Government will be one of the exhibitors at the cement show, the Bureau of Standards having prepared a list of the Government's testing apparatus, comprising the methods of physical and chemical tests, such as are now and have been applied in connection with the Panama Canal project. Models in concrete of the Panama work itself will be exhibited at the show.

Two local features of unusual interest of the delegates at the convention and the visitors at the show will be the selection of "Pittsburg" for the joint events. The first

ing Diversified Cement. In the fact that the largest cement mill in the world is located in Allegheny County, while the Lorain Avenue Bridge is the largest concrete span in America, and within three feet of being the largest concrete span in the world.

This will be the first time the national cement show has been held outside of New York and Chicago, and in those cities it has proven to be of unusual popular interest in industrial exhibits. The many and varied uses of concrete, and the interesting, well as artistic features of the same have always excited popular interest. A town, entirely constructed of concrete, reproducing an actual town established by the Delaware Avenue Co. of Western Pennsylvania, is shown in miniature. The town is very complete, excepting only a department store, emphasizing the safety of concrete in house construction. In this connection the Fire & Insurance Co. of Allegheny County is planning to attend the show in a booth to study at close range the newest developments in concrete construction.

The cement gun, now undergoing tests under the direction of the Government, will be shown in miniature. This gun is subjected to the same severe fire as a steel gun of equal caliber and has proven of veridictive scientific interests to ordinance men.

The installation of exhibits will begin tomorrow, and will in itself be an unique operation, owing to the size and weight of most of the larger and more realistic exhibits. These include machinery, steel, iron, and various concrete embellishments as are employed in public parks and private estates. Reproductions of famous European marbles will be shown and the Greek and Roman antiquaries will be reproduced.

Thomas J. Fallon will be one of the exhibitors showing his latest concrete furniture as well as models of his famous "poor man's" \$1.00 house.

What is a show? An answer to this query will be extremely interesting to those who are trying to solve the high

CROWDS

gains from products of the field than was secured before this method of preserving the summer harvest was discovered.

By the use of the silo (which is very recent) all the juices of the plant are preserved for feeding; the feed being green and succulent passes through a process of fermentation, this fermentation is analogous to the first stage of digestion, and the result is that out of the feed on a ration largely composed of silage thrive better than those deprived of this feed. Consequently, the owner's profit is largely increased through the greater production of milk and beef.

The ideal silo is one that is air and water tight, rat and vermin proof, proof against rust, rot and fire; a silo that will stand for ages, and be a monument to the sound judgment of the buyer and builder.

The above picture shows two reinforced concrete silos of 250 tons capacity each, and the large dairy barn built to accommodate 100 head of dairy cows at Wheeling, Ill. The farm and equipment is owned by Dr. W. H. Lilly, professor of the biological laboratory of the University of Chicago. Fred C. J. McCona, formerly

professor of dairy husbandry at the Wisconsin State Agricultural College, Madison, Wis., is the farm superintendent.

Owing to the judgment and advice of Prof. McCona and Wm. Lilly, president of the agricultural school, Chicago University, Dr. Lilly decided to have erected the above shown modern silos by contract with Mr. McCoy, of the McCoy Silo Farm Company of Pittsburg, Pa.

Being above-mentioned gentlemen are among the first to recognize the many advantages of the modern concrete silo over all others.

The interesting visitor in which the "modern" silo is erected can be seen by a visit to exhibits Nos. 2521 of the McCoy Silo Farm Company at the Pittsburg Cement Show.

The old brick building which constitutes Mr. Edison's first laboratory structure and now receives all visitors is an interesting one. Here he first receives all inquirers. The ante-room is on the street. All engagements with Mr. Edison must first be arranged by writing, and so I had written him six weeks before the interview. He turns down solicitations each day from a dozen or more of real and pseudo journalists, and among those whom he also refuses to see are certain Greek-bearing ladies who, sad to relate, meet with the politest declinations. "By system, by the system of prearrangement, I passed the ladies in waiting on to the ante-chamber of a removable man."

Ten minutes first he unhooked his emittent soul to me as a fellow man, because I had obtained his confidence; naming no names, he reproached those whom twenty-five years ago would do him neither profit nor honor, but who are today receiving the cash emoluments of his fertile brain.

As I flinched into his library and stood awaiting him, I turned to my right and looked upon a portrait of the President, underneath which was subscribed, "With the respect and best wishes of W. H. Taft." Upon the other side was similar photograph of Theodore Roosevelt without the personal note; and adjacently framed Legion d'Honneur certificate of his premier rank in the world's immortals.

Turning again I studied for a moment a cubic foot of copper—468 pounds—presented to Mr. Edison by the producers and consumers of copper.

Asked as to the future consumption of copper, he replied:

"I am still building up a copper mine."

Commenting upon hydro-electric development, Mr. Edison declared: "Practically all our water power is being and will be utilized. Take our coal mines for instance, it is only a question of time when power will be generated from the pit's mouth."

"In power motors constant improvement has been going on everywhere."

Asked for an expression as to the work of Public Service Commissions, Mr. Edison said:

"I commend the good work of Public Service Commissions, for they will help to build street railway cars more adapted for the travelling public."

Reverting again to his present favorite, Mr. Edison remarked:

"The effect of storage battery propulsion will be immediately noted in cities of from three hundred thousand to four hundred thousand population and upwards, where heavy traffic makes imperative the disappearance of the unhygienic horse—a relic of barbarism. The streets of New York and of other cities will have horse congestion enormously reduced by turning over to electric. Merchants instead of making three or four horse-drawn vehicular trips to terminals can by using storage battery vehicles command eight to ten trips instead. This will accomplish about three times the trucking business required by merchants. Within three or four years from now this trucking question will be a serious proposition in all cities. If commercial houses do not employ the electric delivery wagon. At the railroad stations there are almost continuous jams. Every merchant should seriously consider doing away with his horses and double his load and speed by using electric vehicles. For instance, every time a merchant does away with ten trucks driven by horses and puts in four electric he is helping all his

neighbors by helping himself—by diminution of congestion, especially at freight terminals."

"When you consider that 50 per cent of all freight to railroads is ultimately hauled by horses, you see that the traffic of cities exceeds the traffic of railroads. Such traffic has to be pulled to the railroads and away from the railroads by horses. The mass of people have no conception of, and do not understand, the large factor of commercial traffic in cities."

What do you think of holding companies for public service operating companies?

Mr. Edison smiled and made a simple resume: "First," said he, "there is the operating company; then a little holding company; then a big holding company takes in a lot of little holding companies. There is a disadvantage right there. On the other hand, consolidation of management conduces to the employment of high-grade men, men of a higher calibre than those employed by the smaller companies, with much benefit to the public from consequent improved management. Another merit is lower rates; but on the other hand there is the issue of new securities to pay for plant equipment and apparatus to provide increased and improved service."

"I can understand how the electric light stations and trolley cars are probably put in to one holding company; but the buying by such holding company of a gas plant is only a protective device."

Mr. Edison, how do you regard public service securities as investments for the mass of the 12,000,000 investors that today constitute the saving class of our people?

"Any underlying securities of public utility companies approved by public service commissions, which exist in 43 states, I regard as splendid investments provided the management is efficient, honest and non-political."

In your opinion, should a steam railroad divert its monies into the acquisition of adjacent, parallel or otherwise competing trolley systems?

"Positively no. I think Mr. Mellen is wrong in buying up the trolley lines in New England; I think the management of the New York Central system is showing wisdom and accepting the spirit of the times and properly confronting the attitude of our national government and of our public service commissions by seeking to divert itself of such extraneous connections. For my own part, I think it just as well that steam railroad people should keep to their own line of business and manage that well."

What proportion of the people of the United States will ultimately use electricity in the home and in business within the next generation?

"Within that time electricity will become the universal power."

What do you think of the fairness of charges now made by various public service corporations?

"I have a big power station that I now run my own plant with. It had cost me so much money that I found I could buy my power cheaper from the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, and I am now as a matter of fact running my entire storage battery plant by power bought from that organization. The Public Service Corporation cannot make power cheaper than I can; but my overhead expenses, charged to a comparatively small output, make my power much more expensive than I could buy it from the Public Service Corporation; and in addition I have no bother with engines and boilers."

What about the uses of electricity for the home?

"In the home all the drudgery will ultimately be long done away with by using electric power. The home is destined to have thousands of electrical appliances."

What will you work on tonight?

"Tonight I am working on my Scholars of the United States and Music—you ask me what are the two big things I am now doing—are't they enough?"

Mr. Edison was asked to contrast the development of today as against twenty years ago in public utility work. He answered:

"The public service corporations of today surround themselves with high-class people. Contrast the small plant of twenty years ago, or even of today, with the larger system and you find that the smaller ones cannot afford to pay a high-class man. When they pay a \$2,000 salary they get a \$2,000 man and a \$2,000 job. As a result, the smaller system is served by men of inferior calibre, for public service corporations of today cannot hire the highest grade of engineers and administrative officers at small salaries. It follows that the big systems that pay big salaries to big men get big results, and as a result, therefore, they serve the public much better than the smaller concerns could possibly do. Again, the big systems by their very comprehensiveness secure the confidence of leading bankers and investors by the multiplicity of capital issues with which to secure the money to provide improved and more extensive service to better the public need."

How do you regard public service holding companies?

"I am in favor of holding companies, provided they are regulated, efficient and non-political public service companies," Mr. Edison repeated. Will the farmer sooner or later employ electricity for his daily needs, and will he invest in public service securities?

"The farmer will ultimately use electricity for practically all of his needs; and sooner or later he will consolidate his investments to public service securities."

"One marked effect of electricity on the development of the human race I should like to point out," said Mr. Edison. "In my travels in Switzerland I observed that nearly every town is served by electricity. The hydro-electric development in Switzerland is amazing. Every time I saw a town run by electricity I saw bright people, new houses and more factories going up. Take it as axiomatic that where there is no electricity everybody is asleep at half past eight o'clock. In every town that is well lighted you will find that merchants use the light and everybody's sleeping time is reduced by just one hour. Too much sleep makes people stupid. Everything that one likes makes everyone overdo that one thing. Will you admit that?" I answered yes. "Very well," Mr. Edison continued in his dogmatic way, "you sleep too much; you eat too much; and those who get into the habit of drinking, drink too much. Let me try down a scientific fact, that he who sleeps only six hours in a day of twenty-four hours is by far a healthier and braver man by fifty per cent, and also physically more healthful than the other fellow who has got it into his noodle that he must have a lot of sleep. Observe the fellow who wants to sleep to the limit."

"Travel with me," continued Mr. Edison, "to the little German town where there is no electricity, and there you will find the denizens on an unbroken twelve-hour morpheus-like stretch. And when they get up to their maternal duties they look the part. What kind of mental capacity could you expect from such a people?"

One best remembers one's first impressions. That is quite so. And so when I left Mr. Edison and waited for the trolley car to take me back to work and home I stood for a moment and gazed at his world-famed laboratories nestled in the hills of New Jersey at West Orange. At dusk they were brilliantly lighted for the incessant work of another day. I marvelled at the world's development given heretofore impetus by that silent phenomenon of human brain and energy, Thomas A. Edison, whom I had just robbed of an hour's sleep.

"Now," said Mr. Edison to me, "I only allow myself to sleep four hours a day and now you have taken one of these from me."

"How many hours, Mr. Edison, have you slept since you made your first invention on October 13, 1868?" I asked.

"Never over four hours a day," replied Mr. Edison.

1912

A PRINCELY GIFT.

Henry Ford Presents Thomas A. Edison with
Handsome Detroit Electric.

Whether or not Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford are collaborating on the production of a new electric car, which is to be sold at a price in



Thomas A. Edison and His New Detroit Electric, Presented by Henry Ford.

similar competition with other makes of electric cars that furnished by the Ford car in the gasoline field, it is of interest to note that Mr. Ford presented Mr. Edison with a handsome Detroit electric car on Christmas Eve. The accompanying illustration shows Mr. Edison about to enter the machine, which is fittingly described as a princely gift.

The machine is a model 47, made by the Anderson Electric Car Company, Detroit, and is mounted on the worm gear chassis. No expense was spared in preparing the interior with every luxury and modern improvement.

5 BUFFALO SUNDAY TIMES.

TRUTH and the EDISON BATTER

It is true that a year ago, in our catalog, we offered to furnish Edison Batteries when desired. Time and Service are the only true tests of efficiency. A year's trial has convinced Mr. Babcock that he can and his customers better value and better service by equipping his cars with the LEAD BATTERY. This conclusion is suits the assertion of the Edison Storage Battery Co. that they do not and cannot guarantee their batteries when installed in pleasure cars.

There is in the files of the BABCOCK ELECTRIC CARRIAGE CO. a letter dated Aug. 3rd, 1911, from the Edison Storage Battery Co., and signed by W. G. Bee, Manager of Sales, which reads as follows:

"We are not issuing any form of guarantee on Edison Batteries operating in pleasure vehicles."

SOUR GRAPES

The Edison Co. cannot sell us their batteries for we would not buy them, owing to their inefficiency in cold weather on hills. THEREFORE they advertise, "We will no longer furnish them."

MONEY TALKS

Our offer of \$1,000.00 still stands unchallenged, in spite of the criticism as to Mr. Babcock's veracity. We again call attention to the following statements made in our previous ad, and which have not been denied by the Edison Storage Battery Co. or any of its agents.

SAY THEIR PRESENT LEAD BATTERY STANDS SERVICE TEST BEST

The Babcock Electric Carriage Company announces that after it has tried out and tested the various well-known makes of batteries, the lead battery now being put into its cars stand the test of time and service better than any other on the market. Mr. Babcock knows after a year's trial he gives his customers better value and better service with the lead battery than any other.

It is claimed for the Babcock lead batteries that they are not affected by inclemencies of weather; that they are not affected by a cold which is so prevalent that their batteries get better and better as they are used. Babcock guarantees that its batteries when installed in pleasure cars, and according to the company's understanding, a full guarantee is not made by it. Babcock's guarantee is not made by the company's understanding, a full guarantee is not made by the company's understanding.

One of the chief reasons for the lead battery used in the Babcock cars is the fact that it is a much less expensive battery and that the price of the Babcock cars are given to the benefit of the customer. The price of a new battery is a small and more than a full cost for the same. The Edison Storage Battery Co. has many of its agents in the Buffalo area who are now selling Babcock cars with the lead battery. The Edison Storage Battery Co. is now selling Babcock cars with the lead battery. The Edison Storage Battery Co. is now selling Babcock cars with the lead battery.

Edison Battery—Its Limitations

During the past year we have offered all purchasers of Babcock Electric the option of the Edison or Lead Battery, charging the same difference for the Edison as other manufacturers charged, and we were unable to convince purchasers that it was for their interest to elect their cars with the Edison Battery, for the reason that it involved an expenditure of from \$600 to \$1000 in the initial cost of the car. The public is led to believe that the Edison Battery is not only cheaper than the regular Lead Battery, but that it is also lighter. The Edison Battery is lighter per cell, but as it requires 700 MORE CELLS THE AGGREGATE WEIGHT OF THE EDISON BATTERY IS AS HEAVY, and, in some instances, THE TOTAL WEIGHT IS GREATER, than the Lead Batteries in common use.

It is a well established fact that the Edison Battery is very susceptible to COLD WEATHER, and in the winter months it must be given the greatest care to prevent it from FREEZING, WHICH WOULD RENDER IT USELESS. The Edison Battery is also very deficient in hill climbing ability, owing to the very great internal resistance of the battery. A SERIOUS FAULT, and one which Mr. Edison would give a MILLION DOLLARS to overcome. The result is that with the Edison Battery the moment that a grade of any ten per cent. is encountered the BATTERY PRACTICALLY DIES and the speed of the vehicle is brought down to a very low point. If an Edison Battery could be run on level surfaces and in WARM WEATHER AT ALL TIMES it would be an idea-battery.

It is claimed there is no acid in the Edison Battery to destroy paint on a vehicle. We agree it contains no acid, but as the Edison is made up of a solution of potash, the etching and destructive properties of which are known in experience, the potash is more to be avoided if the acid of the Lead Battery.

A claim was recently made that the Adams Express Company had been using the Edison Battery for from two to five years. THERE NOW ONE EDISON BATTERY BEING USED BY THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY IN BUFFALO.

The present battery that Mr. Edison is making has been in use LESS THAN TWO YEARS. The battery he made five years ago proved dismal failure and was withdrawn from the market, and we should not be surprised if his present battery met the same fate, and are elated car manufacturer has advertised its use during the past year. Doesn't it occur to you that the Edison other electric car manufacturers would have advertised the Edison if it was so desirable?

On September first we sent a letter to all of our agents authorizing them that on and after that date on any sales of Babcock-Cut, were refunded to GUARANTEE the purchasers that we would furnish them new batteries for our four passenger coupes in exchange for old ones by paying us \$185, and a proportionately lesser sum to the smaller models. As a new Edison Battery costs \$250, or more, the owner Babcock Electric can purchase FOUR NEW BATTERIES as needed and still have the total cost LESS THAN ONE EDISON Battery.

Ask for Demonstration of the Babcock Electric—Prompt Deliveries

Babcock Electric Carriage Co.

FACTORY 202 TO 240 WEST UTICA STREET, BUFFALO

Sales Agency for **R. E. Brown Motor Car Company** 1030 Main Cor. North Western New York

Unbound Clippings Series Clippings (1913)

These clippings cover the year 1913. Most of the items are taken from newspapers, but there are several longer magazine articles as well. Many of the clippings relate to the introduction of the kinetophone (a motion picture synchronized with a phonograph), which caused a brief but intense sensation in cities and towns across North America. Included are articles about kinetophone films planned or produced by Edison on political subjects, as well as his attempt to secure dramatic artists such as Sarah Bernhardt. Other topics include Edison's receipt of the Rathenau safety medal for his battery-powered miner's lamp; attempts by the Industrial Workers of the World and the American Federation of Labor to unionize the employees at Edison's manufacturing plants; and the replacement of his battery production facility with a new building.

In addition, there are clippings relating to activities of Edison family members, including Charles Edison's decision to drop out of M.I.T. and go to work for the Boston Edison Co.; his visit to Colorado during the summer; a minor injury sustained by Theodore Edison when a homemade bomb in a glass bottle exploded; and Theodore's arrest for speeding and driving without a license in his father's new touring car.

Approximately 30 percent of the clippings have been selected. In addition to numerous duplicate versions of most of the stories, the unselected items include speculative articles about the impact of talking motion pictures on the legitimate theater; descriptions of traveling kinetophone exhibitions in various towns; news stories about local Edison utility companies; and dealer advertisements for the Diamond Disc phonograph.

Additional clippings about the introduction of the kinetophone can be found in Cat. 44,489, Cat. 44,490, and Cat. 44,491 in the Scrapbook Series.

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, JANUARY 2, 1913

Give the Inventor a Fair Chance

By THOMAS A. EDISON

The world's greatest inventor, who has been granted patents on about 4,000 inventions.

MY understanding of the patent law is this: First: The Constitution gave Congress permission to pass a law to encourage the production of inventions.

Second: Congress passed such a law to encourage inventors and inventors which it was thought would produce the results intended.

Third: The patenting of an invention under the patent law is the making of a contract by which the inventor gives to the Nation a clearly stated public disclosure of his secret process or manufacture, and the consideration given by the Nation to the inventor is the exclusive right to the invention for a specific limited time within which to secure the greatest benefit from his invention.

The law as it exists is fundamentally sound. What is needed is not the making of any changes in the fundamental principles of the law, such, for example, as limiting the consideration granted to an inventor for making his invention publicly known, thereby discouraging and hampering the inventor, instead of giving him encouragement. What the public has contracted for is new and useful devices introduced commercially so they may enjoy the use thereof, and to secure this the inventor should be given prompt and effective protection against an unworthy competitor.

The inventor is in position to obtain credit when the contract between the Government and the inventor is being carried out in a practical manner; no great combination of capital can raid him—there are literally thousands of small shops with which he can deal.

The next thing is the introduction and selling of the invented process or device to the public. This the inventor does by employing jobbers and dealers, which are the

common merchandising instrumentalities of the country. These jobbers and dealers, to all intents and purposes, are the salesmen of the inventor; they are a part of the mechanism the inventor must use to introduce, advertise, and create a demand from the public and sell the goods.

These jobbers and dealers trade in goods of which the great preponderance are not patented. They are free goods and the public has been educated as to their value. The demand is large and the profits are not great, but, as a rule, sufficient. Competition has been fought to a finish; all know what it means to cut prices, hence the custom is to put a moderate profit on each article, the large sales bringing an adequate return.

When the inventor approaches these jobbers and dealers, he is told that if he wants them to sell his goods he must not only protect the price, he must set a price which will afford a profit consistent with the labor required to introduce and sell new things, since they (the jobbers and dealers) must invest in something the demand for which is unknown, and which, in any event, it will take a long time to create a large demand for, because the public must be educated to its advantage; besides, the sales will be comparatively small at first. If the inventor is not allowed to maintain the price at which the public is to obtain the invention, the jobbers and dealers will not handle his goods; they prefer free goods and less risk. The inventor must be permitted to use these men or intermediaries, *i. e.*, as his salesmen. The sale to the public by the dealer should be considered the first sale by the patentee.

There is no danger of extortion. (The inventor and his associates will not make the price to the public any higher than is necessary to afford such percentage of profit to the

jobber and dealer as will prevent them from giving up the sale of the goods; just that amount of profit over free goods that will recompense the sellers for the risk and comparatively small demand. Any higher price will diminish the inventor's sales. These price contracts should be enforceable by suit for infringement, or, now, otherwise the Government is not carrying out in good faith its compact with the inventor or making the law practical.

I have heard and read numerous statements that many corporations buy valuable inventions to suppress them, but no one cites specific cases. I myself do not know of a single case. There may be cases where a firm or corporation has bought up an invention, introduced it, and afterwards bought up an improvement and ceased using the first patent—suppressed it, in fact. Why should that not be done? It is for the benefit of the public that it should get the latest improvement. I can not see why the public should be asked to change the patent law to enable a competitor to get hold of the oldest patent so he could have a basis on which to enter into competition with the pioneer of the invention who has introduced an improved machine.

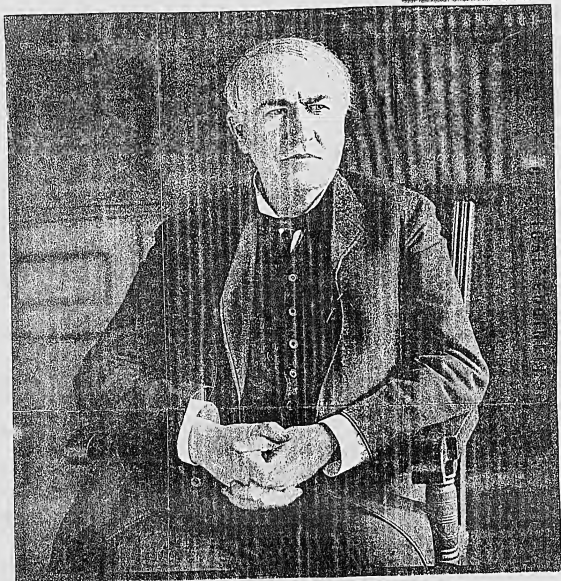
Before any changes in the law are made, let the objectors cite instances where injustice has been worked on the public by the alleged suppression of patents for other reasons than those which were due to improvements.



REPORT COMMITTEE

ALL INFORMATION OF

CHEMICAL ENGINEERS



THOMAS A. EDISON

MAY MAKE BUSINESS MAGIC.

Edison Likely to Turn Mind to Manufacturing His Corporations.

The recent resignation of Frank P. Dyer, president of the Edison company and allied interests, which takes one of the largest business propositions in the world, chased the "crazy" rumors that Thomas A. Edison would leave the company and go in chief of the whole corporate machinery. While holding nonexclusive control over the Edison corporations that have built around his inventions the "wizard of electricity" has always permitted others to conduct the business and devoted himself solely to laboratory work.

The great inventor has earned the title of the "sleepless man," and indeed, he has recently advanced the proposition that the average man sleeps overmuch; that the division of the day into three periods of eight hours—for sleep,



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1961-1962 YEAR BOOK

for work and relaxation was due to the primitive fact that man cannot work at windows for lack of proper light. Not now with the modern abundance of the electric light man could go with his little sleep on Napoles and still keep up his physical and intellectual efficiency. He cited himself as

And surely Mr. Edison seems to have tapped some boundless source of energy, for he dislikes to rest in the fashion of ordinary men—in fact, he cannot—and finds his sweetest relaxation in turning to some new work.

Who knows what the originality of the great mind to business problems? The effect of the assumption by Mr. Edison of the active control of his vast interests—which, through his corporations in England, France, Germany, Spain and Mexico, begins in many colonies in this country—is a world concern.

EDISON'S SON FOLLOWS IN WIZARD'S FOOTSTEPS

TWENTY-TWO-YEAR-OLD L.A. BOY
ENTERS HIS FATHER'S WORK-
SHOP

NEW, QUINCY, ILL., Feb. 22.—Following in the footsteps of his distinguished parent, Charles Edison, 23-year-old Thomas A. Edison has temporarily withdrawn from his studies in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is busy at work in Boston, where he has joined the research department of the Edison Company. Mr. Edison, who is a fourth year student, has indicated the persistent qualities of his father by dropping his school and other obligations in order to complete his studies of problems associated with electrical affairs, and his entry into scientific experiment gives promise that he will take up with his father's work that still engrosses the noted and elaborate facilities at West Orange.

Charles Edison has not announced the subjects that he is endeavoring to master, and Mrs. Edison stated yesterday that he likely would not return to school next year. While at home for the Christmas holidays, Mr. Edison spent quite a little time with his father.

Announcement through a Boston despatch that Charles Edison was away from school and busy in the laboratory of the electrical vehicle department was the first intimation to the West Orange associates of Mr. Edison that he was busy with experimental work.

— Prior to his entry to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Charles Edison studied at the Hotchkiss School, near Sharro, Conn. His earlier education was in Orange. Another brother, Theodore Edison, attends a military school at Montpelier.

Edison sent his wife to a big hotel to meet as his proxy when some society or other wanted to present him with a medal. When a man is de-
ferring the gods he doesn't give
rap about honors.

FRESNO (CA) REPUBLICAN

January 20, 1813

THOMAS A. EDISON
PICKS EDISON ENGINE

After Test Decides on
Engine Sold Here by
Woodward Co.

Word was received yesterday by The Woodward Company that Thomas Edison, the great inventor has approved the Lauson Special Electric throttle Governed Engine. The Lauson Engine was out only after a severe test in Edison's plant at Orange, New Jersey. With all of the 1167 -boring makes of engines on the market.

It is the intention of the Lamon Company to put out in connection with their storage batteries a complete farm lighting plant and they have decided to use Woodward's Lamon Engine exclusively for operation in connection with their storage batteries.

The Woodward Company, of this city, who are exclusively California distributors for the Lauson Engine, are enthusiastically endorsing the honor which has been paid the Lauson Engine by the Edison Company. Mr. Woodward says that if the Lauson Engine suits Mr. Edison it certainly satisfies the public. He states that Mr. Edison is greatly qualified to select the engine is the best.

Few triumphs in the field of invention have ever equaled that of the biograph, cinematograph or motion-picture machine. To those who market its wares and who use it as an instrument of gain it has brought swift and expansive fortune. Theaters, schools, church, mart and workshop have been affected by its competition or enlarged in their facilities by its use. The outer bounds of civilization, where barbarians barter their cash freely for a sight of its marvels, have been reached by the device in the hands of shrewd, acquisitive operators. Hardly a great public work or task of engineering is now begun without provision being made for workers' entertainment with the motion-pictures when the day's work is done. The device has been so general that even the most remote have the new instrument for teaching and preaching by way of the eye, pedagogue and homiletics by the ear being challenged in a supremacy hitherto almost undisputed.

No specially acute insight or ready inference were necessary when the motion-picture mechanism proved commercially sound to see that it could be adjusted to simultaneous use with a phonograph or voice-record; the combination would be a triumph, whether viewed from the inventor's or the investing capitalist's standpoint. But to make the adjustment, to perfect the synchronizing mechanism, to invest the requisite capital in experimentation—these were not for the many but for the few. Of course, it was inevitable that among those few grappling with the fascinating problem should be Thomas A. Edison. His relations with the basic technical issues involved had been such as to lead him to the task. No resources in the way of money, expert aid, and experimental laboratory equipment were wanting. Plus (this was his own genius for conquest in just such ventures) consequently it is not surprising to read of his triumph. Speech and action have been harnessed, to pull together. To the orator's gesture will now be accurately attuned his variable tones and successive words. To the wordy pageantry of a durbur will be added the murmur of the multitude that looks on. Bernhardt not only may be seen in great acting; she may be heard in the accompanying greatness of speech. Clinging aside all thought of temporary amusement, what possibilities and marvels in the way of an evolving record!

Motion Pictures That-Talk

EDISON WANTS TAXES REDUCED

Wizard Appeals to County Board from Assessment
— in Bloomfield.

THOMAS A. EDISON, the inventor, today appeared before the county board of taxation for a reduction of the assessment on his property in Bloomfield. Through the counsel of electrician Edward West, the assessment of \$25,000 on a property owned by him in Bloomfield was reduced to \$12,000.

Another plot owned by Mr. Edison has been assessed at \$18,000. It measures about nine acres, and he asks that the assessment be reduced to \$10,000.

A delegation of prominent citizens from Upper Montclair avenue, Montclair, also appeared before the board requesting reductions of the assessment levied on their property.

Congressman Edward W. Coward said that the assessment on his property be reduced. The congressman was not present at the meeting, and the amount of the assessment of the requested reduction was not given.

Others who appealed for reductions were George B. Jellies, whose property has been assessed at \$7,000; M. T. Cusack, \$20,000; A. K. Payson, \$17,000; J. P. L. Robertson, \$35,000; A. K. Lamborn, \$20,000; C. M. Schreiber, \$25,000; and Francis P. White, \$25,000.

A year ago a number of the Montclair residents appealed from the assessments made by the Montclair board of assessment. The county board reduced the figures from 15 to 20 per cent. The residents are again appealing for reductions from the assessments made by the Montclair board.

The county board reserved decision.

(NAME OF PAPER IS MISSING)

January 03, 1913

Edison For Roosevelt

THOMAS A. EDISON, the inventive wizard, whose deafening fame is in West Orange, announced a few days ago that he is a Progressive and will vote for Theodore Roosevelt.

"I am a Progressive," said Mr. Edison, "because I'm young at sixty-four, and I'm the first man—and this is a young man's movement. There are a lot of people who die in the hand after they're fifty. They're the ones who get shocked if you propose anything that wasn't going when they were boys. It's the way the world goes—the young push ahead and do things, and the old stand back. I hope I'll always be with the young."

"I'd naturally be for the party which comes nearest to promoting a change going to the bottom of things and getting them right. I don't need to say it again, but it's the Progressive party—the Progressive party and Roosevelt. We're coming to a new era. We've got to transform everything, and we've got to have a big, strong, honest man at the head. That's the man. I go whole way with him."

the performances at the Comédie Française, or, by opening another window, enjoy the music at the Opéra. Then by some ingenious device the weaver of fairy tales anticipated the aims of science. Thomas Young had devised a means of recording sound into 1807, and Leon Scott invented a "phonograph" in 1857. Mr. Edison's first talking-machine patents were not taken earlier than 1876. Like other experts in mechanism, he profits by the labors of his predecessors, and is content to be silent for a moment, to see the vision of science, and to know that the device is essential, which brings him the desired commercial result, but he knows, that there is danger of finding some day a sketch of the man under the hood. "The inventor of Electricity,"

Thomas A. Wilson on January 3rd, gave a wonderful exhibition of the results of his years of labor in reproduction of the human body with action in the

Mr. Kirkland sat back in his chair and chuckled in the shelter of his laboratory. At West Orange, as three passed upon a screen in front of him a projection of human beings and animals that were un- talked and sketched and played on musical instruments and tanks, and music, various other notes that mother pie three have never before provided.

EDISON ARRIVES IN TIME TO SAVE HISTORIC AXLE

Wizard Had It Put Into Automobile Just to Satisfy His Fancy.

The Peerless 35-5, equipped with the new low-voltage electric starter, was run to East Orange the other day for the inspection of Thomas A. Edison. In the party were Messrs. Green and Churchill, ward of Gray & Davis; Professor Carpenter of Case University, and C. E. Watersworth, assistant to the president of the Peerless Motor Car Company. They met Mr. Bell. Mr. Edison's personal representative, and Mr. Black, general manager of Edison's laboratories—and the great strand himself.

Mr. Edheim stepped out from the laboratory, his hands in his pockets, his hair all crumpled up, and, as Woodward put it, looking every bit like himself. The inventor asked for no explanations as to how the starting system operated; but after removing the front floor parts and lifting the hood, he carefully inspected the valve plant which constitutes the electrical department of the engine. Then, sitting behind the wheel, he operated the

"It is the right way to crank a motor," said Edison, "and the only way. It's sooner or later they will all have to come to it."

The party spent the balance of the day in visiting the laboratories, and in socializing for themselves the development of the various patents in course of generation.

Edison, while an ardent motorist, cares nothing for driving: in fact, has never driven at all; but he has many ideas as to how one should drive a motor car, one

ing the front axle. Some years ago it owned a car, the front axle of which appeared to him to be too light. He had an axle made to the dimensions that he considered proper, and when finished it certainly was *soooo* axle. When the old car had passed its days of usefulness, it was planned at a certain time to run the car at full speed over the brink of the *Itzen* von *Itzen*eder, and a few nice charges to see the dash to destruction.

Hearing of the plan at his last news, to wreck the old car, Edison hurried to the scene, but it was too late. Standing up in his machine, he waved his hands and cried, "I want my axle—I want my axle!" And the junk dealer who had purchased the wreckage got \$25 of good Edison money for it. "The axle today is shown as exhibit at the laboratory."

"EDISON" GETS MEDALS

New York, Jan. 18.—Thomas A. Edison was notified today that he had won the Edison medal for the best service or progress in the electrical industry for safeguarding industrial life and health and been awarded him by the American Museum of Safety.

NEW YORK (2)

January 04, 1913 (U)

NEW YORK WORLD

January 10, 1913 (U)

BUFFALO (NY) TIMES

January 17, 1913 (D)

MOVING PICTURES 'TALK' AS EDISON SAID THEY WOULD

Inventor in Demonstration Reproduces Voices and Music in Accord with Scenes.

OPERA NOW IN REACH OF ALL
Breaking of Plates and Barking of Dogs Show Act and Sound Perfectly Timed.

Thomas A. Edison, in a demonstration in his laboratory at West Orange, yesterday, apparently proved that he has solved the problem of synchronizing the reproduction of motion pictures and the sounds that belong to their motion. A select audience was invited to a little play-casting on the screen, with voices, music and all sorts of other sounds, absolutely timed to the motion.

The illusion that actual noises were talking, dogs barking or plates breaking before the eyes of the observer was readily created. The film shown represented a lecturer walking upon the stage, talking to the audience and introducing his subject in a natural voice. The device described the microphone, as the device is called, and then proceeded to show how perfectly set and sound have been timed.

Dogs Bark as Jaws Open.
Mr. Edison placed up a china plate and dropped it on the floor. As the screen showed the plate flying in all directions the synchronized sound reproduced precisely the action of the crash at the exact instant. Dogs were fed into their mouths moved on the screen the sound of their barking issued from the horns of the phonograph. Every imaginable sound was thus reproduced in its proper relation to the whole scene.

The pictures are thrown upon the screen from the back, up in the present day pantomime motion pictures, and the sound reproducer, connected electrically by a synchronizing device with the picture machine, is set up behind the screen.

The great difficulty was in obtaining that would catch sound at a distance, but that difficulty has been overcome. There is simple volume to the reproduction, and it is claimed by Mr. Edison that it can be increased or diminished at will.

"This will put the finest opera and the best drama within the reach of the poorest man," said Mr. Edison. "For five cents one will be able to see just as good performances as are now reserved to the rich man only. It will be a big agency for the uplift of the poor."

No End to Possibilities.

"It will be a mystery take the place of the actual non-mimed play, for how much better it will be to sit and watch a play where the memory is not pained, than the real city street, the real furnace."

"As to the historic value, that can only be guessed. The inauguration of a President or any other important event can be preserved in act and sound for the future. Orators can address their audience while sitting as their own hearers. Actors and singers can do the same. In fact, there seems to be no end to the possibilities of this invention."

ROTHEAUMEDAL TO BE PRESENTED TO THOS. A. EDISON

He is the First American to Receive Prize Coveted by Scientists Abroad—Presentation Jan. 23.

Thomas A. Edison has been awarded the Rotherbaum medal for the best device or process in the chemical industry for antiseptizing industrial life and health. It will be presented to him on the evening of Jan. 23, at the American Museum of Safety, 20, 22 West Thirty-ninth Street. The medal is coveted by inventors and scientists in Europe. It goes its name from its presentation in 1901 year by the Emperor of Germany to Dr. Paul Rotherbaum, long at the head of the Berlin Electricity Company, for a submarine wireless telegraph device with which in 1891 messages were sent for three miles under water. Mr. Edison will be the first American to obtain an inscription from the famous list.

The award is made to him because of his "certain battery in a safety device in which, without elaborate tests, facilities where explosives are made, powder magazines and in factories in which explosive gases are generated or used." This invention has reduced to a minimum the physical risks of workers in these lines.

In addition to the Edison award the Museum will give at the same meeting to the Dräger Oxygen Apparatus Company the Scientific American medal for the most efficient device invented in the last three years, the pulmonary, the Lung Pulmonary Machine used by the National Life Insurance Company for progress in the production of extinction and the mitigation of occupational diseases, and to the New York Edison Company the "Traveler's Insurance Company's medal for the American employee who has saved the most for the protection of the lives and limbs of workmen."

EDISON FAVORS KITES TO SAVE LIFE AT SEA

Inventor Recommends Their Use to Carry a Line Ashore When Vessels Are Stranded.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The use of kites to carry a line to the shore for the transfer of passengers of steamships stranded, as was the case on Sunday near Halifax, was advocated yesterday by Thomas A. Edison. The famous inventor said: "They should be erected to compel vessels to carry such kites."

Edison said in a lecture on the subject that a kite is naturally blown from the shore toward the ship. "If a line is attached to the kite, the kite could be blown out to certain distance and then a hawser fastened to it which would be carried to land and the transfer of the passengers to safety thereby made possible. In the same way a hawser could be carried by kites from a rescue ship to the stranded ship, and efforts to get aboard of the rescue ship would be less facilitated."

At present there is between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000 invested in moving pictures in the United States. Over eleven thousand theaters show them exclusively, while many more produce vaudeville in conjunction. Mr. Edison's friends think the entire industry will be completely revolutionized.

When he registered at 'Tech' last fall, he said he hoped to get the groundwork that would enable him to go into the manufacturing end of the electrical business as well as engage in laboratory work with his father.

BOSTON (MA) GAZETTE
January 04, 1913

the development and expansion of the Boston Edison company. The speaker followed this with a story of life in the electric home, emphasizing the point that every one of the things he called to the attention of the audience was practical, convenient, and what is most important nowadays, economical. If not more economical than any other way of doing the same work in the home.

Mr. Gibbs has several speakers in his lecture bureau this winter, and their time, stereopticon slides, and, indeed, the use of the stereopticon, when any organization is using electric service, but is not supplied with one, will be furnished free on request.

The Weston Edison company has been prompted to arrange for these lectures by reason of the many requests that have come in from organizations for addresses on electrical subjects.

Edison has dealt the second-rate actors a hard blow. He has hitched the phonograph to the moving picture machine, and now the "movies" will talk.

BOSTON (MA) RECORD
January 07, 1913

Why so much excitement over Edison's moving pictures that talk? They are too much like most actors to rank as artists.

January 06, 1913

The presentation of motion pictures accompanied by machine-produced speech and sounds is awaited eagerly. In the first rehearsal of the device its projector, Mr. Edison, said that it was still "a little bit raw" and that perfection could not be reached without further experiment. Other onlookers were agreed, however, that the combination was wonderful and were deeply impressed with its possibilities.

"The main picture, already the valued companion of the millions, will come, thus, to provide the greatest diversity in movement. The stock companies which enact plays in pantomime will give them voice productions. Monologues by funny men and solos by musicians will be available for contrast. A large company will be able to suggest still other varieties. For some time, indeed, motion picture displays have been accompanied, when possible, by "off-stage effects," but the phonograph has not been employed, and the device for making it synchronous is Edison's."

When Lumiere's cinematograph was installed here, not long after the exhibition of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, pictures, the public was firstly startled by the clearness and steadiness of the views. Lumiere's representative was anxious to photograph something local and typical. He chose a parade of the police, after having rejected a football scrimmage as being unlikely to prove high in "action."

Sounds Suit Action in "Movies" Pro-
duced by Wizard.
NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Thomas A. Edison sat back in his chair and chuckled as the light passed upon a screen in the theater of his laboratory at West Orange, N. J., a procession of human beings and animals that sang and talked and shouted and played upon musical instruments, and barked and made various other noises, that moving pictures never before have furnished.

It was a moment of triumph, the result of four years of unrelenting effort to give the world what probably was the only development possible in the "movie" to reproduce sound synchronously with action.

"That's a little raw, y'ot," laughed the wizard, "but you just give us a chance and we'll show you. We're green at working these things yet."

January 04, 1913

"The lion in the land in the way of amusements, for a few cents." Mr. Edison began more than thirty years ago his efforts to make this possible. He had a telephone, and the preparations to open a telephone office on a small island and three in Brooklyn, where his perfected invention will be used indicate that this dream of the great inventor is "coming true" at last. He has now turned the way to the kinetic presentation of the pictures, the musical comedies and grand operas. His idea is that the price of admission shall be kept down to five cents. He has now completed the apparatus, and to what he has accomplished we are told.

The difficulty in the development of the Kinetograph, the Kinetoscope, first, there was the necessity of having the voice and the picture in continuity of having a phonograph that would record the voice of the actors

The question of synchronism has been solved by the invention of a device that keeps the pictures to the motion of a second in time with the words or music. The second problem solved by the invention of a delicate recording instrument that catches the voices of the players on different parts of the stage. The recording is still more delicate than that formerly used and catches the words of the player without recording the echo that formerly gave the listener much trouble and made the voice vague.

Mr. Edison does not claim that his apparatus is yet beyond the point of improvement. He says that he hopes it will be possible to give the whole evening's entertainment for five cents "in four or five years." But he has, undoubtedly made much progress in solving the problems of synchronism which his undertaking presents.

The time is coming when there will be few communities in the United States so rural or so remote as to be without the Edison kinetophone. And this will gradually become true of the whole world.

By means of this invention the people of all nations will ultimately hear each other, and thus will be acquainted with each other.

January 09, 1913

EDISON, JR. IS AN EMPLOY

Quits Studies and Goes to Work in
His Father's Boston Plant.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 8.—To take up research work, Charles Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, has temporarily quit his studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and gone into the employ of the Edison company of Boston.

He is fitting himself with the idea of some day taking up the life work of his father, the "wizard inventor." Just now young Edison is tackling a problem his father feels he himself never has completely solved—that of getting the lightest possible storage batteries for electric vehicles.

Young Edison is working every week day in the electrical vehicle branch of the sales department of the Edison company in the building at 29 Doynton street. He is working just as hard as any other employe, isn't favored over the others and puts in the same working hours.

When he registered at the institute of technology last fall young Edison said he hoped to get the groundwork that would enable him to go into the manufacturing end of the electrical business, as well as engage in laboratory work with his father.

January 08, 1913

EDISON'S SON IN RESEARCH WORK

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Charles Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, the wizard of electricity, has temporarily given up his studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for independent research in the shops of the Edison company. Young Edison has been engaged in experimental work on storage battery vehicles for some time, and finding that it was impossible to carry on his own room studies at the same time, made application for a leave of absence. The leave has been granted.

At the close of the school year at the institute last June the son of the great inventor entered the employ of the Edison company in Boston. He was attached to the electrical construction department, and shortly afterwards transferred to the vehicle department. There he engaged in work on the various types of storage battery cars, with which the company are experimenting.

When the fall term of the institute opened he registered with the intention of continuing his course in special sciences there, but finding the work of the senior year so exacting as to prohibit any outside work, he determined to apply for leave of absence until he had followed out the investigation he was conducting to the end. He is working daily at the company's shops. It is expected that he will return to the institute next year, when he will complete the course for his degree.

January 18, 1913

The Rounder, Los Angeles, Ralph UNDER

JAN. 18, 1913.

OBSERVATIONS

516 BY FREDERICK PALMER.

Thomas Edison has touched some fragments of wood and steel with the magic of his fingers and blessed them with the brilliance of his brain, and lo, the world possesses an inanimate thing from which come the forms of people who talk and sing and vanish into the nothingness whence they came. If David Garrick and Edwin Booth could walk forth from their tombs and witness the kinetophone in action they would probably return forthwith—fright, despair and perhaps disgust would be theirs and the quiet of the grave a welcome refuge from an age so strange to them that life would lose its sweetness. Many who worship the heroes of the past are frequently heard to sigh a wish that they might meet those long-dead folk of other years and mingle with them in thought and conversation. It were well that the olden days themselves return with them, for if any of the good and great men of other ages were to venture into the midst of modernity they would falter in their footsteps, open-eyed with wonder while we, I am inclined to believe, would require much self-control to avoid open laughter at their awkward blunders.

Edison says that "actors will have to leave the legitimate stage in order to get any money." This is an exaggerated opinion. Edison is so jubilant over the success that has crowned years of sleepless thought and labor that his view of things has become a trifle warped. This is perfectly natural, I suppose. No one can concentrate brain and body upon a great effort without losing, to some degree, the proper perspective. No machine will ever fulfill the service of the stage any more than the camera has taken the place of the brush and palette or the automobile has replaced feet. Mechanical devices replace the artisan, but not the artist. The actor of superior attainments need have no fear of the encroachments of the machine that Edison has wrought. But one sentence that fell from the lips of the Wizard of Menlo Park contains a warning that may well be heeded by those who have strayed from their place at the ribbon counter and the hotel dining room: "Barnstorming will cease when no one wants to pay several times the amount of a movies show for some inferior production of a stale play." Quite right, good sir, quite emphatically correct.

The legitimate stage will always live and thrive. The earnest, conscientious actor who devotes his life to study and builds his career upon a solid foundation of education and refinement will always find the laurel wreath of approbation ready for his brow and the plaudits of the crowd will greet him, whenever he appears. But the inferior actors who carelessly stumble along the path of indifference to an imaginary goal of ease and comfort can well be spared and their places filled by the screen pictures of men and women whose ability is greater.

It is not illogical by any means—this concentrated drama which will be shipped from the factory—patron me, I mean studio—throughout the world. It follows the same line of evolution that may be found in the history of the town crier and the newspaper. Where one man trod the streets of the village and belabored the news-of-the-day the newspaper now circulates among many hundreds of thousands more than his voice could reach in a lifetime. It has remained for Edison to perfect a device whereby the form of the actor and his voice may be produced simultaneously by mechanical means. Its coming will be welcomed by those who cannot afford to pay the prices necessary to witness the performances of great actors and who have no desire to look upon the antics of barnstormers. It will be a blessing in every way. It will educate the masses to the enjoyment of better acting in the same way that the phonograph has enlightened many to the appreciation of better music. It will give the poor man entertainments for a price that he can afford to pay. And it will send many misguided men and women back to an honest trade who have clogged the offices of dramatic book- agents with their useless presence. This may seem a cold-blooded view of the matter at first thought, but a little deliberation will convince even some of the ambitious ones themselves that it were better to be a good worker at some useful trade than a poor actor whose services are not in demand.

PICTURE TALK MOST CERTAIN, SAYS EDISON

516.
Every Stage-Whisper Even Is
Reproduced by a Specially
Made Phonograph; Predicts
End of \$2.00 Drama

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Thomas A. Edison said a few days ago that he believed the end of the present legitimate stage at hand as a result of his newest invention, a talking motion picture machine, called the kinetophone, which proved successful in a demonstration held recently. The inventor explained why he believes the present \$2 show must give way to the cheaper form of amusement, which he declared will give almost as much as the other for one-twentieth of the price.

There will be no more barn storms, either, because no one will be willing to pay for second class seating when the foremost stars are performing for the "tallies" and can be seen and heard of a dime. The inventor was found at the Edison plant in West Orange, N. J.

"Mr. Edison is upstairs in the laboratory," said Arthur Hutchinson, his chief engineer and personal assistant, as he led the way.

It is three flights to the "incomparable," as Edison's workshop is called. The minut of electricity was ready for questions.

"Is the speaking perfected?" asked the reporter.

"Nothing's perfect," replied Edison, but it works. It will be put in operation at the Colonial theater, Brooklyn, inside of thirty days.

"What does your invention do?"

"Every Word Can Be Heard."

"It delivers at the exact instant of occurrence on the film any sound uttered at the moment such action took place. Every word uttered by the actors is recorded, and delivered in time with the action; the cracking of a gun, a whistle, the noise of hoofs hoars, even the click of a rotating revolver, comes apparently from the screen and in unison with the action."

"How is it done?"

"The phonograph, which is placed behind the screen, is wired to the picture machine, which may be a hundred yards away. The speed of the talking part acts as a brake on the film, so that neither can get ahead of the other. There are special records which run as long as the film lasts. Other records can be made to come into place successively and the performance may be carried out through a whole play. Whole operas will be rendered and the films can even be colored by hand if the display of color is desired."

"Small towns, whose 'peppy' taxes would not pay for three performances of the Metropolitan Opera company, can now hear the greatest stars in the world for ten cents. And it will pay because of the volume of business."

"I want democracy in our amusements. It is safe to say that only one out of every fifty persons in the United States has any real right to spend the price asked for a theater ticket. What chance has the workman for amusement whose income is from \$2 to \$3 a day? No chance at all, except at motion pictures, and the fact that fifteen million a day see motion pictures in the United States shows that the poor realize this."

"At Work on It 37 Years."

"How long did it take to work out the plan for talking motion pictures?" was asked.

"Thirty-seven years," replied Edison slowly. "It is all of that time since I made a motion picture show, inside a box, by dropping the success of drawings rapidly, and attaching a record to two car wheels."

"And wasn't that successful?"

"Not the kind of success I want. What I want must affect the whole people. Actors will have to leave the legitimate stage to work for the inventor in order to get any money. This is all the better for them. They can live in one place all the year round and harmonization will come automatically when no one wants to pay several times the amount of the movies shown for some inferior production of a stage play."

"Will there be a great fortune in it?"

"Money?" said Edison. "Why, all the money I make on an invention goes into furthering my experiments. I do not want money. Besides there will be any number of other heads along the same line and I have found that an inventor is always sacrificed for the public good, which is satisfactory to me so long as the great masses are benefited. Often the courts do not uphold me, but somehow I get the credit, whatever that is good for," he added with a laugh.

"Calls it the Kinetophone."

"One thing I deplore and that is the number of low grade motion pictures shown here, many of them coming from Europe, where the ideas of art are stronger than here. In Europe the people are laborers, while here they are mainly workmen. There is a difference in the order of intellect and the idea of what is entertaining. With the Kinetophone to operation these inferior pictures must come because of their very inferiority."

"Will it not be hard on actors?"

"was suggested."

"On the contrary," replied Edison earnestly, "they are going to be benefited. They will be able to lead a normal home life. I can see nothing in the future but big studios equipped, perhaps, in New York, employing all the actors all the year round and a better future than they now get."

January 22, 1913

EDISON MAKES HIS MOVING PICTURES TALK

WILLARD PRODUCES SOUND AND
ACTION IN UNISON.

Fear Not, Talk, Kith—Dogs Bark,
Grate of Glass is Heard as Pictures
Appear on Screen—New Triumph
in Movies.

Thomas A. Edison got back in his chair and chuckled the other afternoon as there passed upon a screen in the theatre of his laboratory at West Orange, N. J., a premonition of human beings and animals that sang and talked and shouted and played upon musical instruments and barked and made various other noises that moving pictures never before have uttered. It was a moment of triumph, the result of four years of unrelenting effort to give to the world what probably was the only development possible in the "movies," to reproduce sound synchronously with action.

"That's a little raw yet," laughed the Willard, "but you give me a chance and we'll show you. We're green at working these things yet."

These are the words something "raw" to the trained eye of Thomas A. Edison, but after spectators it seemed that success had been achieved.

When the time for the show to start came there was a short delay. The "old man," as everybody in the factory calls Mr. Edison, couldn't be found. Finally he was found on his right hand man and chief engineer, M. R. Hutchinson, gave the word to start.

For the first few seconds it looked just like regular "movies." A large man in evening dress strode down a flight of stairs and to the front of a lavishly furnished setting. When he reached the front of the "stage" things began to happen.

First the big man thrust out one arm in customary attitude and then— and even the spectators who had known what was to come were surprised—he began to talk.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he began, and there followed an introduction to the first exhibition of talking moving pictures, real talking "movies," that has ever been seen. "The speech was delivered in carefully modulated tones, with articulation of the clearest, each action coinciding exactly with each expression. It was so life like and natural that gasps of surprise and wonderment could be heard from different parts of the darkened room.

In the course of his talk the speaker picture took up a plate and dashed it to the floor. It flew into pieces with a crash and each fragment made its individual noise in bounding up and back. After that the picture blew a horn and a whistle and then a man came on and played the piano. A girl appeared and played "Way Down Upon the Sunney River" on the violin, and another girl sang some of the old songs, while the pianist and violinist accompanied her.

They went on, you could hear their footstep as they walked up the stairs—and another man appeared with two collie dogs, who barked with words as natural as life. It was hard to realize that these were not living beings in flesh and blood but that the light came on and broke the illusion.

That was one complete reel and it had taken just six minutes to show, two minutes longer than the ordinary photograph did require.

Four additional "sketches" were exhibited and in each the Willard was manifested. Two of these Mr. Edison hadn't seen himself before and he laughed heartily as an Irish politician in one of them delivered an impassioned political oration which his daughter, standing behind, read to him out of a newspaper. The most startling manifestation of the synchrony of sound and action came when a brick was sent crashing through a window above the speaker's head. You could plainly hear the thud of such pieces of glass as it fell.

Men have been working upon the reproduction of moving pictures that would talk for a long, long time; Mr. Edison has been at it for four years. He has literally "adopted on the job" as his employees described his absorption in his work, and when he "adopts on the job" he has the reputation of smiting things up.

The moving talking idea is based upon two comparatively old propositions. The talking machine is old and the motion picture machine is old. But they never were harmonized together before. Unsuccessfully. Other inventors have had motion talking records and then go and set the pieces separately, but the Willard was not there, except in spirit.

Mr. Edison's way is to have the talking and moving picture machines talking their impressions at the same time. They are set up side by side, at any distance up to forty feet away from the screen, and as the character's gesture is taken by the "movie," his words are taken by the "talker." When all this is done the "movie" is placed in its usual place with its myn illuminating the screen back of which is the "talker."

How to get these two machines to work together is the problem on which Mr. Edison has worked for years.

The "timer" is made sort of contrivance that is counted up between the two machines. The talking machine runs on at only a certain speed, the

January 29, 1913

BATHING LOST ART IS WOMEN'S FEAR

West Orange Water so Bad They
Talk of "Freezing Out" the
Supplying Company.

Citizens of West Orange, N. J., resolved a move last yesterday when twenty-five members of the Women's Improvement League rapidly organized in a statement of Mrs. Robert M. Colgate that bathing soap will be equivalent among the lost arts in that municipality.

Mrs. Colgate made her pronouncement at the house of Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, in Llewellyn Park, where the Improvement League members had gathered to protest to representatives of the local water company against the "unbearable condition and quality" of the water supplied by the municipal contractors to the homes of the West Orange residents.

Frank W. Green, superintendent of filtration for the Monticello Water Company, and Mr. Kimball, its general manager, explained that they were doing everything in their power to alleviate conditions.

Mrs. Colgate then made the declaration that the water is in such dirty condition that a general fear of the typhoid has permeated West Orange. Mrs. Harriet Turner declared that skin affections frequently have been caused by bathing in the water supplied through the town mains.

Mrs. Alfred B. Jantline told the water company's representatives that so bad were existing conditions that hundreds of dollars have necessarily been spent by residents to install filtration systems.

The women told the water company's representatives that unless conditions are remedied, specifically they will sue on their own property and "freeze the water company out," or work legislation to provide for another supply.

January 22, 1913

EDISON EDUCATIONAL AT OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT

"A letter to the Princess," the fifth story of "What Happened to Mary," will be the feature at the Madison opera house tonight. This photo play was produced by the Edison Co. in collaboration with "The London World," a widely read publication of interest to women.

Mary arrives in London with a letter to the princess. Her movements are watched by an agent of a foreign government, who is interested in the contents of the letter. He follows her into a railway carriage, where he introduces himself as her fellow agent and tries to persuade her to give him the letter. Just then the train stops and a clergyman enters their compartment.

Mary is taken in a hotel where she writes a message to the princess. The note is intercepted by her adversary and as a result she receives a reply supposedly from the princess. She enters an automobile which is supposed to have been sent by her highness. She is taken to a big house where she recognizes the chauffeur as her adversary and recovering the letter from a table she dashes from the house but is caught by her enemy. The clergyman happens to be passing and rescues her. Posing in a taxi she stops the machine near a brick wall and running up a ladder drops down on the other side. Her enemy follows her and running to escape from him she finds herself in the midst of a garden party and appeals for protection to a woman who turns out to be the princess, who is given the letter.

"The Tell-Tale Message," by the Italian Co., is a drama of financial romance in one act and the story of a New York banker who is tracked by detectives through a letter placed in an egg shell by his accomplice. The banker is arrested and two innocent girls are saved by the hand of the law.

"No Fool Like an Old Fool" is a Chase Comedy in two acts. This is a funny comedy that is sure to please the patrons of the Madison opera house so don't miss this big show tonight.

January 24, 1913

RATHENAU MEDAL FOR EDISON

Inventor is Honored by the American Museum of Safety for Storage Battery.

New York, Jan. 24.—Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor, was honored by the American Museum of Safety last night, the occasion being its annual awarding of medals to inventors of safety appliances. Mr. Edison was presented with the new Rathenau medal, the first award of this medal ever made. Last summer the medal was placed at the disposal



Thomas A. Edison.

of the American Museum of Safety by the Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft of Berlin, to be awarded annually for the best device or process in the electrical industry for safeguarding life and health. The competition is open to the world.

The Rathenau medal was given to Mr. Edison as a recognition of his latest successful experiments with the storage battery. This battery can be used to mine, under water, in tunnels, factories where explosives are used, in power magazines, and where explosive gases are generated or in use.

January 25, 1913

Too Busy to Go for a Medal

Mr. Edison has just given us an example of putting business before pleasure, or what, at least, would have afforded pleasure to some. The American Museum of Safety had arranged to award him a medal in honor of one of his inventions and many nice things were to have been said about him. But Mr. Edison sent word that he was "too busy" to appear for the honor. So his wife accepted the medal for him, explaining that her husband had been in seclusion in his workshop for two months, experimenting with a new invention. The first thought on hearing of Edison's decision may have been that he acted in a childish manner. Did he regard the medal of the organization named as being of so little importance that he did not care to take the time to go after it? Did he have an equally small regard for the applause of the assemblage? His conduct is not to be judged in that way. The inventor was pursuing a train of thought and he might have lost sight of it if he had permitted his attention to be sidetracked. He was so wrapped up in his labor that he was even sleeping in his workshop and taking his meals there. Naturally, then, he was in no mood for social functions. He held work as of more importance than pleasure or compliments, and it is not a bad rule for anyone to follow. His seeming churlishness in the case is excusable.

January 26, 1913

EDISON GETS MEDAL FOR SAFETY DEVICE

New York, Jan. 25.—Thomas A. Edison, the electrical wizard, has been awarded the Rathbun medal for the best device or process in the electrical industry for safeguarding industrial life and health. It will be presented to him this evening at the American Museum of Safety in this city.

The award is made to him because of his storage battery as a safety device for mines, tunnels, submarines, factories where explosives are made, powder magazines and in industries in which explosive gases are generated or used. This invention has reduced to a minimum the physical risks of workers in these lines.

DULUTH (MN) NEWS-TRIBUNE

January 24, 1913

EDISON BUSY AND WIFE ACCEPTS MEDAL FOR HIM

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Thomas A. Edison remained at work over a new invention in his laboratory at Englewood, N. J., tonight instead of coming to this city to receive from the American Museum of Safety a medal in honor of an old invention. Mrs. Edison, who came to accept the honor for him, explained that the inventor has been in seclusion in his workshop for two months, sleeping there and having his meals sent to him, and expects to continue in retirement until he completes his invention.

The medal is the Rathbun honor for an invention of a storage battery device which permits light without heat in places where explosives are handled and gases generated, reducing to a minimum danger to workers.

(NAME OF PAPER IS MISSING)

January 25, 1913

EDISON GETS MEDAL

Was Too Busy That He Sent His Wife and Daughter to the Presentation Exercises.

West Orange, N. J., Jan. 25.—While Mrs. Thomas A. Edison finally succeeded Friday in getting her husband to submit her to his laboratory, she presented him with the medal awarded by the American Museum of Safety last night. Edison who had no left his laboratory for three months had sent his wife and daughter to the presentation ceremonies. She explained to the museum official that he was working night and day on his new talking motion picture invention, the "Kinetophone," and was too busy to attend the meeting.

The medal awarded for the great new electrical device for conserving human life was given her to take to him. The grant, however, it was late reported, took a squint at the medal today, put it his wife on the "cheat" side, and said:

"Very grateful. I hope you've expressed my thanks. Run along now I'm busy," and rushed back to his work bench.

MUSCATINE (IA) JOURNAL

January 24, 1913

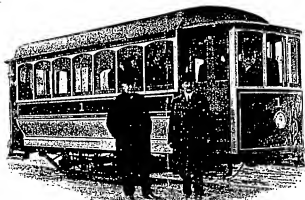
EDISON TOO BUSY TO ACCEPT HONOR MEDAL

Remains in Laboratory at Work on Invention While His Wife Receives Medal in His Stead.

New York, Jan. 24.—Thomas Edison remained at work over a new invention at his laboratory at Englewood, N. J., last night instead of going to this city to receive a medal of honor from the American museum of safety.

Mrs. Edison who appeared in his place said the great inventor had been in seclusion in his shop for two months and that he would continue in seclusion until the invention was finished.

The medal was given for the invention of the storage battery which gave light without heat, which has gained general use in places where explosives are stored for handling.



THOMAS A. EDISON AND RALPH H. BEACH BESIDE THE NEW STORAGE BATTERY CAR.

FIRST STORAGE BATTERY TRAIN

By

BERTON MILLER

"**D**ID you come in on the Weary?"
"You mean on the Erie?"
"No: I was in a hurry—I walked."

This old vaudeville gag, as well as the innumerable off-stage jokes at what was formerly an unprogressive railway system, will soon be utterly inapplicable. In fact, it hardly applies at the present day, when the Erie system is making such efforts in practical, up-to-date efficiency, with its prize sections of track, its new cut-offs, and its modern locomotive practice.

But those vandevillians and others—not yet awake to this new condition of affairs—will be surprised to learn that the Erie is the first steam railway system in the country to adopt the storage battery plan of traction for regular trains,

and that before the winter is over it will have in operation a five-car train run by stored electricity. To the much-scoffed-at Erie belongs the honor of the first try-out of a storage-battery train in the world. This train, built for a Calumet railway, consisted of three cars equipped with Edison storage batteries. They were all good-sized passenger cars, each seating forty persons. The train was equipped with a unique system of multiple-unit control and was driven by electricity stored in 210 battery cells. Beside there were twenty cells in each car for lighting it and energizing the master-control. After the first storage-battery train in the world had been tested on the Erie it was sent on a 52-mile spin from New York to Long Beach, Long Island, over the Pennsylvania's Long Island branch line.

\$10

TECHNICAL WORLD MAGAZINE

The train was driven by a unique system of magnetic multiple control which could be operated from either end of any car by a master controller on each platform and was capable of four speeds. This sequence of operations takes place simultaneously on each car, as each bears its burden of driving, and is accomplished through the "train line"—two wires that run through all the cars and are connected to all master controllers and relays.

The motor equipment of the train consisted of four 200-volt, 37½ ampere motors connected by bar and pinion with the hubs of the driving wheels. The cars, each of which weighs 37,000 pounds, are vestibuled and are built of wood on an underframing of steel.

The twenty-six mile run to Long Beach was made in exactly fifty-two minutes. The speed at times exceeded thirty miles an hour.

In the Erie test runs on level track at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, the current consumption was only 27 watts per ten miles, the best record that ever has been made by any system of driving. On the Long Beach run, with heavily loaded cars, the consumption per ten miles averaged 45 watts, a very good record considering the grades traversed, for

the average trolley car consumption 125 watts.

"This beats steaming, trolleying, third-railing all hollow!" cried an electrical engineer who was among the passengers on the Long Beach trip as it train shot through the East River tub.

"There would be no peak hours on road running trains like this."

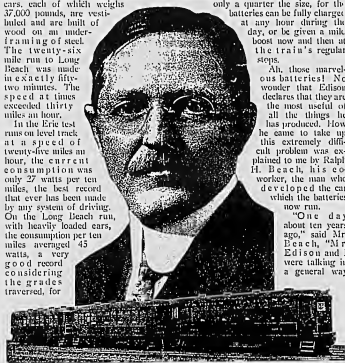
Peak hours are the *bête noir* of the old-style electric railway managers. The mean the apex of current consumption when travel is heaviest. Now they will be done away with and instead of building enormous power-houses just to accommodate rush travel, they need but

only a quarter the size, for the batteries can be fully charged at any hour during the day, or be given a milk boost now and then at the train's regular stops.

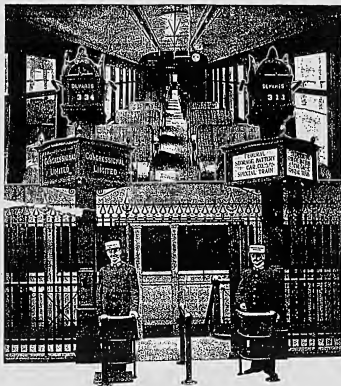
Ah, those marvelous batteries! No wonder that Edison declares that they are the most useful of all the things he has produced. How he came to take up this extremely difficult problem was explained to me by Ralph H. Beach, his co-worker, the man who developed the car which the batteries

now run.

"One day about ten years ago," said Mr. Beach, "Mr. Edison and I were talking in a general way



RALPH H. BEACH: THE MAN WHO DEVELOPED THE EDISON STORAGE BATTERY CAR IDEA



IN THE PENNSYLVANIA TUBE, NEW YORK CITY.

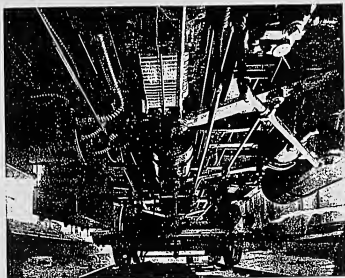
about storage batteries, and he was lamenting that a really reliable battery did not exist.

"I don't believe," said Edison, "that Nature would be so unkind as to refuse to give up a durable battery if someone would really search for it. I am going to make the search!" he added, with whole-hearted earnestness.

I asked Mr. Bench to explain the battery and its operation, in the most concise terms possible. He smiled—Bench is one of those sunny, unruffled, middle-

aged men who are always smiling—and replied:

"The most concise terms possible? That's summing up a whole book in a few words, isn't it? Well, it consists of cells containing a solution of potash and water in each of which are two plates, one of nickel, the other of iron, insulated from each other. If an electric current is passed through the iron to the nickel plate, the oxygen present in the iron oxide passes to and remains with the nickel oxide. A conducting circuit is



NOTES AND AIR BRAKE UNDER THE CAR.



THE RELAY BOXES UNDER THE CAR.

established between the two plates. The iron thus receives oxygen and in so doing develops heat and electrical energy. While it is receiving this oxygen, which passes to it from the nickel oxide, it is said to be discharging. It requires energy to remove the oxygen from the iron oxide and upon the return of the oxygen

to the iron, energy is developed. As an analogy, it requires energy to lift weight and in falling the weight develops energy. These are the essential principles of the Edison storage battery."

I had the good luck recently to travel in one of the Edison-Bench cars from Hoboken to Silver Lake, New Jersey,

FIRST STORAGE BATTERY TRAIN

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over the Erie, with Mr. Beach. We ran out of the yards and over the Newark marshes lying sere and brown under a clear autumn sky. Beside us ran the Pennsylvania tracks, with their great lumbering third-rail locomotives. From the windows of the cars the passengers gazed curiously at our novel equipment, the forerunner of a scheme of things that would sweep third rails and trolleys off the great highways, and I felt an exceeding great pride in being a part, though an inconsiderable one, of a traction concern that was making history. Standing by the motorman and looking forward over the marsh toward populous Newark and the hazy Orange Mountains beyond, I learned many things while Mr. Beach talked of his cars and of what he was doing with them. He said that a speed of forty miles an hour had been attained in some of the tests, that the cars could go up a thirteen per cent grade quite easily, that the water in them will not freeze till a temperature of fifty degrees below zero is reached and that then the ice is only mush and is quickly melted by the electricity; that the cars had been run from Jersey City to Atlantic City, a distance of 135 miles, on a single charge of the battery and had enough current left to run forty miles more; that the cost of power for driving the new cars was less than the maintenance of an overhead trolley and rail bonding, that there was no magnetization from the batteries to the car interior, and that the operation of a storage battery railway eliminated all electrolytic difficulties common in cities and towns. He told me a great many other interesting things, and when we reached the Silver Lake shops he showed me cars that were built for near and remote places. It was all very illuminating, but I wanted to see Edison and hear what he had to say about the possibilities of storage battery cars in a big way. So I got into an auto and whizzed over to West Orange, where the ivy-covered laboratory of America's greatest inventor soon loomed before me.

"What is the future of storage traction?" The kindly blue-gray eyes of Edison twinkled as he stood before me in his laboratory. Then they took on a far-

away look as he gazed out of the windows upon the Orange Hills aldrare with autumn tints and yellows. "Big things will come from that, not immediately, perhaps, but before long. Just now they are preparing to use storage battery cars in a pioneering way—a splendid field for that system of traction. You see, it costs a lot of money to run a steam railroad, even a short one, through a mountain country. In the first place you must go a long way around to establish your grades, and then you must pay out a lot for locomotives. Now these storage battery cars will run on almost any wagon grade. A ten to twelve per cent rise presents no difficulties, and they are building one that is even steeper than that out in California.

"For suburban traffic the storage battery train or single car is well adapted. A great many roads will be built for their use in places where it wouldn't pay to build a steam railway, a trolley line, or a third-rail system. The eloquence of them appeals to capitalists who have been discouraged when they came to count up



CONTROL AND AIR BRAKES

the cost of other means of traction."

"But about high-power traction," I asked, "and speed? Will the storage battery system ever be used for long-distance express trains?"

The blue-gray eyes gazed further away than ever, as if they saw down the long vista of mile posts waiting future years.

"Why not?" His finger-tips stroked back the white hair from his brow. There was another silence, then he repeated the words as if to himself. "Why not? New York to Philadelphia. There is nothing impossible in that. I shouldn't like to say what I have in mind on that subject. Perhaps it's only visionary."

"But you believe in your visions; they must have been very real to you."

The old man smiled and nodded. Then he brushed some laboratory dust from the sleeve of his blue serge suit and said:

"On fairly level roads we could probably run fast express trains now, but it's going to be some work to perfect the system. Mr. Bench has devoted a lot of time in that way. He is a very capable man, and he has done remarkably well. We have worked together—he on the application of the power and the driving possibilities, I on the improvement of the batteries and the controlling principle, but there is a lot more to do

before we get down to the big express train business."

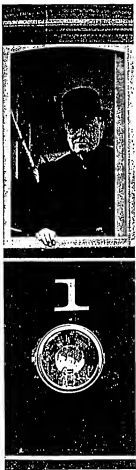
"Then perfection"—I began eagerly, as the vision of what this meant opened before me.

"There's no such thing as perfection," he said, "in science, art or anything. Take music. It isn't perfect, because the means of producing it are imperfect, even the highly trained human voice. But as for storage battery traction, I consider it far enough developed to say that for local passenger traffic in and out of cities or smaller places, it will probably supersede other means of traction. As for long-distance express service, we may have to wait a while for that. Time will tell what can be done in that line."

But in the meantime please remember that the oft-derided Erie, the railway vanderbille joke of America, is to be the first line in this country to run regular storage battery trains. And meantime there is little Cuba with her three-car train, the first in the world. Let's give her credit, too.

So here for the present the narrative stops, but it is by no means ended. The inventors had spoken with an enthusiasm that even scientific caution could not quite suppress. One

had only to supplement their words with the bright glow in their eyes to understand that they had tremendous hopes of accomplishing a remarkable thing.



—BENCH IN THE STORAGE BATTERY CAR.

EDISON SCORNS MILLION OFFER FROM 6TH CITY

Cleveland and Chicago Capitalists Seek In Vain For Talking Picture Rights From Great Inventor.

TWO NEW PATENTS PERFECT PHONOGRAPH

Diamond Tipped Needles and Indestructible Records Are Latest Inventions of Wizard.

Two new inventions, by Thomas A. Edison, both notable additions to the scientific achievement of the century in that they bring the phonograph almost to perfection, were given to the world for the first time Monday through a Cleveland man. He is P. J. Brady, attorney, with offices at 622 Citizens' building.

Brady and left returned from a visit with the inventor at his laboratories at Orange, N. J., carrying with him a certified check for \$1,000,000 which Edison rejected as a tender of good faith on an offer of several millions and large royalties to be paid by Cleveland and Chicago capitalists for the exclusive interest in Edison's latest triumph, the talking picture.

Laughed at Million.
"He just not there and laughed at that million-dollar check," admitted the lawyer, a trifle ruefully.
The new inventions, however, perfected are a diamond-tipped phonograph reproducing needles that will wear forever and a process for making indestructible records of an unobtainable material called "Vonderite."

The world is to hear of them officially for the first time next week when a public demonstration of the marvelous talking pictures is to be given in New York.

A rumor that a Chicago millionaire and several Cleveland financiers, one of whom is said to be the head of great international traction interests, were after the rights to the talking picture, or an interest in them, revealed that an actual deal had been made one refused.

probed Stanley Hattery.
Attorney Brady would not say what the terms were. "It was" he said, "however, that the company visited Edison at least one of them visited Edison at his home in West Orange, N. J., and saw the inventor of the famous Edison storage battery, the famous Edison lamp, the Edison phonograph and the Edison camera.
An incidental demonstration of the talking picture by Edison himself led to the offer for the invention. The matter of the storage battery is still pending.

Edison, it was learned, plans to control and operate the talking picture invention himself, and with this in view is training twelve young men at his factory.
The invention of "Vonderite," the material which will make records indestructible, practically speaking, was first made by Edison's chief chemist working under "the wizard's" direct supervision.

Records Stand Test.
The chemist threw one of the records on the floor. It did not break. Edison lifted his eyebrows slightly and laughed happily. The two began to throw the records about, using them as quoits. They stood the test.

Just as an instance of Edison's generosity to his associates," continued Brady, "he wrote out a check for \$10,000 and gave it to his chief chemist as a bonus for his share in the work."

The chief difficulty with the talking pictures, Edison told Brady, was getting the pictures and phonograph to work at the same time, but he has succeeded.
A soldier came out and blew a bugle call—"to save his life and heard the call clearly," said Brady.
Edison has succeeded in removing the rasp from the phonograph and the familiar blur from these talking pictures. Dogs came out on the stage and barked.

Dogs Are Lifelike.
"We forgot they were not real dogs," the sound was so perfectly reproduced.

The most wonderful of all was a scene from "The Prodigal Son." A woman was singing under a prison window; we could hear a man's voice come faintly from inside. Then we saw two men in a boat on the water and the man's face appeared and from his mouth came the words of the song.

HIGH WOMAN AS DETECTIVE

Mrs. Edison and Mrs. Colgate After Clean Streets.

West Orange, N. J., Feb. 6.—Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, wife of the inventor, and Mrs. Russell Colgate, both of this city, told how they had watched houses in town for several days in order to make up a list of the persons in the habit of littering the streets with the cans, peddlars and other refuse. Both are enthusiastic reformers, and they asserted they had thoroughly enjoyed their detective work in the city's canals.

When they went to the meeting of the West Orange council to report on their task, they found themselves in the midst of a dramatic scene. They cleared Dr. Sargent (A. M. Sargent) against the efforts of Mayor Sargent, who council had voted for another session.

Mrs. Colgate, whose family is wealthy and prominent in society, is head of the committee that tries to keep the streets clean, while Mrs. Edison is president of the West Orange Township Improvement association, of which the committee is an arm. When the town surveyor reported he could not play the streets to suit the standard of the West Orange women because the residents would not stop throwing out their refuse indecently, Mrs. Edison and Mrs. Colgate began their detective work.

While they were waiting to be heard the council was arguing the matter of granting another session license. When the vote was taken it was found that the license had been granted by a vote of 6 to 5.

Mayor Munn leaped to his feet and cried:

"I resign! I will not be a member of such a body! I quit as mayor of this town!"

As he walked down the aisle out of the hall Mrs. Edison and Mrs. Colgate jumped up and applauded him. Their example was followed by others. Outside the room Dr. Munn set a table of copy paper from a reporter and on it wrote out his resignation as mayor and sent it into the council. The council took a vote and rejected the resignation.

February 11, 1913

TODAY'S BIRTHDAY HONORS.

We congratulate today Thomas Alva Edison, the noted inventor of electric-lighting, who is now shut up in his laboratory in his New Jersey country home, where he says he intends to remain until he has completed a moving picture machine that will talk. Mr. Edison was born at Milan, Ohio, February 11, 1817 and was given the rudiments of a common school education. At twelve years of age he was a newsboy on the Grand Trunk railroad. Then Edison studied telegraphy and worked as a operator in many parts of the United States and Canada. Some of his important inventions naturally referred to his work as a telegraph operator and among his first successes were the automatic repeating machine and the quadruplex and automatic telegraphic machines. He has since made for him in the French navy, and the honor of appointment as a commander in the Legion of Honor. Edison is the chief inventor, exclusive of the late Mr. Edison's assistant.

February 11, 1913

Edison Is 66, Is Persuaded to Don Boiled Shirt

A New York United Press. WEST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 11.—Thomas A. Edison was 66 years old today, and after much urging, succeeded in extracting a promise from the inventor that he would leave his beloved laboratory this evening, dress in a boiled shirt, which he hates, and participate in a little birthday party also has arranged.

First giving his reluctant consent and sending word to the reporters that he felt like "26 and too busy to be interviewed," Edison plunged into his labors on the talking-machine picture device which he is perfecting.

Edison's employees observed the day by wearing buttons bearing the number "66."

PITTSBURGH (PA) LEADER

February 11, 1913

INVENTOR EDISON "FEELS LIKE 25" ON 66TH BIRTHDAY

West Orange, N. J., Feb. 11.—Thomas A. Edison was 66 years old today. His wife, after much urging, succeeded in extracting a promise from the inventor that he would leave his beloved laboratory this evening, dress in a "boiled shirt," which he hates, and participate in a little birthday party also had arranged.

After giving his reluctant consent to this arrangement and sending out word to the reporters that he "felt like 25," and was too busy to be interviewed," Edison plunged into his labors on his talking-machine picture device, the "Kinetophone." Edison's employees observed the day by wearing buttons and pins bearing the number "66."

NEW LEXHON (CT) TELEGRAPH

February 12, 1913

THOMAS A. EDISON IS 66.

Devoted the Day to Work in Laboratory and Office.

West Orange, N. J., Feb. 11.—Thomas A. Edison, who is sixty-six years old, spent his birthday just as he spends the other 365 days in the year, with the exception of an occasional Sunday, when he might in the absence of Mrs. Edison, go to church.

He devoted the entire day in work at the laboratory and offices here, and then knocked off in the evening to be this evening at a family dinner party which Mrs. Edison arranged.

The employees at the works signified their affection for their chief by wearing buttons to their coat, lapels in the shirt of the neck, and pins in the case of the women, bearing the number "66."

UNIONED (CA) JOURNAL

February 14, 1913 (D)

E. H. Amet Rivals Edison In Inventing Talking Movies



THE distinction of being Edison's rival in attempting to perfect "talking movies" comes to E. H. Amet of Berkeley, Cal., a man of the hour in the invention world. Our illustrations show him in his laboratory and the method by which he secures motion pictures and sounds at the same time. For nearly five years he has been working on the idea. Now he has invented what he calls the auto-moto-photo. He claims he can register sounds contemporaneous with motion and reproduce them just as exactly and successfully. He claims his invention will revolutionize the empty growing motion picture business. Edison has claimed the same thing.

HILTON (PA) STANDARD

Feb. 19, 1913 (D)

TALKING PICTURES ARE TRIED OUT IN NEW YORK THEATRES

Edison's Invention Said to Have Met
With Approval of Public—Bijou
Dream Manager to See Device

Thomas A. Edison's recent invention, the ~~phonograph~~ ^{phonograph}, which is a combination of motion pictures and the phonograph, had its first public demonstration this week on the stages of four different theatres in New York.

The first motion picture shown this week is in the nature of a description of the invention. A man's figure is the photograph on the screen describes through the phonograph the workings of the invention and demonstrates the perfect synchronism of sound and action.

Dogs called before the camera barked at the proper time; a falling plate smashed not a second too late and "The Last Rose of Summer," sung with violin obbligato and piano accompaniment, indicated the perfection of the new invention.

The audience at Proctor's was closely packed and surprised with the new "movies," and so far forgot their as to applaud after the song and before the picture was finished.

It was unfortunate that the second and last reel did not indicate more action. It depicted an old-fashioned minstrel show. The scene and choros were especially with the action, he gave the audience an opportunity to judge what the effect would be when modern motion picture play was presented.

Manager Harry Livels, of the Bijou Dream, expects to go to Philadelphia next week to witness the first production of the talking-pictures to this state.

February 14, 1913

Little Tales About Lawmakers at the National Capital

Being Intimate Glimpses of the
Human Side of Life in Wash-
ington During the Sixty-
Second Congress.

By Fred C. Kelly.

Washington, Feb. 14.
[REDACTED] DOUGLAS A. SPRING always places
the "155" of nature and phre-
nology in the female gender. He de-
clares that nature, like a woman, will
clasp up any secret she possesses, if
only she is not forced violently enough
but persistently enough. When he
has made use of his great discov-
ery, he speaks of it invariably as
something that was there all along
waiting for just me to come out of
"her."

Not long ago the great inventor was
engaged on a problem that took his
attention on an average of ten min-
utes a hour a day for about forty-eight
days. His assistants in the labora-
tory were somewhat nervous about
him. It was not, of course, the first
time they had seen him go for weeks
with little sleep, but at the same time
they always have in mind the chance
of complete breakdown.

Kilgus named them that he was
all right and that he was going to
"bunk" or give it up.

On the forty-seventh day, about 12 p.
m., Edison's chief assistant walked
in and found the wizard sitting in a
rocking chair, smoking a big black
cigar and staring at a spot in the cel-
ling. The inventor began to laugh
and the other man was alarmed.

"Well," said the inventor, still chuck-
ling, "she told me!"

BERLIN (PA) RECORD

February 14, 1913

Mr. Edison's attitude.
I am a total abstainer from "to-
bacco liquors," said Thomas A. Edison.
"I always felt I had a better use for
my brain."

Not long ago a W. C. T. U. woman
noticing Mr. Edison's pictured face in
connection with an advertisement of
whisky, wrote to the "Wizard of Menlo
Park" in regard to the matter. She
received a prompt response from one
of his representatives, saying, "The
use of Mr. Edison's name and picture
in connection with the advertisement
to which you refer is entirely unau-
thorized, and further is highly ob-
noxious to Mr. Edison."

February 22, 1913

WHEN IS A MAN DEAD?

Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller
Institute for Medical Research has
survived the medical world by trans-
ferring a cat's heart, stomach and kid-
neys to his laboratory, and keeping
them alive for 101 days. At least, in
part, the heart was still beating, the
stomach digesting and the kidneys
performing their functions as well as
ever. If this may be done with a cat's
organs, why not with a man's? If
so, when would it be proper to con-
sider the man dead? What is a man,
anyway?

Thomas A. Edison says, "A man's
intelligence is the aggregate intelli-
gence of the innumerable cells which
form him, just as the intelligence of
a community is the aggregate intelli-
gence of the men and women who
constitute it. If you cut your hand it
bleeds, thus you lose cells. That is
why a city does not just jump or fall
like a hubbub."

Mr. Edison's logic seems appropriate.
Manly skill is related to human in-
telligence. The man who has lost his
hands has less intelligence, less oppor-
tunity and less skill than previously.
A whole village of people devoid of
the senses of hearing, taste, smell and
touch, would be a very unintelligent
community. If one loses a few cells
of blood it makes no perceptible im-
pression upon his intelligence; if he
loses a quart, his blood, and color may be
expected. This proves that the loss
of even a few drops is really a loss
of vital power and hence of intelli-
gence in some degree.

The Scriptural definition of man is
found in Genesis 2:7, "The Lord God
fashioned man (all of his human or-
gans) of the dust of the ground, and
breathed into his nostrils the breath
of life (fib. contr. liver—the animal
kind of breath that sustains the lives
of all other breathing creatures) and
man became a living soul (Kophsch, soul-
and being—the same word rendered
"living creature" in Genesis 1:24.)
It follows, logically, that a man is not
dead, I. e., the soul is not dead (Deut.
18:15, 28; Isaiah 57:1, 15) so long as
that cell of the soul has come to be
animated." The period from thence to
his resurrection is figuratively 8190
days. Daniel 12:2.

"The Wandering Jew."
(C. J. Woodworth)

CINCINNATI (OH) TIMES-STAR

February 21, 1913

The New York Evening Sun has been conducting a symposium to deter-
mine who are the twenty greatest men in history. Some interesting lists have
been submitted, the following, for instance: Jesus, Buddha, Lincoln, Napoleon,
Herbert Spencer, Caesar, Shakespeare, Beethoven, Bage, Wagner, Socrates,
Darwin, Edison, Alexander Bell, Harcourt, Franklin, Alexander the Great,
Peter the Great, Confucius and James J. Hill. A recent-forgotten Britain with
a sense of humor, writes, however, that, after a "six-months" residence in
America, it appears to him to be absurd to consider "any one two-thousand
thousand Hoover."

LYNN (MA) NEWS

Feb. 19, 1913 (D)

TALKING PICTURES TO BE SHOWN HERE

Lynn Theatre Will Present the Latest Invention of
Thomas A. Edison in a Very Short Time—Tests
of the Machine Have Been Very Successful.

Shows breaking of dishes and imitates the noise.

Shows a man framing his lips to whistle and imitate the sound.

The click of a plate, seen in a picture, is accompanied by the noise of an explosion.

Edison says it can present an entire play, the actors being seen in moving pictures and their voices heard.

"Talking motion pictures will be the newest novelty which will be presented at the Lynn theatre in a very short time. Such might strike the famous A. Edison, the famous inventor, made in his new machine that test of it have shown it to be well and perfect.

The device which Edison has invented does not permit the direction of the picture from the sound by the slightest friction of a second. With every gesture of the actor in the movies comes the proper word at the exact time.

There was nothing lacking. One could see the actor framing his lips to whistle, and then at the exact fraction of a second you heard the whistle clear and loud like a pistol shot, and there was the sound instantly, as if it came from the machine itself, the denotation that issued from the lips of the actor, so far as the eye could see, was in keeping with the expression on his face.

The presentation of a play by the means of the kinetophone is possible. Edison announced yesterday the invention will be put on the market in 20 days. At that time, he said, there will be four kinetophone pictures in Madison and three in Brooklyn as a start to show the public the marvels of the new invention. Theaters already have been leased for this purpose.

The key to the new clear to the presentation of all forms of plays, musical comedies, grand opera and similar things by the kinetophone. The greatest thing of all is that the device makes it possible to give a play by the best dramatist and by the best players for five cents.

The great difficulties in the development of the kinetophone have been solved. First, there was the obstacle of having the voices and the pictures synchronized. Second, there was the difficulty of having a phonograph that would record the voices of the actors on different parts of the stage.

The question of synchronization has been solved, by the invention of a device that keeps the pictures to the fraction of a second in time with the

word or music. The record has been made by the invention of a delicate instrument that catches the voices of the players on different parts of the stage. The recording is made more delicate than that formerly used and it catches the words of the players without recording the echo that formerly gave an inverted, much trouble and made the voice vague.

When the pictures were turned on a lecturer appeared, who, however, had there was not a sound still he opened his mouth.

Then the movie screen flashed accurately from the picture. Behind the camera, however, was a microphone attached to the phonograph, from which the words really came.

The lecturer explained the intricacies of the invention. To show the effect of the kinetophone, a film and action, he showed a plate to the house. It appeared as real it made one of the spectators sitting in the front row jump in dismay. The lecturer played a bugle, and the audience of his cheeks kept perfect time with the sound. He then played a violin, called in a voice which varied loudly, adding still more to the effect of action and sound. A violinist played a melody, and then a young woman sang, and then a young woman sang, and then the ordinary observer the synchronization was perfect.

Part of a light opera was given next. A scene from "The Children of Normandy" was presented with lightness and efficiency of tone and music and with acting. That was followed by a song from "The Travellers". Then the quarrel between Ithira and Chasina in "Julius Caesar" was acted in a way that showed the actors and the synchronization on the kinetophone followed Shakespeare's advice of saying "the action to the word."

To light comedy the kinetophone turned next, giving a short sketch called "The Public House." It was a rough voice and melody, showing still other phases of the new invention. Again the spectators were able to judge how the voices of the players were synchronized in keeping with their actions. The last reel showed "Dick the Highbrow." It was full of action, thrills and shooting, but at no time was there any apparent difference between the gestures and the voices.

To make the sounds and pictures synchronized, the kinetophone and motion picture camera are placed side by side about 20 feet apart.

They are both started together by a synchronizing device, that prevents one resulting at a relatively faster speed than the other. The delicate adjustment of the phonograph enables the instrument to catch voices at the back of the stage, though not so clearly as in the front of the stage. At present it is necessary to adjust the stage so that the phonograph at a distance of 20 feet records the sounds.

When the play is reproduced the projector of the pictures is separated from the phonograph. The film is at the rear of the hall, the other behind the camera in the front of the hall. Both are connected by electric wires, however, and the synchronization is attached to the projector.

The point is that the man who runs the projector cannot, even if he wishes, to turn the pictures on faster than the words. A slower process than that. He may slow down the pictures, but an indicator immediately shows the fact to him.

CHelsea (MA) GAZETTE

Feb. 15, 1913 (D)

Edison's Wonderful Talking Moving Pictures

to be exhibited at R. P. Keith's

Without question the most notable

captains ever made by Mr. R. P. Keith

for his candlestick is in the average

most correct and recently by the

"position of Vandellie," by which he

has captured in place in all the R. P.

Keith Theaters throughout the United

States the latest and most wonderful

invention of the celebrated wizard,

Thomas A. Edison. This is Mr. Edison's

latest and is many respects his greatest

invention, the kinetophone, or talking

motion pictures. This scientific machine

is a perfect combination of his two

former triumphs, the moving picture

and the talking machine. The new kin-

etophone simultaneously projects sound

and motion, producing an effect that is

really remarkable. It is difficult to be-

lieve that the realm depicted upon the

screen, with the accompanying dia-

logue, music, and other sounds, are not

really itself. The two functions of this

wonderful invention are so perfectly

synchronized that the talking moving

picture is the answer of the mechanical

world, as well as a means of amusement

to the management working picture, and

as Mr. Keith was the first manager to

show the possibilities of Mr. Edison's kin-

etophone and the first to exhibit it in New

England, so has he secured the first

rights to exhibit this latest marvel.

The wonderful talking pictures will be

shown for the first time in Boston at R.

P. Keith's Theatre within the next few

weeks. The spectators are hard at

work installing the machines, and the

exact date will be announced shortly in

the daily papers.

February 21, 1913

Stage Heroes

In the New York theater where his kithophone was tried out successfully, Thomas Edison, clad in overalls and working behind the scenes, refused to respond when his name was shouted by an enthusiastic audience and escaped to the safe refuge of a friendly alley. "Not for a million dollars would I go out in front," was the millionaire inventor's declaration.

It was not from a desire to offend or appear unappreciative that Mr. Edison declined all the chance to address the people. It was but the outcropping modesty of a man who does things; the natural shrinking from publicity of the one who has accomplished much.

All over the world the workers are the silent men. Their deeds speak for themselves without the pomp of words or the bolster of boasting. They are content to remain in the background and strive for better things, leaving the noisier fellows to go about explaining and away their own fulfillment with empty speech, clamorous bombast and specious apologies.

The man who does his work and does it well will be discovered. He may rely upon it once in a while, but he prefers to bide it from a distance. He needs no press agent, no orations, no brass band. He leaves such transient methods for those who must cover shortcomings with uproar and tumult.

The empty wagon still makes the most noise, just as the hand that rules the universe is the hand behind the scenes.

BOSTON (MA) RECORD

February 25, 1913

National Blockade

Three thousand people were turned away from the National Theatre yesterday afternoon and evening, being unable to see the wonderful Thomas A. Edison pictures which were shown in this theatre for the first time yesterday. The demonstration was remarkable. It was a quality success in every way, and at both performances the people in the audience cheered for several minutes at the end of the demonstration of the talking pictures, and when the picture of Mr. Edison was shown on the screen.

The enthusiasm was tremendous. The house, with a seating capacity of 2000 people, was filled to its utmost capacity, and hundreds were standing. The Edison talking pictures were the principal attraction, and they created the most enthusiastic celebration of times was seen there.

Not a day could be found when the picture of the talking, the phonograph, conceived behind the picture curtain in a clever manner. All of those present were unanimous in their opinion that the Edison talking pictures were a sensational success. The biographical pictures were also a big success. Each week one of these pictures is shown steadily in combination. The regular weekly show of the Edison pictures was one of the very best of the season.

LINCOLN (IL) NEWS-HERALD

February 19, 1913

New Edison Machine on Market.
The representative of the Edison picture machine, which is a late improvement over the Victrola, was in the city Wednesday. The new machine is just being placed on the market. The Herbert M. Gable company are agents in Lincoln for same, one Edison being placed in stock Wednesday. Records for the machine are made unbreakable and a permanent disc record replaces the changeable needles used on the Victrola.

February 15, 1913

EDISON LAUGHED AT OFFER OF A MILLION

WAS TO CANCEL OFFER OF HIS
TALKING PICTURE MACHINES

CLEVELAND, February 14.—Thousands of spectators crowded by Thomas A. Edison's refusal of a check for \$1,000,000 to cancel an offer of millions for rights to the new talking picture inventions, it was learned today that the inventor has made two improvements which will result in making the phonograph a perfect instrument.

News of the invention was gained from Attorney V. J. Brady, who has just returned from the Edison laboratories at Orange, N. J., and who offered the inventor the million dollar check. Brady wanted to take on behalf of Cleveland and other capitalists, presumably to buy Edison, who were desirous of looking into Edison's new storage battery, with the idea of utilizing it on electric railways.

While there Brady, who was accompanied by one of the Cleveland multi-millionaires, was given a demonstration of the talking pictures. Brady hurried back home and the next day returned to Orange with the check.

Edison just laughed when he offered him the check as part payment on an offer of several millions for the rights to the talking pictures, said Brady. "We also offered him a million large royalties on the machines I've turned up down."

On "propaganda" through the day in this issue—and you'll be practically certain to have some "good luck."

CLEVELAND (NY) REPUBLICAN

February 20, 1913

—One of Thomas A. Edison's talking picture machines has just been delivered to the Grand Opera House, Syracuse, Monday, and will be in operation the latter part of next week or the first of the following week.

February 25, 1913

The value of moving pictures as an education of the masses is being rapidly and convincingly demonstrated in Europe. It is not too much to say that with the moving picture evangelization of the world can be brought about in an incredibly short time upon the possibilities of the pictures in this respect are restricted by governmental or financial interference. Nor is this all. It is discovered that the pictures are great safeguards of the public health. A moving picture in Germany showing the dangers of impure milk so moved the German health officials that they at once became rigorous in their enforcement of the pure food regulations. The films

in the case under consideration showed how impure milk was responsible for many of the diseases of children. It was exhibited through Germany and a propaganda was started for collecting infant mortality. It is easy to imagine how the moving picture could be made a civilizer in China and Japan, in Turkey, Russia and the nations not yet materially touched by the march of progress. It is undoubtedly in the mind of Mr. Edison, as his new talking machine an agency for education of the masses. That this education will extend into the most remote corner of the earth and become eventually the most valuable aid to a higher knowledge of the masses and a more practical understanding of the value of education seems natural and can be confidently predicted as one of the early and most conspicuous results of the invention.

NEW YORK (NY) EVENING SUN

February 24, 1913

WHILE Miss Truly Shattuck is singing in the flesh at the Egyptian Theatre this week, she will be appearing with the same success simultaneously at the Colonial, Alhambra and Palace Square Theatres in the Million Talking Motion Pictures. Mr. Edison personally supervised the "making" of the handsome headliner, and both the phonograph and picture records are the best yet taken for the "talking" shows privately to the city officials of Philadelphia on Saturday the Shattuck record created a sensation by their realism, and the prima donna received many telegrams of congratulation. The pictures show her talking hours in response to the audience following their appearance. Miss Shattuck will be drawing salary next week from each theatre in which the kinetophone presents her. In a few weeks she and other stars will be playing hundreds of vaudeville houses simultaneously, with resultant incomes that will far exceed their stage salary on the regular stage.

February 24, 1913

A DEMONSTRATION of Edison's new kinetophone, which is a combination of motion pictures and the phonograph, made recently in New York, is said to have shown the practicability of the new instrument. A photographic arrangement was used to put words into the mouth of the mock persons in the moving picture, and there is said to have been "perfect synchronism" of sound and action. The kinetophone promises more than ever to make "all the world a stage."

WICHITA (KS) EAGLE

February 16, 1913

A member of the great invention, which have done so much for the advancement of the country in its industrial and domestic, was made known under the strictest discipline. Shortly after becoming an actor who has contributed to the progress of the industrial world has had to think, the handling of poverty and other things. The time when he lived the telephone, the bag who then became steam, Edison, who has contributed so much in the world's electrical appliances, all have what it seemed to feel the shock of poverty. Nowadays all this is changed and the bag of money of an inventive turn of mind is given every opportunity to work out his ideas. In the big automobile factories of the United States especially, we use need haste because he has not the means to carry through the experimental work which is necessary to perfect any invention. The Willys-Overland company of Toledo, O., has installed a motorized system to bring out the best their employees have in the way of ideas.

A word to his foreman or the superintendent will bring all the opportunity an employee needs for the working out of his invention. Time and facilities are placed at his disposal and every possible aid is given him. Expert engineers offer advice and suggestion. For every hand there is some one to lend a hand. As a result of this policy the Willys-Overland plant has developed many an invention that has proved of the utmost importance in automobile manufacture. Labor saving machines and devices are being perfected every day. And the inventor is never deprived of the credit or benefit due him. His production is bought at a fair price if the company sees fit to use it, and if not he is satisfied in placing it on the market to the best advantage.

DANBURY (CT) NEWS
Feb. 18, 1913 (D)

"TALKING PICTURES"

Edison's Kinetophone Given
Successful Trial in
New York.

After Thomas A. Edison had introduced the motion picture and the talking machine he dreamed of talking pictures, and the next morning he went to work. "The Kinetophone" was the result from the Edison laboratory that the kinetophone was in process of development. Finally Edison spoke of his invention as a kinetophone, and, for the first time on any stage, the "Kinetophone" was on the bill at four of the Keith theaters, the Colonial, the Alhambra, the Union Square and the Fifth Avenue. To judge from the little gasps of astonishment and the chorus of "Ain't that something wonderful?" that came, he thought, from the audience, the kinetophone is a success, says the New York Times.

The problem involved was fairly simple. Mr. Edison was looking for perfect synchronization of record and film. The difficulty was to have a record sufficiently sensitive to receive the sounds from the lips of actors who would sit free to move about in front of the camera instead of being obliged to rear into the horns of a phonograph.

But the difficulties have been overcome and the kinetophone is actually in vogue, and highly regarded here. The first number of the exhibit was a descriptive lecture. The screen showed a man in one of those terribly stuffy early eighteen rooms that motion picture folk seem to affect. He talked enthusiastically about the invention, and as his lips moved the words sounded from the big machine behind him. The creature and speech made the thing startlingly real. He broke a pipe, lit a cigarette, dropped a vest. The things were perfect. Then he brought on a pianist, violinist, and soprano, and "The Last Rose of Summer" was never listened to with more fascinating attention. Finally the songs of Kinetophone powers and further illustrated by a singer's supple efforts and the harp of some perfect artist.

The second number was a vaudeville show, with orchestra, soloists and men, and interactor, large as life and quite as noisy. It brought down the respective houses, but the real sensation of the day was moved with satisfaction by the operator or the machine at the Union Square Theatre last evening. He inadvertently set his pictures some ten, or twelve seconds ahead of his interactor, who, by a coincidence, was a peculiarly defiant and offended expression, would rise pompously, his lips would move, he would bow and sit down. Then his speech would float out over the audience. It would be as if he were the next song, and before it was all spoken the singer would be on his feet with his mouth expanded in fervent but soundless song.

This diverted the audience vastly, but the outburst of laughter would come when the singer would close his lips, smile in a contented manner, bow, and retire while his highest and best notes were still ringing clear. The audience, however, knew what had happened, and the singer did not serve to lessen their tribute of real wonder at Edison's invention.

"NOTION PICTURE"
BOSTON (MA) ADVERTISER
Feb. 20, 1913 (D)

"WIZARD" EDISON COMING TO BOSTON

Experts in Qui Valuable Films in National Theatre for Development of His "Talking Pictures."

Thomas A. Edison, the wonderful inventor, is expected to arrive in Boston this first of next week in person, the production of his remarkable talking motion pictures. Mr. Edison is very anxious to see the result of the talking pictures in a very large audience and on the National Theatre in this city is the largest theatre in the country having the talking pictures and give Boston its first opportunity to see the powers of the talking machine in full display.

A staff of experts arrived here last night to consider the installation of the Edison. Everything will be in readiness in time for the first performance of the talking pictures on Monday of next week.

The absence of representation is great other theatre having the new invention. If they prove as successful here as they have in New York Mr. Edison says they will be even greater opportunities will be given them to be heard and to see that is why he is anxious to make a close observation of the outcome at the National.

It has already been rumored that an attempt will be made by certain stage to compete in motion picture invention by its kinetophone pictures invention by its Edison and Mr. Edison. This will mean the subjects sent in their natural order and also produce the results.

When Mr. Edison visits the National Theatre in will see the kinetophone pictures in conjunction with his own and also see the effect each has upon an audience. This is the only city in America having a theatre where both wonder inventions have been installed.

DANBORO (ME) NEWS
Feb. 19, 1913

EDISON RIDES FROM THEATRE AUDIENCE

"I Wouldn't Go Out on the Stage
for a Million Dollars," He
Tells Manager.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—About the romble of elevated trains came the sound of voices and musical instruments in perfect synchronization with the morning pictures at the first public demonstration of Thomas A. Edison's latest invention, the Kinetophone, at the Colonial Theatre yesterday afternoon. At the back of the stage while the pictures were being shown, Mr. Edison, attired in overalls, watched with intense interest.

The first picture represented a man describing the possibilities of the new invention. The words apparently issued from his mouth, with every sound in perfect accord with the movements of his lips. His hand carelessly brandished a plate from a table and the crash which came with its breaking was very real. In this picture all kinds of musical instruments were played, and the Last Rose of Summer was sung by one of the actresses.

The second picture depicted the Edison audience. All the old jokes and songs caused laughter. Every voice in the chorus could be heard distinctly. One one of the films two barking dogs were seen and heard.

At the end of the demonstration the audience yelled wildly. "We want Edison!" "Speech!" A few minutes later Frank Tate, Western manager of the American Talking Picture Company, appeared on the stage and said:

"Mr. Edison has asked me to thank you for the kind way in which you have received his invention and also to say that he is as pleased as you are at its success."

The audience was not satisfied and continued to yell. At the end of fifteen minutes it was announced that Mr. Edison had said he would not go on the stage for a million dollars and that he had left the theatre.

February 20, 1913

Edison's Safety Lamp Will Save Countless Lives

Thomas A. Edison in America's champion life-saver.

The American Museum of Safety has recently given the electrical wizard this title by awarding him the Rathbun medal for producing a safety miner's lamp.

A German scientist named Rathbun presented the museum authorities with a sum of money a few months ago to become a medal fund—a medal to be awarded each year to the person who had done the most toward the production of an appliance tending to make human life safer. This applied in every kind of way. The medal was given to Edison because he invented a lamp for miners that is absolutely safe.

Thousands of lives have been lost because of explosions caused by miners' lamps and thousands of dollars have been spent in a search for a safer lamp that would not ignite the gases. But there was always something amiss with the lamps—until Edison came along with his. His lamp is absolutely safe. It is created from a storage battery that



SAFETY MINER'S LAMP INVENTED BY EDISON.

is either directly attached to the lamp or hung from the belt of the miner.

February 24, 1913

INAUGURATION PICTURES.

Edison's Talking Pictures Will Record Address of the New President.

For the first time in the history of the United States the President's inaugural address will be seen and heard all over the country. It will be photographed by the Edison talking pictures. Arrangements have been made to have Edison and his wife, Mrs. Edison, be present at it, before the photographs are taken. The pictures will have their first opportunity to see and hear the inauguration of the new President when they will appear at R. F. Keith's and the National Theatre.

MANCHESTER (NH) UNION

February 21, 1913

Thomas A. Edison is expected in this city this week and he can do without sleep there as well as at home.

MILWAUKEE (WI) WISCONSIN

February 21, 1913

Motion pictures which talk, as recently perfected by Thomas Edison and shown the first demonstration in New York the other evening, have been ordered to open the novel entertainment. The wonderful invention is called the Kinetophone, and it will be one of the features of the grand finale program at the Majestic next week.

BOSTON (MA) JOURNAL.

February 24, 1913

Edison's New Jumbo Record

When Thomas A. Edison perfected his synchronizing device, by means of which he produced his talking motion pictures, exhibited for the first time in Boston at R. F. Keith's this week, he encountered difficulty in getting a phonograph record which would give enough sound to fill a large theater. He had to go to work and invent a new indestructible record, nearly eight times as large as the regular phonograph record, and this runs exactly six minutes. It throws off a volume of sound which makes people to distinguish words anywhere in the auditorium. It can be subjected to all manner of rough usage without hurting the reproduction qualities in the slightest.

The various subjects shown in the talking pictures are exactly six minutes in length. About thirty seconds are required to shift the records. The records are made at the same time the picture film is taken, the two machines running at exactly the same speed, thus making the picture and record so that they will work in unison when reproduced.

February 24, 1913

A complete line of Edison's "talking" vehicles is to be built by the newly organized Edison Electric Vehicle Co. of America, whose first is at Lawrence, Mass. The price will range from 750 pounds to 2500.

"WEST ORANGE - LAB - GENERAL"

(Also see "EDISON, T.A. - PERSONAL")

February 27, 1913 (D)

EDISON AND BROWN TALK BY SIGNALS

Thomas A. Edison and W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, gave an interesting demonstration of a novel system of wireless telegraphy in Mr. Edison's laboratory in West Orange, recently. A patent has not been applied for, and never will be, for the wireless apparatus consisted of Messrs. Brown and Edison themselves.

A week ago last Saturday a party of twenty-five men and women, including President Brown and Eugene Grubb of Denver, Cal., whom Mr. Brown describes as a big ranch owner, improved agricultural expert, and one of the greatest sympathies an potato-growing and stock-raising in the country, journeyed to Mr. Edison's villa to see the wonders of Edison's laboratory.

The rest of the party noticed that after a time Mr. Brown and Mr. Edison walked apart, arm in arm, as it be precise, President Brown lay his arm over Edison's shoulder. At first the spectators thought that the railroad man was putting the inventor on the back, but after a while some observant one in the party observed that, on a matter of feet, Mr. Brown was tapping, good, clear-cut Morse an Mr. Edison's shoulder blade.

Mr. Brown laughed last night when he was called up at his home and asked to tell about it.

"Why, I nearly always talk with Mr. Edison like that," said he. "Mr. Edison is hard of hearing, and, moreover, a phonograph was playing that evening in the laboratory for the entertainment of the party of visitors, and we didn't want to stop it just to talk. So we two just sat down together and I talked to him by tapping or rather pressing his shoulder, using the Morse code, while Mr. Edison answered by word of mouth.

"Were you not fellow-telegraphers early in life?" President Brown was asked.

"No, I was just beginning to be an operator when he was quitting the telegraph business," the railroad man answered.

Edison on How to Live

By Allan L.

EDISON is now in his sixty-seventh year. Yet, so young is he, that just before the holidays, he waged a 40-day campaign for the perfection of the phonograph, during which he never slept more than two hours a day. Even those two hours he took twenty or thirty minutes at a time. Not once did he sleep in a bed. Always he slept upon a bench or upon the floor. If the men who were working with him were about to do something that did not require Edison's attention for half an hour, he would lie down in his tracks and go to sleep instantly. When the men were ready for him they would shake him and he would rise and begin work where he left off.

During all of this time he did not take a meal at home. He and his fellow-workers cooked their own meals in the little room in which they worked on the fourth floor of the phonograph building. Sometimes Edison fried the bacon and the eggs and sometimes some of the others fried them. A much younger man than Mr. Edison became exhausted before the end of the campaign and was compelled to quit. But Mr. Edison came through the ordeal looking little if any the worse for the experience. His face was, perhaps, a little whiter than usual, but forty days and nights of confinement indoors usually makes men's faces whiter. Certainly, he had lost nothing in weight or in energy. When I saw him, at the end of the campaign, he was driving into work as if work were a joy.

I asked Mr. Edison how he was able, at his age, to keep such hours—how he was able, at 69, to work 22 hours a day for 40 consecutive days.

"I'll have to go a long way back to answer that," he replied. "When I was a boy, I sold newspapers in Mt. Clemens, Michigan. I had to get up at 4 o'clock in the morning to get my papers. My work kept me busy all day and most of the evening. At night

Edison's Note.—Eight hours pleasant and beautiful, very interesting article. And so is calling all the intelligent cells of the body themselves if you treat them right, theories. He tells you how



"Take my thumb, for instance," said Edison, "which is composed of cells. Make an impression of it upon paper. That impression stands for Edison. Not another thumb in the world could make an impression like it. Then, let me push the face of my thumb with a ball, so that it will no longer make the impression that stands for me. What happens? Why, those cells in my thumb immediately try to get rid of what no human being could do. They re-create every little line in my thumb so that it is precisely as it was before."

I always had some experiments that kept me awake. Even at that age, I was fussing with electricity—trying to invent things. My father and mother never objected to my going without sleep and I seldom got to bed before midnight. Always felt fine, too—nothing was ever the matter with me.

"That nothing was ever the matter with me was largely due, I believe, to my grandfather and my father. My grandfather, early in his life, became fascinated with the story of Louis Cornaro, the famous Venetian who, by keeping to a very low diet, managed to live more than one hundred years. He, himself, ever after ate sparingly and lived to be one hundred and four,

Long Benson

*of sleep a day is a
idiot in the follow-
the food you want,
can take care of
There are not more
he tried them out*

No disease killed him, at that. He was perfectly well up to the time that he died. He simply became tired of life—lost interest in it. The truth of the matter was that the cells of which his body was composed were anxious to get away. So grandfather told the other children that he was going to his daughter's house to die. He went to her house, undressed, went to bed, and died! Nothing the matter with him—simply tired of life. And, my father died the same way.

"So impressed were my father and grandfather with the belief that the secret of long life lay in little eating that the idea was dimmed into my head from my earliest boyhood. Morning, noon, and night I was told to leave the table while still hungry. I do not remember whether, in the beginning, it was hard to do this, but, in any event, I soon became accustomed to it. My stomach is now very much shrunken because I have used it so little. Dr. Janeway told me so a number of years ago. And eating holds for me absolutely no pleasure. I care nothing about it. I eat only because

"I have no doubt whatever that eight hours of sleep is harmful. An invalid, or a semi-invalid, may require eight hours, but no well man does. People sleep eight hours merely because they have formed the habit of doing so. The cells of the body can just as well become accustomed to repairing themselves during five hours of sleep as to making the same repairs during eight hours."

I want to live. When I have eaten enough to keep me living, I stop.

"As a result, my body is not poisoned with decaying, surplus food. My arteries are as soft as a child's. When I lie down, I go to sleep almost instantly—within a minute. It seems as if when I lie down my brain is automatically turned off. I have tried, sometimes, to think in bed, only to



discover that I could not do it. I fall asleep. And, when I sleep, I do not toss and dream as do those persons who eat too much—I am dead to the world until it is time to get up. And, when I wake up, I do not have to wait until I have washed my face with cold water to feel that I am awake—I am wide awake and ready for business as soon as I open my eyes. People who eat too much have heavy eyes when they awaken. Their eyes seem to be swollen a little and they don't really come open until cold water strikes them. My eyes are as light as feathers the moment that I open them.

But the real reason why I can do with so little sleep is that a healthy man requires little sleep. There is no sound physiological basis for the common belief that every well man needs eight hours' sleep. We have been led into this error by the fact that sleep is one of our pleasures. The human tendency is always to over-play a pleasure about fifty per cent.

"I have no doubt whatever that eight hours of sleep is harmful.

"An invalid, or a semi-invalid, may require eight hours, but no well man does. People sleep eight hours merely because they have formed the habit of doing so. The body can quickly become accustomed to almost any habit. The body can adjust itself even to habits that hurt, like the whiskey habit. But it can as easily adjust itself to habits that help.

"These are not mere theories of mine—I have proved them out in my own life. I have done more. I have proved them out in the life of my wife. When we were married, she was in the habit of sleeping eight hours every night. She was also in the habit of eating as much as women usually eat. I told her she was eating too much and sleeping too much. For fifteen years, she would not believe me. It is very difficult to make women believe anything that is so. Women as a class are inclined to be obstinate. They do not seem to want to get out of beaten paths. They want to be beautiful and to retain their youthful looks, but they are reluctant to do the things that make beauty last.

"After talking fifteen years to my wife, she became willing to live my way. I put a pair of scales in her bathroom and told her to reduce her food until her weight reached a certain point and never to let

her weight get above that point. I told her to weigh herself every morning and at the slightest sign of increased weight to cut down her supply of food.

"It is now seven years since Mrs. Edison began to live as I live. She is 47 years old. Our daughter is 22. When mother and daughter are out together, those who do not know them often mistake them for sisters. Can anything be more conclusive than that? Are women interested in avoiding double chins and purple faces? If they are, I can tell them how to keep young.

"To eat little is not in itself enough. One must also sleep little. Sleep that is intense and dreamless does the body much more good than the troubled sleep that is prolonged over twice too many hours. Mrs. Edison can now get along with as little sleep as I can. She never sleeps more than four or five hours a night. She often comes over here to the laboratory with me and sits up all night. She never goes to bed before 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning. She is always up and about by 6. And, the splendid part of it is that she is thriving under it. This plan of living, now that she has tried it, suits her.

"I have tried to induce my daughter to live this way, but she will not do it. She wants to eat the usual amount and sleep eight hours at night. Being a woman, she requires more time to take up a new idea. But my youngest boy, who is only 12, saw the reasonableness of it very quickly. Boys, you know, snatch at things, that girls view with cold skepticism. Show a boy that a certain thing is reasonable and, if it does not interfere with too many of his pleasures, he is pretty likely to act upon it. If he is bright enough, he will act upon it anyway, because he will see that the things he regards as pleasures are really likely to become trouble-makers. But girls—girls and women—they require time. It is not that they are not as intelligent as boys and men, but they do seem to be constitutionally opposed to innovations."

Another Edison theory is that the clothing should be worn loose.

Therefore, Edison never wears a collar that comes within half an inch of being as small as his neck. All his waistbands are large. Garters he will not wear at all, because they pinch the arteries in the calves of his legs. His shoes are as big as his feet and then some. Except in the coldest

Edison on How to Live Long

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winter weather, he wears low shoes. He never laces his shoes but once and that is when he buys them. He then laces them so loosely that he can slip them on and off like slippers. During the few weeks of the year that he wears high shoes he also laces them loosely. He says that nobody begins to know the amount of sickness and discomfort that are caused by tight shoes and tight clothing.

Mr. Edison has profound respect for the human body. The remark that he made about the body of his grandfather is indicative of that respect. He said the old gentleman, though in perfect health, had lost the desire to live because the cells of which his body was composed were "anxious to get away." I asked him what he meant by "anxious to get away." I asked him if he attributed intelligence to the cells that composed his grandfather's body. He said he did. He said he attributed intelligence to the cells that compose the bodies of all animals.

"Not only are the cells intelligent," said he, "but many of them are of great intelligence. Take my thumb, for instance, which is composed of cells. Make an impression of it upon paper. That impression stands for Edison. Not another thumb in the world could make an impression like it. Then, let me smash the face of my thumb with a knife, so that it will no longer

make the impression that stands for me. What happens? Why, those cells in my thumb immediately set to work and do what no human being could do. They re-create every little line in my thumb so that it is precisely as it was before.

"Do you call that chance? Do you call it luck? I call it intelligence. The cells of

the human body are constantly doing things that only intelligent cells could do. The cells of the stomach, for instance, are decomposing hydrochloric acid. I cannot decompose hydrochloric acid here in my laboratory. I don't know how. The greatest chemists in the world don't know how. But the cells that constitute my stomach know how. They have learned, somewhere. They are doing it every day. The stomach cells of the lowliest human being are performing this miracle every day.

"I do not believe in the immortality of the soul, but I do believe in the intelligence of the individual cells that constitute our bodies. It may be that the intelligence of a human being is the sum of the intellects of all his cells—this idea has been advanced, but I do not know how truly. I feel certain only that the cells possess intelligence. So long as they want to live, see how they fight for life. When menaced by small doses of poison like alcohol or opium, they first make violent protest. They shake the body to its very foundations. But if the poisoning be repeated, again and again, the cells adapt themselves, as nearly as they can, to the conditions. They learn at least to live, if they cannot thrive, beside the poisons. That's what we mean by immunization. Until cells have become wholly or partly immune to certain poisons, a little of those poisons will kill the cells. But

give the cells an opportunity to adjust themselves by exercising their intelligence, and they can resist poison doses that would kill a dozen elephants. Not all poisons can be resisted, but give a healthy, intelligent cell a chance for its life and it will make a tremendous fight for it."



"After talking fifteen years to my wife she became willing to live my way. It is now seven years since Mrs. Edison began to live as I live. She is 72 years old. Her daughter is 50. When mother and daughter are out together, those who do not know them often mistake them for sisters. Are women interested in avoiding double shoes and purple hair? If they are, I can tell them how to keep young."

March 27, 1913

MOVING PICTURES

The announcement of the success of Edison's latest achievement of the talking moving picture, upon a field of almost unlimited possibilities in the realm of dramatic art. It is the final consummation of the long line of improvements which have marked the development of the modern philosophy.

Everyone can remember when the moving picture was a thing of uncertain success, depicting a few conventional scenes in a violent and uncertain manner as unsatisfactory to the mind as it was painful to the eye. As the machinery improved, however, the scenes it portrayed also improved, until we have the spectacle of the great Sharr, hard performing before a motion camera. We read of an interview in which the diva Sharr, on being requested for leaving her great position to perform in a "movie," replied that she considered it her most substantial way in preserving her reputation in posterity.

Her decision is to be commended. Not that we think Sharr's reputation needs the moving picture to preserve it, but because it gives a great many people the chance of seeing a wonderful actress—no matter how excellent her wit may be by mechanical reproduction—who would otherwise not have had the opportunity.

Needless to say the introduction of speech into the "cinematograph" will be almost revolutionary. Hitherto anything that could not be depicted by pantomime had to be explained in printed paragraphs thrown on the screen. We are a little fearful of the first effort of the photo-playwrights with their new gift of tongues. The painful sameness of many of the scenarios forebodes a dreary monotony of dialogue. Also, we shudder to think of hearing some of the "comic" speak. But we must be cheerful. Perhaps speech, by adding realism, will do away with much that is feeble, silly and impossible.

BOSTON (PA) JOURNAL

March 20, 1913

The Thomas A. Edison talking motion pictures continue to attract the season's sensations at B. F. Kelly's. This week's reels, "The Redemption," and the roller scene from "The Climates of Storms," are the best "milk" yet shown in Boston. William Burrows' New Song Birds, the Hopti Khamara-Jackson troupe of acrobats, the Boston City Four, Mabel and Dora Ford, Frances Stevens and company and the Polish brothers are among the other attractions.

March 01, 1913

"Kinetophone" Is Latest Marvel

THE Kinetophone is the latest which Thomas Edison has given his new marvel, the talking moving pictures, in which words and songs come from moving lips of shadowed actors in perfect synchronization.

Their preparation in New York, where they are similar to motion pictures and, creating a sensation, has demonstrated that the "land of movie" has not solved the problem of reproducing sound and action simultaneously.

The Orpheum circuit has secured the exclusive right to the marvelous invention and it will be exhibited at the San Francisco Orpheum during the present month.

BOSTON (MA) MORNING GLOBE

March 16, 1913

Great care is necessary to keep the Thomas A. Edison talking motion pictures in order. Kelly's Theatre does not employ the latest description of "cover" both the machines and all the connecting apparatus very carefully. It is impossible to patch a film if it is broken. A new one must at once be placed in use. For this reason all the production and distribution companies are, in complete doubt as to the future of the complete film of records and reels being supplied with each production.

BROOKLYN, STANDARD-UNION

March 30, 1913

The thousands of people who have witnessed the talking motion pictures at the various light theatres in Brooklyn have marveled at the wonderful invention of Thomas A. Edison, the combination photograph and kinograph, which he has named the Kinetophone, and which is now being exhibited at the Grandpoint Theatre, preparation in its apical has created an excitement of the Grandpoint Players' summer afternoon.

March 02, 1913

AID WORKMEN ON OWN INVENTIONS

Big Toledo Concern Glad to
Help in Developing
Ideas.

Results Are Evidenced in La-
bor Saving Machinery
in Plant.

A majority of the great inventions which have done so much for the advancement of this country is an industrial unit business, many were worked out under the greatest difficulties. Nearly every inventor of note who has contributed to the progress of the industrial world has had to fight the hostility of inventors, and often himself. The man who invented the telephone, the boy who first harnessed steam, Edison, who has contributed so much to the work of electrical appliances, all knew what it meant to find the plainness of poverty. Nowadays all this is changed, and the boy or man of an inventive turn of mind is given every opportunity to work out his ideas. In the big automobile factories of the United States, especially, an extra local facility is given to the means to carry through the experimental work which is necessary to perfect any invention. The Willys-Overland Co. of Toledo, O., has installed a motor vehicle system to bring out the best their employees have in the way of ideas.

A word to the foreman or the superintendent will bring all the opportunity an employee needs for the working out of his invention. Time and facilities are placed at his disposal and every possible aid is given him. Expert engineers offer advice and suggestions. On every hand there is some one to lend a hand. As a result of this policy the Willys-Overland plant has developed many an invention that has proved of the utmost importance in automobile manufacture. Labor-saving machines and devices are being perfected every day. And the inventor is never deprived of the credit or benefit of his idea. Production is brought at a fair price if the company sees fit to use it, and if not, he is assisted in placing it on the market to the best advantage.

BOSTON (MA) ADVERTISER

March 06, 1913

H. P. Keith's Theatre.

Thomas A. Edison's wonderful kinephone or talking picture pictures are as popular as ever at H. P. Keith's theatre. This week the kinetophone is presenting the queerest scene from "Julius Caesar." An exceedingly strong vaudeville show, with comedy predominating, surrounds the picture.

March 07, 1913

Storage Battery Car Tested by N. Y. Central

The New York Central Railroad yesterday tested a new type railroad car, propelled solely by power supplied by Thomas A. Edison's new high power storage batteries. It travelled from New York to Boston, a distance of 210 miles, on the schedule of the locomotive local trains.

When the car left the Grand Central Terminal yesterday morning it sped silently out of the station at a speed of thirty miles an hour. At high speeds the speed was increased to forty miles and kept at that rate until it reached Boston. After leaving Albany the car had to go the rest of the way against the mountains and light crosswinds.

The car was constructed by the Westinghouse Electric & Light Company, an Edison concern.

BOSTON (MA) JOURNAL.

March 06, 1913

Crowded houses are the rule at H. P. Keith's Theatre, where Thomas A. Edison's wonderful kinetophone or talking picture pictures are in their second week of record-breaking success. This week new features are being exhibited, including the queerest scene from "Julius Caesar" and Truly Shastock in snags. A brilliant vaudeville bill includes Gus Edwards' "Kid Katsnoff," Lillian Shaw, Will H. Murray and Blanche Nields in "The School for Acting," Horner's horses, the Primrose Four, Corlie and Florence, Barto and Gink and La Fier.

BANKER & TRADESMEN BOSTON (MA)

March 01, 1913

At last the "speaking kinetophone" is more than a mere figure of speech, through Edison's latest invention. It probably won't be long before "kinetophone" will be more familiarly known as the "talking movies."

NEW YORK (NY) CALL

March 07, 1913

PROTEGE OF EDISON RELEASED.

SUNSHINE, Pa., March 6.—William Grise, one of the first inventors to attempt a street car, and a protege of Thomas A. Edison, was killed in a collision between his electric car and his own car today. Grise could have saved his life by jumping, but stuck to his seat. He tried to build the car twenty years ago, and almost taught how to run the first car by Thomas A. Edison, who was then installing his electric lights here.

March 25, 1913

THOMAS A. EDISON
SATIRIZED IN PARIS.

Paris Paper Fancies the Great Man
to Be Even More Than He Is.

A Parisian paper has caricatured the growth of electrical science under the guidance of Thomas A. Edison in a very amusing manner.

Edison's assistant's frustrated announcement that war has been declared between the United States and Great Britain is met by the calm request for the assistant to join two cigarette stoves and press the button.

The assistant is dumfounded when told that this simple act has destroyed the British army which was just then embarking at Liverpool.

"There doesn't seem to be any reason why America should be afraid of its enemies after this, sir," he exclaims. "I am inclined to share your view," says Edison smiling slightly. "But in order to avert any future trouble, I think it would be best to destroy England altogether."

"To—destroy England, sir?"

"Candidly touch number four there."

The assistant touches it. The inventor counts ten.

"—eight, nine, ten—it is all over. There is no more England!"

"Oh! Oh!" exclaims the young man. Now we may proceed quietly with our work," says the great man. "And if we should ever be at war with any other nation, you have only to notify me. I have an electric button connected with every foreign country which will destroy it when pressed. In ten minutes I could destroy every country in the world, the United States included. Be careful, now, that you don't touch any of these buttons accidentally—you might do a lot of damage!"

March 29, 1913

OPERATING THE
"TALKING MOVIES"

The thousands of people who have witnessed the "talking movies" at the various Keith theatres in Brooklyn have marvelled at the wonderful invention of Mr. Thomas A. Edison in his combination-phonograph and cinematograph, which he has named the kinetophone and which is now being installed at the Greenpoint Theatre propertory to its entire infatuation as an extra attraction of the Greenpoint Theatre next Monday afternoon.

The kinetophone invention has revolutionized the stage and the performance. In other words, what mechanical devices could bring about the amazing system of sound and motion in the millions part of a second. Like all great inventions, the principle is a simple one, but the mechanical problems were very great.

To keep the motion picture machine (the second balcony) away across the auditorium in perfect union with the colossal phonograph under the stage, Edison has employed a double system, propelled by electrical power and running through a synchronizer, which gives absolute correspondence between sound and picture.

The picture operator and the man at the phonograph are connected by independent telephones, and the picture sheet is semi-transparent so that the phonograph operator can follow the picture through the curtain during the entire process, and keep the synchronizer in perfect time, so that there is perfect union between sound and motion.

The kinetophone is today considered one of the greatest drawing powers with which the theatre is blessed wherever it has been shown. People have been turned away from the box office, and indications in Greenpoint N.Y. P. Keith's latest home—the only sick house in America where the pictures are being shown in conjunction with blue-line stock productions.

NEWARK (NJ) NEWS

March 31, 1913

SAID TO HAVE ADMITTED
ROBBING EDISON PLANT

In the arrest of David Russell, 221 Waller street, Newark, O'Garra, and Corbett, of police headquarters, below they have confessed to and who has stolen hundreds of dollars' worth of goods from his employer.

Russell has been employed in the warehouse at West Orange for the last several months. Part of four moving picture machines, each of which was worth over \$5 and \$6, have been recovered by the police since his arrest. Russell, O'Garra, and Corbett, and O'Garra, the Edison firm has developed machinery from the factory goods which are now being used in the factory.

According to the detectives, Russell said he would like to see a machine out of the factory and put them together, who he took home, and the machine is said to have been admitted to the moving picture machines and the machine of them for half the value of the machine.

NEW BRITAIN (CT) HERALD

March 03, 1913

TO HARK ABOUT EDISON.

P. & F. Corbin Freeman's Club Committee Arranges Lecture.

"The Life and Inventions of Thomas A. Edison" is the subject of an address which will be given before the P. & F. Corbin Freeman's club Thursday evening, March 12, by B. H. Gardner, of Waterbury.

Arrangements for the address were made by the house committee, of which Thomas Beebe is chairman. It will be given in the club room.

Mr. Gardner is a graduate of the University of Virginia and was formerly in the employ of the General Electric company.

March 19, 1913

HIS "TALKIES" ARE FIRST ONES

Frenchman Claims That He Devised
Talking Movies Before
Edison Did.

New York, March 19.—America's claim of being the originator of talking "movies" is being strenuously challenged, the claimant for France being Lucien Gaumont, one of the foremost French motion picture manufacturers. Mr. Gaumont has been regularly showing films in the Cinégraph Palace Hippodrome in Paris for nearly two years. He declares he has preceded the Edison pictures in many ways and has created the wonder of France that the new speaking pictures were sprung suddenly on the American market after it became known that the Cinéma Lumière films were about to invade the United States in order to show the alleged superiority of the Gaumont "talkies." Mr. Gaumont is coming to America early in April and has arranged for a private demonstration under the auspices of the foremost athletic organizations. This demonstration will occur in a large theatre in the metropolitan district. Mr. Gaumont also claims his talking films can be heard distinctly in all parts of the Metropolitan open house. He is also an inventor of natural color pictures which are now on exhibition at the Coliseum in London and which will be exhibited here for the first time in April. His new overture of natural color motion pictures are hereinafter exhibited in America.

March 31, 1913

TO BE TALKING MOVIES AROUND

Reproductions of Broadway Theatrical
Successes to Be Shown in Smaller
Cities.

The demand for the Thomas A. Edison Talking Motion Pictures has grown to enormous proportions throughout the country that the American Talking Picture Manufacturing Co. of New York city, distributors of Mr. Edison's latest invention, has decided to organize and send on tour a dozen real companies.

According to present plans, these companies will consist of a manager, treasurer, and six expert operators. They will travel by automobile, each outfit including a large stage truck for the machine, cinematograph, and other electrical equipment, and a living car fitted with comforts for the operators. It is planned to send these companies through the middle West, reaching the extremely remote districts and small cities that do not possess theatres fitted with the talking pictures. One night stands will be placed, sufficient records being carried to give a complete regular entertainment. The plan now is to give the inhabitants of the smaller cities an opportunity to see the original Broadway productions and one of the leading dramatic successes of the day.

The first play to be selected for the Klontophone reproduction is David D. Carter's play, "The Monster Mind," running at the Harris theatre in New York. Arrangements were completed last week between the American Talking Pictures Co. and York & Lancaster, whereby Edmund Brown and the entire company were transferred to the firm studio of the Edison Co. with the complete stage setting and scenic equipment. The great third act of "The Monster Mind" was played for the Klontophones. Speculations are under way to reproduce a series of the biggest Broadway successes of the year, and by means of the Klontophones the inhabitants of the West will get these plays at first hand. Experience has convinced the managers that no longer plays to cost out inferior comedies through the middle West, as managers have educated the public to expect the very best, and they steadfastly refuse to tolerate the "summer stock" companies sent out from New York to present the big successes of the year.

March 26, 1913

Edison Kinetophone Girl Sings in N. Y.

Marie McFarland, Whose Voice Inventor Declared Ideal, Is Heard at Colonial Theater.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Miss Marie McFarland of New York, who was the first Edison singer in the history of the Kinetophone, will be heard at the Colonial Theater for the first time this year at the Edison Theater.

She is a girl and a person of the type known as a "singing" type, whose voice is heard through the Edison Kinetophone.

While most operatic singers have had their voices recorded with varying success on the phonograph, in the case of Miss McFarland the notes are as clear and sweet in the Kinetophone as if the singer were physically present.

March 22, 1913

A REFORMED EDISON AMBEROLA

S. Hatter has reformed the Edison Amberola No. 5 phonograph which is a very fine instrument. It differs from the other phonographs used a cylinder record, in that it is reformed and the whole machine is contained in a neat cabinet. It uses the diamond point reproducer the same as the record machines.

March 21, 1913

MARCH 21, 1913

TALKING PICTURES FOR THE EMPRESS

EDISON'S NEXT GREAT INVENTION
TO BE SHOWN AND HEARD.

IT MEANS A REVOLUTION

Constitute signs contrast for the use of the remarkable discovery and little is to be seen of the favored siles of the West.

Contracts were recently signed by John W. Constine with the Edison Talking Picture company of New York which will give to Empress houses the exclusive showing of the victor's latest invention, the talking picture. The cities to be favored with this showing will be Butte, Vancouver, British Columbia, and San Diego, Cal. The cities have undergone such modifications in the past century that if the marvels of nature and science which were called upon to enumerate the marvels of nature and science, they would very likely differ materially. It is fair to assume, however, that they would be unanimous in proclaiming Thomas A. Edison, inventive genius, one of the present wonders.

The victor's latest and generally conceded most wonderful invention to the kinetophone, which is perfect combination of his two former products—the moving picture and the phonograph. The new invention simultaneously projects sound and motion, producing an effect that is truly remarkable. It is hard to believe that with distance, music or other sounds required and perfectly synchronized, the result of an invention and not the fantastic article.

The kinetophone seems destined to completely revolutionize the amusement world, as through it eventually the greatest theatrical and operatic stars and productions—the discourse of the greatest scientists, statesmen and politicians may be heard and seen in the remotest hamlet or preserved for posterity.

As a whole the kinetophone is not only something to marvel at but a decided source of amusement. With this idea in view Mr. Constine contracted for the showing of them pictures in all of his houses, the cost of which is very heavy.

BOSTON (MA) POST

March 31, 1913

ROAD COMPANIES OF TALKING MOVIES

The demand for the latest talking motion pictures has grown so fast, that the American Talking Picture Company, of New York, the distributors of Mr. Edison's latest invention, has decided to organize and send out a dozen road companies. They will travel by automobile, motor truck, or horse-drawn wagon, with electric equipment, and will be able, with the help of the operators,

March 23, 1913

E. H. GRUBB PRAISES NEW EDISON MOVIES

Coloration Tells of Astonishment
of Multi-Millionaires on Recent
Visit to Edison.

Edison H. Grubb of Carlton, Colo., who was a visitor of the party of distinguished New Yorkers, recently entertained by W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central there, in his city automobile over a visit paid by this party to the great inventor, Thomas A. Edison, located at Orange, N. J. The party, headed by President Brown, included the Vanderbilts and other multi-millionaires. Edison entertained them in his own house at Orange, N. J., by a musical and talking moving picture show, and the audience was unanimous in their praise of the unique performance.

Almost every selection was enjoyed, but Grubb says, "Nothing quite excited the admiration and applause that a quartet did in the talking moving picture. When they came out and sang the stirring patriotic song, 'America,' instantly all were on their feet and sang, as all Americans should do when our national hymn is played."

The expression of appreciation of this critical audience was most gratifying had given to each a privilege and such a treat. Mr. Edison perhaps was more especially gratified because the Brown party went on the initial trip of a car built for the New York Central railway for the Edison Storage Battery Car company.

Grubb says further that everyone of the party was astonished at the marvelous painting of the Edison talking moving picture.

BOSTON (MA) ADVERTISER

March 29, 1913

B. F. Keith's Theatre.

"The sensation of the season in Boston theatres is the wonderful Thomas A. Edison kinetophone, or talking motion picture." This marvellous invention entertained its sixth record-breaking week at B. F. Keith's Theatre on Monday, continuing its engagement that has been marked by packed houses at every performance since "The Talkies" were introduced. For the sixth tremendous week of this epoch-making marvel two new subjects will be presented. "The Indian Girl's Revenge," a thrilling drama of the great Northwest, and "The Five Jolly Men," an amusing comedy of club life.

"The German Soldier," "The Boy's Life," international sensation and "The Girl's Life," will make his first appearance in Boston in several years. Audiences at B. F. Keith's can rest assured that the spectacle of 15 minutes will be a "big" one. The bill will be as splendidly strong in comedy features, as includes William H. Mason, and Ethel Broderick, in "The Girl's Life," and "The Boy's Life," and the "The Girl's Life," in a South African Hotel.

Orange County Magazine
New York City
March, 1913

THE COMING OF THE TALKING PICTURE

THE INTERESTING POSSIBILITIES OF EDISON'S NEWLY
 ANNOUNCED INVENTION, THE KINETOPHONE

BY ISAAC F. MARCOSSON

THE scores of smartly gowned women, the trappings of children, and the fair quirkling of men who gathered at the Orange County Club one afternoon late in January scarcely realized the historic importance of the occasion that brought them together. They had been asked to be the guests of their neighbor, Thomas A. Edison, at a demonstration of what was modestly called "an improvement in the motion picture." To most of them, the term "motion picture" meant the ordinary "movie," with its silent unfolding of the drama of life.

Nor was there any outward evidence of significant departure when the lights were turned down. Before the audience stood the familiar screen, and behind it, on an improvised elevation, the nose of a projecting-machine peered out. But if any one had looked up, he would have seen two wires running along the ceiling and connecting the picture-machine with the screen. These wires had an important part in the day's disclosures.

The buzz of talk continued even after the machine began its preliminary sputtering. A conventional drawing-room interior, containing a piano, was thrown on the screen. A man in evening clothes walked swiftly down toward the center of the picture stage. He raised his hands, and then the miracle happened. He framed his lips to speak, and, even as he framed them, the sound of his voice came forth. By watching the lips carefully, you could tell that the words you heard were in reality the speech he was uttering. There was perfect union between sound and action. Then he introduced a girl, who played

"Annie Laurie" on the violin. She was followed by a woman, who sang "The Last Rose of Summer." Both were accompanied by a man at the piano, and again the union of sound and motion was perfect.

The lecturer dropped a china plate on the floor. You heard not only the initial crash, but the lesser noise of the flying fragments. A hanger came on and sounded the reveille; there was the screech of a whistle; and, to end the amusing performance, some dogs were let on, and their barks were clearly heard as they scampered around the stage.

Other demonstrations followed. You saw and heard part of an act of "The Chimes of Normandy"; you beheld the story of a Dick Turpin spoken and acted in every detail; you laughed at the drollery of a politician trying to make a speech to his constituents while being conched from behind; you heard Verdi's "Miserere"; you got the opening of a minstrel-show, bones, blackface, jokes, and all.

When the display closed with the usual "grand finale by the entire company," which included the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner," it was so real, so vivid, and so stirring that the audience rose to its feet. It was a spontaneous tribute to the actuality of an event that had a genuine scientific importance.

What had happened was simply this—the talking motion picture had had its first public appearance. By a curious coincidence, the audience was largely composed of the friends of the little gray wizard who had now finally realized a dream of many years, by linking two marvels of his genius—the phonograph and the motion picture.

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The "movie" had received its full brother in the "talkie," and a new era had begun in the progress of one of the most amazing of modern amusement enterprises.

THE MYSTERY OF SYNCHRONISM

Of course, the idea of the talking motion picture is not a new one. Mr. Edison has told me himself that he has labored on it for more than thirty years. Just as soon as it was possible to project the animated photograph upon a screen, the mind of man leaped to the possibility of synchronizing it with spoken words; but the secret long remained a baffling mystery.

Many people have struggled with the problem. The obvious plan was to get a good phonograph record and then adapt the moving picture to it, or vice versa.

This seemed very plausible. There was nothing, apparently, in the way of getting a record of Caruso singing "Pagliacci," and then having a motion picture made of an actor dressed as the great tenor in the act of singing. Then all that seemed necessary was to release both of these at the same time. But the experiment always went wrong, because either the phonograph got ahead of the picture or the film ran away from the music, and the procedure became ridiculous.

I have cited the simplest plan, but many men of science have labored hard and long on much more elaborate devices, and have failed. They failed because, there was no synchronism in the making of the two records. In other words, they found that the union must begin at the start of the project, and this was too much for them.

Edison has succeeded, after years of experimenting, because he has devised a synchronizing device—a marvel of mechanical ingenuity—which records sound and action simultaneously, and then reproduces it precisely as taken. The whole apparatus, which combines the motion picture with the phonograph, is called the kinetophone.

In order to get some idea of the difficulties that lay in the way of complete synchronization, and incidentally to make some adequate measure of Mr. Edison's achievement, let us see just how the ordinary phonographic record is made.

When Caruso or Harry Lauder makes a record, he stands directly in front of the receiving-horn, and within a foot of it. When orchestras make recordings, the horns are attached to all the instruments, which has

always been well-nigh impossible to get a good record of a sound produced at any considerable distance from the horn.

Fancy, then, the problem that confronted Mr. Edison when he dreamed of reproducing opera and the drama. In the action of the play or the opera, the actors and singers have to move about, singing or talking as they go. Sometimes they are in the center of the stage; sometimes at the side; frequently they are on a balcony or a high rack.

The task, therefore, was to get a phonographic recorder which would not show in the picture, and yet which would be of sufficient delicacy to catch the minutest variations—whether of speech or of music—at a distance of forty feet. Through years of patient research Mr. Edison has perfected such a recorder, and it makes possible the kinetophone.

HOW TALKING PICTURES ARE MADE

Most people know how the ordinary motion picture is taken, either in a studio specially built for the purpose, or out in the open. The spectacle of men and women "sundie up" for stage parts riding or driving or figuring in various stirring events on the public highways is familiar to those who live in communities which house motion-picture concerns.

The operator's chief task is to get his scene within the focus. Then he begins to grind away at his crank, and foot after foot of film is exposed. The question of sound does not enter into the performance. The characters speak, but all that the spectator gets of the speech, when he sees the film run off, is the motion of the lips. If he is a good lip-reader, he can sometimes follow the dialogue. But he depends upon the action to tell the story.

But with the making of the talking motion picture it is different. Sounds enter very largely into the business. A receiving-horn attached to the delicate recorder is placed alongside, and is connected with the camera. The operator turns the crank, and the picture and record begin. Frequently a good many feet of film are reeled off before there is any definite sound-wave to be registered. All this is automatically adjusted.

In making a talking picture, the actor or singer moves about just as if he or she were on the real stage. Every word, every action—even the slightest footfalls—are recorded

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simultaneously. The action is taken at the usual rate of sixteen pictures a second, and is on the ordinary celluloid film, from which the finished positives are printed.

The sound is recorded on soft wax cylinders, resembling in shape the early phonographic records. They are nearly a foot in length and four or five inches in diameter. From this soft "master" record the indestructible records of commerce are made. Mr. Edison told me that these duplicates, in time, could be made for a dollar apiece.

At this point the question naturally arises, what sets the pace—the action or the sound? In the case of the kinetophone, the film goes at a pace dictated or set by the phonograph. The speech has the right of way, and the picture must follow. In this way perfect accord is secured, and there can be no runaway dialogue.

A MARVELOUSLY SENSITIVE RECORDER

So sensitive is the recorder to the waves of sound, even at a distance of forty feet, that in addition to perfect synchronization a remarkable illusion is also created. When the actors, for example, are "up stage" as the technical phrase goes, and walk "down stage" toward the audience, their voices increase in volume as their photographic figures grow in size. In the same way, if the actor or singer is at the right of the stage, the voice seems to come from that side, and so on.

The sensitiveness of the recorder has led to some amusing episodes. A year ago, when the apparatus was practically as well developed as it is to-day, some of Mr. Edison's representatives were making a picture at a studio on Forty-Third Street, in New York. It was in midsummer, and the windows were open. The drama being pictured and recorded was full of poetry and sentiment. In it a young man made the usual confession of love, amid all the charms of rural environment. You could hear the musical purr of a woodlark brook, and the breath of the wind murmuring in the leaves.

It happened that just as the hero was in the most engrossing portion of his declaration, the hour of noon arrived, and with it a great factory whistle in a near-by building let go with a terrific screech. Of course, the operators and actors, used to such sounds, paid no attention to it; but when the record was reproduced for the first time,

the young swain's love-story was rudely punctuated by the prosaic din of the whistle.

In the early days of experimenting with the kinetophone at West Orange, too, the whistles of passing locomotives, and even the raucous howls of speeding motor-cars, were heard in the records. Such incidents led to the adoption of rigid precautions against outside noises.

The reproduction of the talking motion picture seems to be a comparatively simple matter. A horn attached to the phonographic record is placed behind the screen. It is connected by wires with the projecting-machine back in the gallery of the theater or the hall. The machine operator can regulate the phonograph from his station. Once released, it sets the pace for the film; and, the synchronization now established, the machine controls the operator. He can turn his back to the picture while operating the machine and the record.

You have now seen in a general way how the kinetophone operates and what it does. What are its possibilities?

POSSIBILITIES OF THE KINETOPHONE

It has, of course, not reached any final development. Mr. Edison says that he is still perfecting it. For one thing, the metallic sound which now accompanies the reproduction of voices is being gradually eliminated.

That it has already reached the commercial stage is attested by the fact that the inventor has signed one of the largest contracts yet made in the amusement world for the appearance of the machine in vaudeville. By the time this article appears, you live in New York or any of the larger cities, you will probably have seen some of the kinetophone pictures. It will only be a short step from these higher-priced houses to the cheaper theaters; and when the new invention reaches the real home of the "movie," one of Mr. Edison's ambitions will be realized, for he wants the common people to get the benefit of this union of sight and sound.

Up to the present time, the kinetophone pictures have been concerned with short dramas and musical selections. Those already made range from the first act of *Faust* to the quarrel scene between *Capitaneus* and *Brutus* in *Julius Cæsar*. You can hear part of "The Clings of Yonah" and extracts from "Il Trova-

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ture." The kinetophone also encompasses what is known as the popular "picture story," which has become familiar to the five or six millions of people who each day attend motion-picture shows in the United States.

But the amusement feature which now constitutes the sole activity of the kinetophone is in reality only part of its purpose. It will undoubtedly prove to possess a larger and more permanent value.

Most people will agree that the ordinary motion picture has become well-nigh indispensable in education and science; in preserving the march of historic and significant event, and in advancing the whole social uplift. How much more effective will all this be when sound becomes part of the reproduction? Pictures of the great battles of the future will reverberate with the roar of guns. Views of coronations and inaugurations will resound with the huzzas of crowds and the crash of music. The stage of the Metropolitan Opera House may be peopled with stars long since dead, but whose voices and acting will still bring thrills.

Fancy the precious heritage of posterity if the kinetophone had been in use at Washington's farewell, at the charge of the French guard at Waterloo, or when Edwin Booth was playing "Hamlet."

A TALK WITH EDISON

The visible evidences of the use of the kinetophone, together with the almost thrilling vista of its possibilities, needed the spoken authority of the man behind the machine. So I went to West Orange—a place familiar to the historian of scientific progress—to talk to the veteran inventor who by this latest expression of his genius had in reality become a wizard of sight and sound.

I waited for him in that combination library and office which is part of the setting of electrical history. It is big, spacious, and spacious, with an atmosphere of Edison achievement about it. For here is assembled part of the world-wide tribute, in bronze, marble, and print, to that marvelous brain-product on which the sun never sets.

There were the old roll-top desk littered high with papers, and the big easy chair in which he had dreamed the dreams that had been translated into a far-reaching human service. In a space between stacks

of book-shelves you saw, half hidden in the shadows, the plain army cot, with its blankets still folded, on which he had just snatched a few hours' sleep after a night dedicated to work.

The door opened, revealing the shy, modest, almost shricklike figure of Edison. So unobtrusive was his manner that he might have been a humble subordinate carrying a message to his chief. If it had been summer, he would have worn the famous white suit; but it was winter, and he wore an old, wrinkled suit of gray clothes. His collar was wide at the throat, and the well-known white string tie was twisted into a shapeless knot. A grayish felt hat, its band stained with perspiration, was jammed down over his forehead.

It was the same dreamy-eyed Edison as of old, careless of personal appearance, moving, walking, talking like a man rapt in a mighty vision. In his patient, kindly countenance was the gleam of an understanding that somehow made you think of one of the prophets and seers of other days. To come into his presence is to get an unforgettable impression of simple, unaffected greatness.

He sank into the big chair, and seemed, for a moment, to literally fold himself up physically and meditatively. I asked him about the kinetophone, and he began to talk in a low, even, well-modulated voice.

"The kinetophone," he said, "or rather the synchronization of sight and sound, is an old idea of mine that has finally been realized. In one way or another it had been in mind for more than thirty years. Back in the late seventies, when I invented the phonograph, it was stirring, and in 1887, when I was able to perfect the motion-picture camera, that idea of a combination of sight and sound persisted. Some of my earliest experiments in sound included an attempt to work it out.

"The problem of actual synchronization was the least difficult of my tasks. The hardest job was to make a phonographic recorder which would be sensitive to sound a considerable distance away, and which would not show within the range of the lens. If you get some idea of the difficulty when I make this comparison—if you estimate the volume of sound at a distance of one foot from the recorder at one hundred, you find that at a distance of two feet it diminishes to twenty-five. The difficulty has now been overcome, although I expect

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in make my recorder much more effective than it is at present."

MUSIC FOR THE "FIVE-CENT FELLOW"

"What do you regard as the largest use for the kinetophone?" I asked.

"I believe," replied Mr. Edison, "that its greatest use, for the present and for a considerable time to come, will be for music. By this I mean opera, musical plays, and kindred entertainment. I have always wanted to bring the great music of the world within the range of the people. I am interested in the man I call the five-cent fellow. I want him to be able to go to his regular motion-picture house, and for five cents hear the great artists and the immortal music that for years have been denied to him. Thus we can reduce the high cost of amusement, if we cannot put down the high cost of living."

"Of course, as yet have seen, the kinetophone is and will continue to be more and more effective in the interpretation of the shorter and more intimate plays. I do not think that it will be used, for some time at least, for long, sustained dramas."

At this point there arose the very pertinent question as to the effect of the talking motion picture upon the now securely established silent "movie."

"The talking motion picture will not supplant the regular silent motion picture," said Mr. Edison. "Each has its distinct

use. In the first place, there is such a tremendous investment in the painstaking pictures that it would be absurd to disturb it. I have in mind a development of the kinetophone which will enable us to put out an attachment for synchronization which may be placed on the regular machines. Thus the theater can provide both kinds of motion pictures."

As a matter of fact, the only kind of amusement which seems to be in jeopardy as a result of the introduction of the kinetophone is the cheap vaudeville. The elimination of most of this will be a benefit, instead of a loss.

The kinetophone has been perfected to its present stage for at least three years, and it would have been easily possible for the inventor to announce and produce the talking motion pictures a year ago; but he has made it a practice not to release his inventions until he is sure of them.

"You know," he said to me before I left, "I am not really a man of science. I am simply a commercial inventor, and the things I do must be commercially right."

Whatever may be the final service of the kinetophone, the salient fact that its coming emphasizes is that at last we have a scientific-synchronization of sight and sound. Its pure amusement aspect must be subordinated to its possibilities—as yet, of course, undeveloped—of practical and useful work in many other fields.

A PLEA FOR PEACE

CEASE, your devil's fighting—'tis shame that it should be
With human against human, and the graves across the sea!
We educate our children, we cultivate their brains,
Not war for added empire, and think only of the pains.
The voice is faint from out the vast and settling multitude
To stay the brutal cannon, to appease the murderous feud;
The lust of battle's in our hearts, and blood is on our hands—
We fight the fiends incarnate, like primeval savage bands.
The breaking hearts of mothers and their cry of sore distress
Are known, but all unheeded—what matters one life less?

"This life I'll give, but not his death!" declares our motherhood;
"His Country cannot use a corpse to serve the public good!"
My son's brain, brave, and intelligent he offers as his dowry;
The mighty force of intellect shall be our nation's power.
His bright, red blood shall daily give its living, surging force—
Not spilled upon the earth with death and sorrow in its course.
Let judges, mighty judges, with wisdom calm and cool,
Decide the weighty question, the vital one of rule!"

June Van M. Souza



We Need Those Captains of Industry Who Are Honest

By THOMAS A. EDISON, the
famous inventor

1913, by American Press Association.

We all know that wealth is an illusion. I don't mean by this that money—enough of it for comfort—is an illusion. But not wealth. What one Rockefeller did with his money? Do you think he is as happy as I am? Invested in industries, it belongs to the people. And what is the joy of a tin box full of photo-plate certificates showing a lot of figures? You don't like them with you when you die, and when you come to die you find you have been chasing a foolish illusion and lost true happiness on the way.

On the other hand, we need the captains of industry. It is a good thing for the human race that they have this incentive; this illusion that they have. For these great minds are all working for the cause of human progress, however roundabout they want to go now, and all the while they think they are working for something they want and couldn't get any fun out of if they had it.

There isn't any cause for alarm in that direction if we only watch the cracks. Let a man make all he can honestly and he will do more for us than for himself. I agree with President Wilson on that, but I don't see how he is going to codify this principle and make it the law of the land.

This must be done by education, through the schools and the newspapers. Our newspapers are doing their share, but our schools are not. There is too much theory in it. Analyze it down and education is keeping a long way behind the times.

For the peace of the country, and therefore the peace of the world, a powerful American navy in the present condition of human affairs is absolutely essential.

The United States needs no territory and desires no conquest. There is no nation on earth with which we do not wish to maintain the most friendly relations. A powerful navy is a guarantee of peace and nothing else. If we abandon it within five years—certainly within ten years—agreements would be made upon us which the American people would not tolerate for a moment.

No extravagance which can be committed will equal that of economizing by reducing the navy.

A few years ago England undertook to economize in her navy. As a consequence she is now, for the first time in two hundred years, to make a backward step; she is withdrawing her fleet to Gibraltar, and at this moment she is striving with feverish haste to make up by lavish expenditure for the time so unwisely lost.

Let the United States should be in peace with all nations and should exert its great influence for the maintenance of the world's peace is above all things to be desired, but the primary condition of our peace rests upon the navy of the United States. While we have a powerful navy no one will attack us and we shall be able to use our influence in the cause of peace everywhere.

ACCUSE EDISON EMPLOYEE.

Wollen Says Russell Stole Many
Having Picture Machines.

Words of search throughout Newark, N. J., revealed that Thomas A. Edison and Carlisle, together with the arrest of David Russell of No. 33 Wilbur Street, Newark, charged with stealing thousands of dollars' worth of moving picture machines from the Edison plants in Newark, Russell is said by the police to have been in the city.

Edison and Carlisle were in Unionville avenue when they saw Russell emerge from a theatre and part of a machine launch him arm. Not satisfied with his entire they looked him up.

They say that after several hours at headquarters Russell admitted having taken many machines from his employees, the Edison firm. In the alleged confession Russell explained that he took parts of the apparatus and assembled them at his house, to avoid the machines in their owners at greatly reduced rates, the police charge.

NEW YORK (NY) CALL.

April 03, 1913

YOUNG EDISON'S BOMB EXPLODES IN HIS HAND

WEST ORANGE, N. J., April 2.—Thomas Edison, the 84-year-old son of Thomas A. Edison, was experimenting with explosives today in an effort to invent a bomb that would float about in the water and explode with tremendous effect whenever it became touched by a hostile vessel. Presently, however, of course, he "blow" and would touching the bomb.

To Thomas' mind the best way to shape his device would be to inclose it in an airtight bottle and put the bottle in a casing of cork, so that it would be sure not to sink. He had provided as far as making the explosive and dissolving it in the glass bottle when the explosive went off. Thomas was holding the bottle and the pieces of glass scattered the floor. The boy is not going to suffer permanently from his wounds, but Mrs. Edison has ordered that his future experiments with explosives shall be under the supervision of his father.

April 01, 1913

April 02, 1913

PLAN TO HOLD BIG LINER FOR MORGAN'S BODY

Olympic May Be Detained at
Cherbourg To-morrow to
Bring Dead Banker Home.

WORLD-WIDE TRIBUTES
RECEIVED IN ROME

Condolences From European
Rulers—Memorials to Be
Held Here in His Honor.

Rome, April 1.—The body of J. Pierpont Morgan will be taken to New York by steamship to-morrow from Cherbourg, if Herbert J. Satterlee can make such arrangements. It was announced this afternoon at the Grand Hotel, where Mr. Morgan's body lies in state, that Mr. Satterlee was endeavoring to arrange for a special train from Rome to Cherbourg, and if it could be obtained immediately Wednesday's bus from the French port would be held in to await the body.

Should it be decided to remove Mr. Morgan's body an even larger funeral service by the American and foreign Episcopal churches will be held thereinafter.

Enclosed in three coffins the body of the great banker was viewed by many friends and distinguished Americans and diplomats today. The body is held in a coffin of a dark walnut coffin, and is encased in white breasted velvet. It is within a coffin of solid lead, and this in turn is held by another casing of highly polished and with silver bands and trimmings.

Further measures of sympathy that came today to the hotel were from King Victor Emmanuel, King of Greece, King George of Greece, King Gustaf of Sweden and the king of another country.

Ambassador Orsini, in accordance with instructions from Secretary of State Bryan, offered the American Embassy for funeral services but the Satterlee thought this would be impracticable owing to their haste to bury Mr. Morgan.

The members of Mr. Morgan's family, who are here remained sequestered in their apartments. A physician had been called to attend his daughter, Mrs. Herbert J. Satterlee, who, after bearing up bravely during her father's last hours, gave way under the strain after his death.

EDISON WANTS VIEWS OF PUPILS ON HIS "MOVIES"

Seeking the judgment of pupils on the progress of his educational moving pictures, Thomas A. Edison has communicated with the Chicago public school authorities seeking permission to have students from the High School attend a demonstration of his film slides and later submit their original stories on the value of the pictures from their viewpoint. The invitation is in the hands of Superintendent J. H. ...

Throughout the night the second floor of the hotel, taken up entirely by the Morgan suite, was almost deserted. Neither the Satterlee nor any of the other relatives or immediate friends were in the death chamber. Scores of friends offered their services as waiters, but their offers were declined, as were those of other distinguished consuls and diplomatic representatives. Even the faithful Italian courier, who had served Mr. Morgan on his annual visits to Rome for many years, was on guard at the door of the suite and every thing was attended to by six paid men who watched the body.

The Morgan party here occupy the royal suite. It consists of two salons with eight sleeping apartments. It has a private outside entrance on the south-east corner of the building. Once it was occupied by the late King George of Greece. King Gustaf of Sweden had the suite on another occasion.

Mr. Morgan occupied the corner room and two of its windows looked out on a park with green trees, while the other two on the east gave a view of the imposing towers of St. Peter's. This was the favorite outlook of Mr. Morgan in the days before his last illness sent him to bed.

With the consent of Signor Frattini, the director of the Protestant cemetery, the body of Mr. Morgan was exhumed at 8 o'clock today. The death mask was then made.

The Italian Government interposed almost endless red tape in the removal of bodies from this country, but in the case of Mr. Morgan it was expected that many delays would be obviated through the influence of Ambassador Orsini. The removal of the body is expected very soon, but no definite date has been announced further than that the body would be conveyed to Naples by special train, and from there taken to New York.

April 03, 1913

HE'S A CHIPPED CHIP OF THE EDISON BLOCK

When a doctor cut through plating rollers of glass out of the right hand of young Theodore Edison last evening in his home at West Orange, N. J., his father, Thomas A. Edison, shouted: "Well, son, do you still think you will follow in the old man's footsteps and be an inventor?"

"Sure, dad," said the youngster, who is fourteen and experimentally method. "That was a lousy invention I had, but it blew up some of your old at first too, didn't they?"

"They certainly did," laughed the wizard. "But I was back at them."

"Not I," asserted the boy.

Theodore recently guessed all nations would appreciate a floating bomb that would explode with tremendous explosion when struck by a ship. The bomb was to consist of a glass container filled with chemicals that required only a little jostling to go off. This container was to be enclosed in a cork casing to keep it afloat.

Several vessels would be supplied of the whereabouts of these bombs; but the craft of poison would suppose them to be nothing but harmless life-preservers or something of the sort, and pass right into them. Whereupon, poof! poof! foreign vessels!

Yesterday young Edison completed his mixture of chemicals in his father's laboratory and poured them carefully into a little glass bottle. This he was going to wrap in cork, float on the nearest pond and bump with a log.

But he glanced to shake the bottle a little too hard, or else his mixture was a little too strong. There was a healthy crash and the bottle was shivered into splinters, most of which stuck to Teddy's hand. His father ran to his rescue and found him out painfully, but not dangerously. The family physician was called to fix him up.

Mrs. Edison based an oath on the oath about Jesse's invention.

Teddy arrived at his father and got a sympathetic wink in reply.

April 01, 1913

TALK PICTURES AT MAJESTIC

Those talking pictures that have been causing such a furor of excitement in the city, just as they have in every city where they have been shown, will be held over for another week at the Majestic theater. The Majestic is the only place in the state of New Jersey where the talking pictures can be seen.

At Majestic Walsh's playhouse this week an entirely new reel of "talkies" will be shown. The subject of the picture is an act from Oswald's "Faust." The experts at the factory who have seen and heard these pictures declare that they are the most perfect pictures since Edison began to turn out the synchronized talking and moving picture machines.

The Majestic was filled to overflowing at every performance last week, and there are still so many people clamoring to see and hear the talking pictures that Majestic Walsh felt constrained to book them for another week.

The talking pictures are supplemented with a high grade bill of vaudeville acts. The four act vaudeville bill consists of DeLuzio, novelty gymnast; Harry Tighe and Polly Prim, singing, talking and piano; Skipper, Kennedy, and Reeves, comedy singing and talking; and Harry Gibbs and Co. in a comedy sketch.

The last half of the week will bring Provitt and Merrill, in mystifying illusions; Wilcox and Timothy Fox, comedy singers and musicians; Gus Williams in a monologue; and Ethel Clifford, with her Scotch girl and collies.

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE (NY) AGE
April 16, 1913 (D)

READING (PA) EAGLE
April 16, 1913 (D)

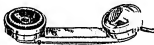
"ACTORS WHO MAKE 'MOVIES'"

Horace G. Plympton of the Edison Company, is now abroad.
The Transamerica Company has taken temporary possession of its new studio in New Rochelle, N. Y.
Barbara Bennett, Helen Martin, Eileen Hunt, J. W. Johnston, Fred Truesdell, Guy Hedlund, with Directors Armand and Lank, of the Edison Company, are now well on their way into the Florida jungle. The party stopped off en route at St. Augustine.
"Within the Limit of the Law" is the title of a two-reel picture which the Edison Company has just released.
Donald MacDonald, of the Universal forces, is recovering from a sprained ankle received while working before the camera on the Pacific coast.
"Her Big Story," written for the popular magazine, will be photographed by the American Company.
Anna Little is the central feminine figure in the big film production of the Breese and Kaybee companies.
The new Majestic studio at Jacksonville, Fla., is now in full charge of Larry McGill.

Talking Moving Pictures.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison's latest invention, the Kinetophone, more popularly known as the "talking moving pictures," is a combination of film and phonograph. In producing these talking pictures it is, of course, essential that the film reel and phonographic record should be perfectly synchronized; that is to say, when the actor's lips form a word, that word must be reproduced by the phonograph at that instant, otherwise the effectiveness of the combination is entirely destroyed.

After a number of methods were tried it was found that by making use of an intercommunicating telephone system the best results were obtained. Where the talking pictures are shown the two attendants—the one operating the reels and the one



TELEPHONE USED FOR TALKING MOVING PICTURES.

operating the phonograph—are connected by means of a special three-wire private line circuit. At each end of the line a Western Electric inter-phone hand set affords a means of constant and instant communication between the two men, and in this way enables the operator of the picture machine to synchronize the pictures with the phonographic record. In addition to the hand sets a push-button and buzzer are installed at each station for signaling.

As a further aid to the moving picture operators the Edison Company is furnishing them with double head receivers, which act as an auxiliary for the hand set. This makes it possible for the machine man to attend to his work, and still be in constant communication with the phonograph man, and able to hear what he has to say at all times.

NEWARK (NJ) STAR, MAY 11, 1913
April 11, 1913 (D)

EDISON BOXES GAYNOR'S VOICE FOR POSTERITY.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Thomas A. Edison will formally present to the Modern Records Association at the City Hall this afternoon the talking-motion-picture records that were lately made of Mayor Gaynor and other department heads of the city government. The records, including both the motion-picture film and the phonograph cylinders, will be received by William George Jordan, managing director of the Modern Records Association, in the presence of Mayor Gaynor and others of whose records were made.

Mr. Edison will also present a piece of parchment on which there will be an inscription explaining that the records are intended to be preserved for centuries, and before the inscription will be the signatures of those whose records were made, certifying their authenticity. In addition to Mayor Gaynor there are records of his secretary, Robert Adams; Police Commissioner Walsh; Fire Commissioner Johnson and Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards.

NEW YORK CITY

April 26, 1913 (D)

EDISON RECORDS MAYOR'S VOICE.

Mayor Gaynor made a speech before the talking motion picture film last week, speaking into an enormous microphone. The record took just 28 minutes. When it was all over the Edison men put the record on a machine and the mayor and his assistants heard their own voices. Police Commissioner Walsh, Fire Commissioner Johnson and Robert Adams, the mayor's secretary, also had a few lines recorded, and their voices will be heard by local residents in another week.

SAVANNAH (GA) NEWS

April 21, 1913 (D)

EDISON GLADDENS HEARTS OF CONVICTS

Savannah, Ga., April 20.—Thomas A. Edison has made the hearts of many prisoners of the state penitentiary here glad with music and song because he favorably answered a letter from Jack Briggs, inmate of the prison, requesting a phonograph. Mr. Edison had a standard phonograph and fifty-four records sent to Briggs, charges prepaid.

The instrument arrived at the farm this week and it has been kept busy furnishing music to the hundreds of inmates of the state penitentiary.

NEWARK (NJ) STAR

April 21, 1913 (D)

FEAR I. W. W. WILL START STRIKE AT EDISON PLANT

A strike at the Edison works in West Orange is feared in the event of a branch of the Industrial Workers of the World being formed in Orange. Arrangement was given for the plan of forming a branch at a meeting held yesterday in New Jersey Hall, Orange. About 200 circles and Indians, most of whom are employed at the Edison works, attended the meeting and nearly all were in favor of organizing. Elizabeth Gurley Lyman was the principal speaker.

Demetrius Petrucci, who is a leader in the move to organize the workers, was a speaker. He stated that he has been interested in the move, to have an I. W. W. in the Orange.

Miss Lyman in her talk did not urge organization, but she declared that the organized laborers at the works will be benefited greatly if a branch is established. Miss Lyman bitterly assailed the officials of the works because, she declared, the laborers are compelled to work ten hours a day for \$1.25.

April 29, 1913

Inventor Thinks We Should Not Be Guilty
of Enjoying Our Meals.

SHOULD we enjoy our meals? is the rather interesting query discussed by a distinguished authority on gastronomy in a recent article in the Independent. He answers with an emphatic affirmative, but the article is chiefly of interest as controverting the opposing theory of no less a thinker than Thomas A. Edison.

The great inventor believed that eating should be "so more a pleasure than breathing," that "food that tastes too good is dangerous" and that "food should be to the body only what coal is to the boiler of a steam engine." This may be excellent doctrine to those theories who hold that we elevate the soul by scorn the body; but the modern belief is that the more we scorn our bodies the more they drag us down.

Unfortunately there are far too many who practice the Edison theory, though they would stoutly deny their acceptance of it as a theory. Food fanatics openly admit that to enjoy one's meals is a sin and seem to delight in the martyrdom of the breakfast table. But they are not the national problem. The real trouble is with those who unconsciously proceed on the Edison principle and in sheer haste literally shovel in food as though it were coal for a steam engine. If America is, as some allege, a nation of dyspeptics, it is not because she is a nation of gourmands or epicures, but because she has far too many who in their haste at table eat as unconsciously as they breathe.

As the writer of the Independent article observes, gluttony is almost an extinct vice, and that far more came to grief through not sufficiently enjoying their meals. Eternal snifing is the price of health, says Dr. Woods Hutchinson, and that snifing is never more profitably employed than when seeking for the pleasant flavor that promotes the "appetite juice," which of all gastric juices is the most conducive to good digestion.

We can eat too much and think too much of our eating, but neither fault is so bad as thinking so little of eating that we stoke our bodies as though they were the boilers of a steam engine. Good things will always be good to eat until man regards his food merely as a medicine.

Independent, N.Y.

5/11/13

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The Most Useful Americans

A Referendum of Independent Readers on the Most Deserving
of Their Contemporaries

In our issue of January 30, 1913, we put the following question to our readers:

WHO ARE THE MOST USEFUL AMERICANS?

If life insurance could really insure against loss of life on whose lives should the American people best afford to pay the highest premiums? In other words, who among our contemporaries are of most value to the community, whose places would be most difficult to fill? If Congress should decide to award ten prizes to the most deserving men and women in this country and leave the choice to a popular referendum, who should get the largest number of votes?

We have offered no prize for the correct answer to our conundrum, because we did not know it ourselves, the inquiry aroused a great deal of interest. It was put to classes in modern history and current events in several colleges and high schools; it was made a subject for debate in reading circles and clubs; it was discussed by ministers and editors.

When the returns came in we found that we had over ten thousand names to count and that 343 different persons had been considered worthy of the honor of being included in the list of the ten most valuable citizens of the United States. The ten who led are the following:

THOMAS A. EDISON	598
JANE ADDAMS	611
ANDREW CARNEGIE	604
THEODORE ROOSEVELT	614
HELEN GOULD SHEPARD	474
ALEXIS CARREL	470
GEORGE W. GOETTLAND	461
WILLIAM J. BRYAN	458
WOODROW WILSON	427
LUTHER BURBANK	398

Altogether these names received over fifty per cent of the votes, but since the number ten is purely arbitrary it is proper to name also those who stand next in order receiving over a hundred votes each: Booker T. Washington, 326; Harvey W. Wiley, 310; Orville Wright, 251; William H. Taft, 162; the Mayo brothers, 143; Ben B. Lindsey, 122; Charles W. Eliot, 119; John H. Patterson, 101.

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The value of such an inquiry lies in what it tells, not of the persons named, but of those who vote for them. The greatest service to humanity may be done by some man or woman quite unknown to fame so far as this generation is concerned, and we cannot even rely upon the future historian to discover who it is. But all those whose names appear in the list have done something which their contemporaries recognize as worthy of honor; it is interesting to see what forms of social service are most generally recognized and most esteemed. Three fields of human activity are almost equally represented in the list: politics, 3; philanthropy, 3; applied science, 4. These then might be called the three avenues leading most directly to contemporary fame.

Passing now from the question of why they deserved celebrity to the question of how it was attained we see at once that the most potent factor is the periodical press, which has made their achievements and personality known to their contemporaries throughout the country. These are the names which have most frequently been made the subject of special articles in the popular magazines. It has, in fact, become one of the most useful functions of modern American journalism to discover the exceptional man wherever he may be and to explain what he is doing for the world. This extends his influence over the whole country and accelerates progress thru the rapid spread of new ideas and the impulse of a good example, as well as securing to him in his lifetime a due meed of public appreciation. The promptness of such popular recognition is shown by the presence in the above list of the name of Alexis Carrel, whose medical discoveries were comparatively unknown to the layman until last December, a month before the vote, when he was awarded the Nobel Prize, becoming in consequence the focus of the limelight. The presence in the list of the names of two women is noteworthy, especially

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since they do not owe that position to their sex. They were chosen not because it was thought necessary to have some women represented, but because as individuals they had performed public services whose value no one can deny. Nor can any one say that in thus taking part in public affairs either has sacrificed feminine charm and modesty.

One cannot fail to be struck by the absence of some classes of public men that might be expected in such a list. Thus pure science, philosophy, religion, literature and art receive no recognition. Not a minister, general, admiral, poet, novelist, dramatist, actor, musician, artist, architect or business man received enough votes to bring him anywhere near the topmost ten. Colonel Goethals is of course a military man, but it is obviously not his army record but his engineering work at Panama that brings him into prominence. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Roosevelt are historians, but if they had not stopped writing history and gone to making it they would not have stood so high in public estimation. Mr. Carnegie and Miss Addams have written books which have sold largely, but it is not merely as authors that they are thought worthy of honor.

It is sometimes argued that Mr. Carnegie did more for his country in developing the steel industry than in endowing libraries; the latter however is evidently better appreciated than the former. So, too, it is as an inventor, not as a manufacturer, that Mr. Edison is placed at the head of the list. We may question if in any other country or in the United States in any previous generation the omissions mentioned above would have occurred. It is all the more striking because many of those who sent in lists obviously took pains to include representatives of various professions. Some of our correspondents frankly say, "I would like to pick a preacher for the remaining place, but I know of none of sufficient ability and prominence," or "There ought to be an author in the list, but I don't know who."

We are not obliged to resort to guesswork as to what led our readers to choose these names. They have in most cases told us. This affords a valuable index of the public mind, for it shows

clearly what characteristics and accomplishments appeal most strongly to the people. We quote from the letters varied specimens of the reasons given why they thought the persons selected were worthy of the honor. Taken together they read like an English version of the Latin speech made by the dean of a university when he presents to the president the candidates for honorary degrees. But in this case the public tribute, based as it is upon a wider suffrage than that of an academic council, has a higher value than that of many an LL.D. *causa honoris*.

THOMAS A. EDISON. The name of this great inventor appeared on 87 per cent of the lists sent in. Some of the reasons given for the selection are the following:

Who has added more to the material elements of civilization, by his own inventions and by what they have suggested to others, than any other one man in the history of the world.

Giving more comforts in a material way to civilization than any other American.

Whose pioneer work and inventiveness furnish comfort and entertainment to millions.

Because he has demonstrated that inventive genius may be turned to a nobler and better purpose than the mere making of money.

Perhaps the one name which no one could possibly omit from such a list. An incomparable combination of extraordinary diligence and inventive ingenuity. A personal repudiation of the "good-old-times" doctrine.

Occupying probably the first place among strictly utilitarian men. Without his aid few of our modern enterprises could be carried on as effectively as they are. His invention of the phonograph has been one of the largest factors in the education of the world.

Manipulator and exploiter of natural forces for the good of man. Leader in the development and application of inventions that have revolutionized civilization in the last century.

There is no one like him. He is the one-man-of-the-century inventor. Millions of people all over the world are his debtors, for nearly all of his inventions have a commercial value. He is an indispensable asset of our nation.

The world would surely be a dull place, if it had not been for his genius.

Dynamic mind that provides the world with heat, light, comfort, amusement, and whose further miracles are as yet undreamed of.

Whose multitudinous inventions have

brought and are bringing comfort and ease and new fields of activity to the civilized world.

His marvelous discoveries are revolutionizing domestic science, business, travel.

JANE ADDAMS:

Best interpreter of practical sociology.

Social reformer, sane and efficient.

Leader in work of social amelioration.

Most conspicuous American woman now

engaged in public or semi-public activity.

Highest type of womanhood, unselfishly

devoted to the uplifting of the unfortunate.

Of all that feminism represents as a

force for world betterment she is the physical

incarnation.

As the most prominent settlement worker

and an important writer on social ethics.

Not only for her personal help, but because

her life has been an example and incentive

to many.

Because she has revealed a human method

of helping God's poor.

For her educational and philanthropic

work in Hull House.

Whose work laid the foundation for and

stimulated the development of all social

service work in this country.

Whose work at Hull House is the articulate

expression of a heart of love and of

courage equal to the demands upon it.

Who stands most conspicuously as representing

the high ideals of the sensible,

warm-hearted womanhood of America.

Known everywhere as a social service worker

and looked up to everywhere as a leader

for her sex.

Rousing the new conscience, and, without

the vote, directing men's attention to an

ancient evil that, after all, they will have

to cope with and overcome.

Inasmuch as the Christianity of our day

seems to have been unable to find a means

of regaining the social instincts, the world-

wide helpers preferring to deal with the

subject at long range, and since the Mary

Magdalenes present our gravest social

problem, Miss Jane Addams, who has pulled

her gloves and attacked the question in a

practical way as no one else seemed to be

willing to do, and who is getting results,

must be included in the list.

High on the list, first as America's greatest

personal impulse to social service, and

second because, while others have interpreted

the life and conditions of the poor, she

has interpreted the mind and the fundamental

ethical and spiritual positions of the

poor. I know of no one comparable to

her in this line except Tolstoi, and he sees

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Pre-eminent in the world of philanthropy wherein, by precept and example, he has been able to successfully apply large sums in a reciprocal way which required the recipients to contribute money or effort.

Has been and is most useful in spreading

means for education and self-help and

the spirit of economic personal independence;

the first by his libraries and the latter

by his literary works.

For his example in using great wealth

for the public good in promoting science,

education and peace.

On account of his many philanthropies,

chiefly the founding of libraries, and the

promotion of international peace.

For placing the means of education within

the reach of all.

For 1. His philanthropies; which I would

rank as follows: (1) Libraries; (2) education;

(3) research; (4) heroes; (5) peace.

2. His work as financier.

Advocacy of peace and interest in education,

particularly his gift of libraries to small cities.

For his wonderful gifts for libraries and

scientific research.

For his benefactions, business organization

and writings.

Because of the wisdom and breadth of

vision displayed in his public benefactions.

That some of these have been managed in a

spirit utterly foreign to his original ideas

in the matter, after it had passed out of his

control, in no wise detracts from his claims

to a place in the list.

Whose work for the world's peace, whose

philanthropies and whose personal character

represent a splendid force forward.

Because he has promulgated the principle

that a man of excessive wealth should consider

would have left the fleet undisturbed for action at Manila.

Because of his quick, usually accurate perceptions of right and wrong, and his power as an electrifying agent upon the sluggish mass of American citizenship.

Bolstered by many to personify the spirit of American democracy in its manly, aggressive form. A man of unusually accurate impulses, a strong force for righteousness and an unquestioned leader of an earnest following.

A man who started a crusade for clean and righteous living in and out of office that shook the country from center to circumference.

America's most useful citizen, "the most tonic force in American life," and as fully the embodiment of his age and the political prophet of the future as Jefferson, Webster and Lincoln. I feel this strongly, the myself a life-long Democrat; tho' I do not think politics and statescraft necessarily the sphere of largest service; tho' I think he has materially levered the standards of American gentleness.

His main service has been the clothing in new language of the civic and other virtues, giving, or it were, new incitements toward the old, familiar and always revered ideals.

Because he has taught the need of pure politics, pure business methods, pure living; because he is a true humanist; because of his great activity in whatever he takes up and because of the fact nearly all that has been done, and is now doing, is good in the interest of the masses. Altho he is gently criticized, in my opinion he is now our greatest American citizen.

Who, if not the cause, was and is the exponent of a much needed moral awakening.

He has such a hold on the public that he can sway it more powerfully than any other man now living. He has generally done this for the welfare of the majority.

For starting the Panama Canal, settling the Russo-Japanese war and making an effort in behalf of conservation of natural resources.

Theodore Roosevelt performed a great public service, when he disrupted the Republican party. He is deserving of praise even if he was unconscious that he was doing a good deed, as that party has been a thorn in the flesh of progress for a decade.

Statesman who was instrumental in awakening the pure science not only to the need of civic righteousness but to the possibility of securing it in much greater measure. Originator of the "new nationalism" propaganda which he is working to see enacted plank by plank into federal laws irrespective of the party which may foster this or that plank.

Who more than any other has contributed to a quickened national conscience, and whose robust integrity is paving the way for a cleaner, healthier public life.

In spite of all his faults, for his work in curbing the tyranny of the judiciary. Who stopped the war between Russia and Japan, started the Panama Canal, began the investigation of the trusts.

Because of unusually large achievements while President, and because much may still be expected of one with his equipment. He has also been useful lately in reminding the country that no one man is fit.

Entirely aside from his mistakes and his recent display of very human qualities, Theodore Roosevelt, in the realm of practical government, stands alone and pre-eminent; and after passion shall have subsided and he and we sleep with our fathers, impartial history will, without reserve, name him one of the "Ten."

HELEN GOULD SHEPARD:

A notable example of a truly gentle and charitable womanhood.

Because of her philanthropies in the direction of personal service, Y. M. C. A. for laboring men, etc.

As an inspiring example of unselfishness for young women of the rich and favored class.

She has consecrated her millions to the benefit of mankind and she has endeared herself to the nation.

She has kept a level head and done a world of good despite influences to the contrary.

Exercising her traditional woman's vocation of bringing joy and comfort to those that need her most, the lame, the halt, the disinherited of this world.

Wealthy but without ostentation. Gives freely of her wealth and time to the betterment of others less fortunate.

Because in her philanthropic work she has shown a genuine personal interest in the objects of her philanthropy and has proved that people of wealth may find a higher happiness in such activities than in social amusements and selfish indulgence.

Whole life has shone out as a beacon light in exemplification of Christ's teaching—"I was hungry and you fed me, naked and you clothed me, sick and you ministered unto me."

Helen Gould—we prefer to call her so yet—plain Helen Gould—not for any single great work of hers, but for the much good she has done, perhaps most of all for her living example, for helping to create a better and higher concept of life and its duty in a section of society which, favored beyond measure, has been altogether too exclusive, too self-centered and too indifferent to the common good.

For her example to the rich in the use of wealth, for her love of and aid to the poor, for the splendid example which her whole life has been to women everywhere, Bliss Helen Miller Gould (with apologies to Mr. Shepard) is a most useful citizen. No "new woman," except where "newness" means real social progress, no fossilized

edition of the women of yesterday, except where clinging to old-time ideals means a non-surrender of the qualities which make woman sweet and fine, Miss Gould may be pointed to as the model woman.

ALEXIS CARREL:

As a type of the scientist who discovers how to make life happier by making it healthier.

Splendid mental equipment, coupled with ceaseless devotion to science, without ulterior motive of fame or material gain.

Representative of progress in surgery. Alleviation of human suffering and prolongation of human life.

Whose keenness in research has advanced medical science immeasurably.

The fact that he has been able to keep heart tissue alive for 120 days, apart from the body to which it belonged, is indicative of the grand work he is doing for posterity.

On account of the progress he appears to be making toward proving that life may be kept going in a body without regard to the Biblical stricture upon its duration.

GEORGE W. GOETHALS:

The hero of the Panama Canal romance, eminent as an engineer and broad-minded executive, faithful to his employer, the national government, fortunate in his opportunity to lead in the accomplishment of a national undertaking, previously impossible.

Pre-eminent in the sphere of public work; by demonstrating the capability for efficient service that army officers can give when needed for handling works of national importance.

Great executive as well as engineering skill.

Whose record at Panama has given us encouragement in believing that we have men in public service who can do things and do them honestly.

Enduring fame as builder of the Panama Canal, a credit to the army and to the nation.

A living proof that Uncle Sam can produce some good men who promptly and efficiently accomplish a world-famous undertaking.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN:

The prophet of political advancement, the man most fruitful in political theories already consummated, as well as the greatest among the powers of opposition to the besetting sin of conservatism.

Probably no man in America has done more, and is now doing more, to stimulate morality and temperance and high ideals in life.

For unceasing defense of the rights of the masses against the vested interests.

Road-breaker and placed in a position to make his personality felt during the next few years.

Because he is the most persistent and

consistent leader in the movement for progressivism.

Because of his advocacy of peace, of the rights of the people, and because he has been bigger than party, bigger than his ambitions.

A long-time leader of a great political party, without yielding to political corruption.

Pre-eminent in the realm of politics; by dignified and persistent advocacy of minority interests, and by a firm stand for high principles in political service.

His name is put above any other statesman, because a man that subjected himself to ridicule and the charge of a bolter of his party ticket in order to exalt and defend the temperance cause has something to his credit that no other statesman of his rank has.

As a force for civic righteousness in a party carrying such a mass of crude citizenship he deserves an honor and support commensurate with his influence.

Of service as an example to Americans of unselfish adherence to one's political ideals. He and Helen Keller are stirring examples of persistence and success under adverse circumstances; he in governmental ideas affecting the many, she in personal education developing her own intellect and character against a stupendously heavy handicap.

His public life has been an inspiration to all men whose ideals rise above personal profit and for whom unselfish honor and strict integrity in public service stand as a guide to action.

WOODROW WILSON:

A student with a broad view of general conditions, with a splendid understanding of the American situation, and I believe desiring honesty to do all that he can to better the condition of Americans generally.

Because his death now would put Thomas Marshall into the Presidency, which would be a serious calamity.

Progressive, constructive statesman with a supreme opportunity.

Not merely because he has been elected to the Presidency, but because he is a type of the very best kind of man in public life today—fearless in the expression of his opinions, a scholar and the father of a family of splendid American girls.

Taking higher grounds in politics than the politicians of today, emphasizing Jefferson's policy or doctrine of faith in the masses.

The scholar and gentleman in politics, a rare figure in contemporary America, a man who gives promise of becoming a political philosopher of first rank, and a plain man without pretense. May his tribe increase, for such are sorely needed in twentieth century America!

For the determination that he has shown in asserting true democratic principles in government.

Because he is willing to be the people's active.

A happy union of scholar and statesman; sound thinker and a lucid expositor of democracy. He takes his high office, blessed with thorough training and an excellent record.

Because Bryan made him and he will now make Bryan.

Not because he happened to be elected President, but because of his efforts in behalf of clean politics and the example he has furnished, that a gentleman and a scholar may at the same time be a practical politician.

Whose services to higher education are second only to those of Charles W. Eliot and William Rainey Harper; whose preaching of high political ideals is second only to Roosevelt's and Bryan's, and whose contribution to the proper understanding of important phases of American history is noteworthy.

Gentleman and scholar, an experiment in politics—here's to his success in making good the confidence reposed in him.

An example of one with a scientific training for statesmanship. Has the opportunity if properly used to rank as one of our great Presidents. His actions and successes so far indicate he will fulfill these expectations. In a position to become the great leader out of the Democratic party, but of the common, everyday run of people.

Not chiefly because of what he has done as writer, college president and governor, but this is much, but I believe he has the opportunity to remove the lingering traces of Civil War sectionalism and unite North and South in a fully national spirit, and I think he will do it.

LUTHER BURBANK:

In many ways the most unique person now living. Applying his time and talents to the discovery and adaptation of the beautiful in nature. Then giving these to the world.

Success in propagating the best in flowers, vegetable and fruit industries and utilizing the desert.

Nature's confidante and chum.

For his achievements in plant engineering.

As originator of new fruits and flowers.

Luther Burbank of California and Niels E. Hansen of South Dakota, both in his line doing a wonderful work for better living conditions both on and off the farm.

Besides the ten who received the highest number of votes, it is interesting to consider other names on the 1030 lists sent us which received a considerable number of votes.

It was somewhat surprising to find no college or university president or professor in the list of the elect, for we may take it for granted that Mr. Carnegie

was not nominated primarily because he had been Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University, or Mr. Wilson because he had been professor and president of Princeton. Highest in the class of educators comes Dr. Booker T. Washington, but of those who include his name in their lists not so many mention his development of a system of vocational training at Tuskegee Institute as his services to his race as a whole, as the following phrases show: "The inspiration of 10,000,000"; "the evangel of peace in the South"; "doing for the South what Jane Addams is doing for the slums"; "the Moses of the negro race, leading them up from slavery thru the desert and into the promised land"; "race pacifier and educational opportunist"; "solving the second hardest question we have to deal with in America"; "because of his efforts for the promotion of a better understanding between the races." Among university presidents, Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, received the most votes, being described as "America's foremost citizen, with a long life of usefulness behind him as educator and thinker, and with a busy present in which he is exerting a salutary influence on public affairs"; "an iconoclast in education, an optimistic, wholesome and merciful critic of our national deficiencies"; "venerable but virile, radiating a rich personality into thousands of American homes." Other university presidents whose names appear most frequently in the lists are David Starr Jordan, of Stanford; Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia; Richard Van Hise, of Wisconsin, and Henry C. King, of Oberlin.

Among medical men the Mayo brothers stand highest, being nominated as one person, since their work is inseparable. Their reputation comes not from their skill as surgeons, but from the organization they have effected at Rochester, Minn., in which a thorough preliminary examination often obviates the necessity of an operation. Colonel Gorgas appears on many lists for his sanitation of Panama, and Dr. Simon Flexner and Dr. Jacques Loeb, of the Rockefeller Institute, for their experimental researches in physiology.

It is, as we have said, applied science,

not pure science, that wins popular applause. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, formerly chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, has a strong hold upon the affections of the people because of energetic propaganda in favor of pure food. Honor is given to Orville Wright, of Dayton, as one of the inventors of the aeroplane, and to Prof. Liberty H. Bailey, of Cornell, for the education of the public in agriculture.

In the field of politics, besides Roosevelt, Bryan and Wilson, the name of ex-President William H. Taft is most prominent, chiefly on account of his efforts to secure international arbitration. Next comes Senator Elihu Root, "the ablest statesman of his time" and "a defender of national honor in the fulfillment of treaty obligations." Senator La Follette also receives many votes as "a road breaker in politics," "the best and strongest man in the Senate," and for his "increasing defense of the rights of the people against the vested interests."

Among other public men Judge Lindsey stands high "for the founding of the juvenile court, thereby reducing the crop of criminals." Then follow Jacob Riss, as "a pioneer in the struggle for better homes and surroundings for the poor"; Gifford Pinchot, for "his consistent and determined efforts to conserve, in the interests of the people, the natural resources of the country and to promote their development in an efficient way"; and Louis Brandeis "as a type of the lawyer who devotes his knowledge of legal technicality to public good instead of the upgradation of private monopoly." John H. Patterson, of Dayton, president of the National Cash Register Company, and now under sentence of imprisonment by the United States court for "combination in restraint of trade," receives 101 votes as one of the most useful citizens of the country. And this was before the flood, too. Among the labor leaders named, John Mitchell stands highest, followed, a long distance behind, by Eugene V. Debs. Others receiving a sufficient number of votes to entitle them to honorable mention are William J. Burns, "the terror of the criminal world"; Miss Helen Keller, as "an inspiration to handicapped lives" and because

of "her perseverance in trying to overcome an almost insurmountable barrier"; and Miss Ida M. Tarbell, "expose of social and financial rotteness."

The vote showed that the most popular of our millionaires, next to Mr. Carnegie and Mrs. Shepard, is J. J. Hill, railroad promoter and builder, because of his enterprise in developing the great Northwest and making homes for multitudes of Americans. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., receives almost as many ballots for various reasons, such as the founding of the University of Chicago and of the Institute of Medical Research, "for the eradication of the hookworm disease"; "not for his colleges and medical research laboratories primarily, but because he put more and better light into millions of homes, even the humblest, and because he has become 'the most useful citizen of the century by the practical dedication of his whole fortune thru the national incorporation of the Rockefeller Foundation, having for its objects 'to promote the well being and to advance the civilization of the United States and its territories and possessions and of foreign lands, in the acquisition of knowledge, in the prevention and relief of suffering, and in the promotion of any and all the elements of human progress'." The late J. P. Morgan is commended by many as "our greatest financier"; for his "promotion of the industrial development of the country"; for "the prevention of panics," and for "bringing the art treasures of the Old World to the American people." The letters also indicate a widespread admiration for John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as the leader of the movement for the promotion of social hygiene and the suppression of the white slave traffic.

As we have said, ministers do not appear on many of the lists. The highest number of votes received by any one is 57 for the Rev. Francis E. Clark, the founder of the Society of Christian Endeavor. Next comes the Rev. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook, "who by his books, his editorials and his sermons, especially in university circles, has done more to liberalize popular theology and to make religion real and possible to lay doubters than any other man." He is followed in the order of popularity by the

rv. William A. Sunday, commonly known as "Billy Sunday, the baseball evangelist," because, as one correspondent puts it, "despite the crudeness of his theology and the unconventionality of its address, he is still doing probably more than any other man to awaken men to the importance of practical religion and right living." Other votes for ministers and religious leaders are rather widely scattered among many names, the most frequent being John R. Mott, the international Y. M. C. A. secretary and leader in the missionary movement; the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, pastor of the Central Church, Chicago, and president of the Armour Institute; the Rev. William Hayes Ward, editor of *THE INDEPENDENT*; the Rev. Washington Gladden, of Columbus; the Rev. Volter Rauschenbusch, author of *Christianity and the Social Crisis*; the Rev. Anna Shaw, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association; the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, author of *In His Steps*; Mrs. Maude Bollington Booth, of the Salvation Army, leader in prison reform; Fanny Crosby, writer of hymns; Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul.

The army and navy are not so well represented as the Church. General Leonard Wood, Admiral George Dewey and Commodore Robert E. Peary are the only names that received any considerable number of votes.

Literature, judging by this referendum, is even less highly esteemed. The most prominent names are the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, James Whitcomb Riley, William Dean Howells and Hamilton W. Mable. Evidently our popular writers of novels, romances and short stories, the never so numerous and so highly paid as now, are not generally regarded as useful or indispensable members of society. Music, drama and fine arts are represented only by scattering votes.

The letters accompanying the lists were interesting reading, and we regret

that we have not space to publish them. Some contained thoughtful discussions as to the relative value of different forms of social service, or of natural ability, or lofty motives, or accidental opportunity. Some offer highly original or amusing suggestions. One correspondent arranged his ten in the form of a directorate, a revival of the classical *Decemviri*, and suggested that under such an all-star government as this we would all live happily ever after: Executive Head, Theodore Roosevelt; Chairman Ways and Means, John D. Rockefeller; Commissioner of Education, Charles W. Eliot; Secretary of Peace, David Starr Jordan; Chief Engineer, George W. Goethals; Technical Expert, Thomas A. Edison; Department of Social Ethics, Jane Addams; Department of Humanitarianism, Helen Gould Shepard; Bureau of Publicity, W. J. Bryan.

Several of our readers volunteered a second list giving the names of "the ten most harmful citizens of the United States," whose removal would, for reasons specified, be a benefit to the country. These we did not ask for and we forbear to publish, but we may mention the curious fact that some of the names were the same as those others included upon their lists of the ten most useful citizens. Some lists were of a decidedly partisan character, for instance, composed entirely of Socialists, of suffragists, of prohibitionists, or of Roman Catholic prelates. One enthusiastic lady from Pennsylvania wrote the name of "Theodore Roosevelt" ten times, apparently under the impression that the cumulative ballot system was already in operation. Several nominated their mothers, showing thereby a commendable spirit of filial affection, but perhaps also an exaggerated idea of the importance to the country of their own existence.

On the whole we believe that the question, the unanswerable, was well worth asking, and we thank the 1030 readers who took the trouble to send us their opinions.

May 01, 1913

BOYS AND CIGARETTES.

The question of whether cigarette smoking is a good thing or a bad thing—whether the practice of cigarette smoking is one for him to cultivate or to avoid—presents itself in a practical form to every boy. Doctor Danion C. Dillman of Chicago has put together, the following interesting summary of his own reasons and those of others why boys should not smoke cigarettes:

Sir Lindson Naylor, noted as a man of science and inventor has made a tremendous indictment of the cigarette. He says: "If all boys could be made to know that with every breath of cigarette smoke they take into their lungs, and exhale, a poison—that the cigarette is a marker of juvenile delinquency and that the smoke of it is a danger to the health of the body. The yellow finger stains on the fingers of the boy who smokes are an emblem of deeper degradation and enslavement than the ball and chain."

Thomas A. Edison, another famous scientist and inventor, regards cigarette smoking as a direct cause of degeneracy. He says: "Acroline is one of the most terrible drugs in its effects on the human body. The burning of ordinary cigarette paper always produces acroline. That is what makes the smoke so irritating. I really believe that if after making the boys realize, I can hardly exaggerate the dangerous nature of acroline and yet that is what a man or boy is dealing with every time he smokes an ordinary cigarette."

Luther Burbank, the plant wizard, says: "Several of my young acquaintances are in their graves who were premature of smoking boys and useful citizens; and there is no question whatever that cigarette alone were the cause of their destruction. No boy living would commence the use of cigarettes if he knew what a useless, useless, worthless thing they would make of him."

Judge Ben Lindsey, who has done so much for boys, regards cigarette smoking as one of their greatest perils.

Judge Burke of the Chicago Municipal Court said: "I cannot believe that our law and time would tolerate for a single moment the cigarette evil if the degradation which it works could be fully realized."

The teachers in our schools and colleges are practically unanimous as to the destruction wrought in the minds and bodies as well as the morals of the boys by cigarette smoking.

Many banks and business houses as well as many corporations refuse to employ cigarette smokers.

Athletic leaders and managers of baseball clubs are more and more convinced that the cigarette and good sport do not harmonize.

It behooves every intelligent boy to bend the body of evidence against cigarette smoking by the young and to consider whether in justice to his parents and to himself he can afford to acquire the habit of smoking tobacco in any form before he has attained the age of twenty-one.

May 02, 1913

Visited the Edison Works at Orange.

Alfred Mathis, one of the party of Montclair Academy students who visited the Edison Works at Orange, N. J., Saturday last. Theodore Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, is also a student at Montclair Academy, and it was through the son that this trip was arranged. The following is an account of the trip that appeared in an Orange paper:

Last Saturday a party of Montclair Academy students, accompanied by a teacher, visited the Edison Works in Orange. The party left the school early in the forenoon and walked to the plant, which is about two miles from the Academy. Theodore Edison, himself a student at the Montclair Academy, met the boys at the gate and personally conducted them through the works. The boys were first shown through the office building and were given a moving picture show. Pictures of great educational value were run off for the benefit of the visitors; pictures entitled "Life in Singmaster Water," "The Forming of Crystals," etc. Next the party were shown through the buildings where the Edison graphophone records are manufactured. Here Theodore traced the records from beginning to end and arranged never to the of various things of interest in his career. Although only fourteen years of age, young Edison seemed to be thoroughly acquainted with all processes in the making of graphophones, records, etc. The buildings where the Edison storage lanterns are manufactured were visited, and here again the visitors found much to interest them. The last pleasure enjoyed was a talking moving picture show which Theodore Edison arranged especially for the Academy boys. Here were seen and heard several picture stories.

The trip was one of the most interesting ever taken, and the Academy boys feel that they are indebted to their schoolmate and to his parents for this very interesting and valuable excursion.

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WASHINGTON (D. C.) HERALD

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MA

ENTERTAINMENT FOR BLIND.

Diamond Disc Phonograph record
to be demonstrated.
Mrs. Ida Maud then will demonstrate
her capacity of representative of
Thomas A. Edison, the inventor's latest
recording, as an entertainment for the blind.
The first Friday evening in the Library
for the blind of the Library of Congress.
The programme will be made up
of phonograph renditions of mu-
sical numbers.
Dr. James S. Monticoney will render
readings from the poets at the entertain-
ment for the blind at the Library of
Congress next Tuesday afternoon at 2:30
o'clock. Comments on the poems will be
made by Dr. Monticoney.
These entertainments are open to the
public after that waiting and their
names have been mailed.

"W.O. - LAB - GENERAL"

PROVIDENCE (RI) BULLETIN

May 02, 1913 (11)

BOY ACHIEVERS' BAND PLAYS FOR THOMAS A. EDISON

National Organization, Members
Chosen Country Over for Character and Efficiency, Visits Inventor's Plant.—To Leave
Boston on World Tour.

New York, May 2.—The National Boy Achievement Band, composed of 12 lads ranging in age from 7 to 20 years, is in town and is quartered at the Simons Hotel, Broadway and Sixty-third street. Last night the boys went to a theatre, and in the afternoon they were guests of Thomas A. Edison at his laboratory at West Orange, N. J., where they inspected the plant, saw everything they could in the limited time and in return played six tunes for the inventor at his request.

They were photographed and put in giving the audience and came back to New York as "Angels" in a burst of 12 months. However, this can be.

The Boy Achievement Band is one thing; the line of which never was before. The band with it consists of boys selected for achievement, scholarship and athletic prowess, as well as musical character. Membership in the band is a harbinger of efficiency. It was organized by the national youth achievement committee of the Panama exposition, which is to be held in San Francisco in 1915.

The boys started a month ago from San Francisco on a trip around the world, which will take them one year. Their aim is to be the champion of the world, and they will be expected to come back better than if they had stayed at home and up-bred themselves to be.

The boys went to Boston to-day, and will leave there on May 3. They will tour Europe and then sail through the Suez Canal to the Orient.

Not every member of the band started from San Francisco. Some were picked up on the way. An illustration of the way the competition goes about its selection of members of the band is seen in the choosing of the only New Jersey member, Eric Mackey, son of the Superintendent of Schools of Trenton. Mackey was picked up at the New Jersey capital a few days ago because he had passed the highest of 20 pupils in his class, was prodigious in athletic and had done one thing of note.

The one thing of note was to take care of a blind man and tell nobody anything about it. Mackey is 16 years old.

Every boy, besides being an athlete, a swimmer, a student and of good moral character, must of course be able to play some instrument.

The boys are in charge of Maj. Sidney E. Pinckney of the California National

"EDISON, T.A. - PERSONAL"

NEW YORK HERALD

May 11, 1913 (10)

MR. EDISON GUEST BY ERROR:

Chauffeur Takes Him to German Entertainment Instead of Club Dance, and He Enjoys Singing.

Thomas A. Edison enjoyed yesterday telling his associates in his West Orange laboratory of his experience last Friday night when he went with Mrs. Edison to the dance of the Alva Club, at West Orange. The club is made up of young women of the Edison families. They waited several hours for Mr. and Mrs. Edison.

When the couple finally arrived it was explained they had been delayed by a mistake of their chauffeur. He had taken his employer and Mrs. Edison to the German-English school hall in Orange, where the Orange Chamberlain, a singing society, had an entertainment. Mr. Edison and his wife received a warm welcome and when the mistake was explained the German entertainment committee invited upon their callers listening to some "good music." The program was rearranged and Mr. and Mrs. Edison enjoyed several choruses.

May 16, 1913

EDITOR AND STATESMAN

Representative Brenner, of the Seventh New Jersey District, whom we once uniformly suspected of reactionary tendencies, is a credit not only to his party, but to journalism.

When the vice-president of the Edison Phonographic Works at West Orange wrote in him a letter protesting against a reduction of the ad valorem duties on phonographs from forty-five to twenty-five per cent., on the ground that it would mean the flooding of the country with cheap talking machines made in Europe, Mr. Brenner sent back a letter, in which he said:

"As an American, I am ashamed to think you would asser that the inventive genius of Mr. Edison is not sufficient protection against all the world. If you would only come frankly out and say that you wanted protection so that you might swell your profits, I would commend your candor, but to ask for protection on the grounds that you are afraid of other nations makes me feel that it is a patriot's duty to indignantly resent the imputation.

"I wish to frankly tell you that my mind is made up on nearly all matters such as yours. I believe that this whole system of indirect taxation is inherently vicious, fundamentally immoral, palpably uneconomic, and tending to establish and strengthen special privilege.

"I am unalterably opposed to government favoritism and shall do what little I can to protect the consumer against the insatiable greed of some manufacturers who have come to believe that the country owes them a living and a great deal more besides. It is high time that the people who buy should be considered as well as the people who make and sell."

Mr. Brenner's fight for the abolishment of all duty on cattle and his general attitude toward tariff bounties show that even an editor may occasionally develop into a statesman.

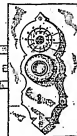
PITTSBURGH (PA) SUN

May 14, 1913



Permutation Lock.

Just this, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is the inventor of a huge number of locks and might be considered an authority upon the same. However he has been granted a patent on a permutation lock embodying a mechanism that cannot be manipulated



except by a person familiar with the operation of the lock. It was first especially designed as a door lock, but the mechanism can be embodied in various uses of locks.

May 15, 1913

Two theater theaters are being built for the Edison Talking Picture Company, at Long Island City, in connection with the United States Life Insurance Company. The theaters will show all the cities and towns along the coast, the Jersey shore and on the Hudson during the coming summer. The pictures will form the principal part of the entertainment.

ST. PAUL (MN) PRESS

May 11, 1913

FAVOR EASILY MADE HOUSE

Edison Declares Concrete Will Make Homes for Both the Rich and Poor

Concrete has become one of the most popular building materials for dwellings. Since Edison has been analyzing the model concrete house for the middle and poorer classes, the method of and it is introduced here, mostly, the electric wiring may be installed.

The walls are constructed by pouring concrete into molds. As the pouring proceeds, carefully constructed conduits for electric wires are placed in position and wherever there is to be a wall bracket for an electric lamp, a small hole is made in the concrete, and the wires may be carried in and be finished the conduits are all ready for the electrician.

Wiring the house then becomes a simple matter of pulling the wires through the conduits, which are moisture proof, being simply holes in the solid walls.

PORTLAND (OR) JOURNAL

May 06, 1913

Although Thomas A. Edison himself was not a talker, his invention, the inventor is still striving to improve the "talking machine." The first films "talking pictures" were made within four feet of the reproducer, in order to properly register the voices of the singers and actors. By constant experimenting Mr. Edison has succeeded in inventing a reproducer that will take sound from a distance of 25 feet, making possible outdoor pictures, instead of confining the cinematograph productions to indoor dramas.

May 03, 1913

LIGHTS MADE SAFE WITH EDISON LAMP

Sparkless Electric Wiring Will Permit Its Use in Gas in Coal Mines.

For the "best electrical device produced in the year" the Rintime model was awarded to Thomas Alva Edison at a recent meeting of the American Museum of Safety. The invention that won him this coveted honor was a fool-proof lamp for use in mines.

In the old days it was almost impossible to use a light in a coal mine, because the gases that rose from the coal exploded. The safety lamp took away much of this danger, but its disadvantage was that a moment of carelessness in opening or trimming or filling it would cause an explosion. Electricity was hailed as the solution of the problem of light without danger. But it was necessary that the electric light be portable; the miner could not drag wires behind him, and batteries were too heavy.

To make a portable electric light that should be proof against handling by ignorant and careless men was the problem to which Edison set himself, and he solved it. The Edison Monthly thus describes the lamp that has been officially crowned as the best electrical device produced during the year:

"The construction consists of ground wire, a positive terminal of one cell to its can, the negative terminal of the other cell to its can, and then connected to the positive terminal of the next. The battery of two cells so connected may also easily be placed in a steel container, and the ground wire connected to an insulator wall. A twin conductor flexible cord is provided at one end, with a terminal which, when shaved into the form of a hook, is fastened to the cord fastened to it in such a way that it cannot be disconnected until the jack is removed, and the lock bar on the tap withdrawn from articulation with the wire on the terminal. It is thus impossible for the wire to be disconnected from the tap meeting the wire in the miles. The other end of the cord is attached to the lamp

"The lamp itself is equipped with a reflector which the minor is not able to tamper with, thus exposing the lamp, without first disrupting a reversible mechanical seal on the flange. The lens is of the proper optical conformation and unusually thick to give mechanical strength."

The battery case is attached by a bail to the back of the miner. The flexible cord leads upward through a guide in the back of the cap to the lamp, which is attached to a leather support in the front of the cap. With such an arrangement the arms are left entirely free.

The case is securely locked and sealed, fully charged and burning, in tended the workman by the electrician of the mine.

May 06, 1913

EDISON LOSES SUIT OF THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS

After thirty-seven years of litigation Thomas A. Edison has lost his infringement suit against the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, by decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, handed down yesterday.

This ended thirty-seven years of litigation by Edison and associated inventors over alleged infringements of patented "diplex" telegraph appli-

Edison and George Horroghston, of New York, who has since died, originally sued Jay Gould, who was interested with them in promoting the patent. They got a verdict for only \$1 in damages in the New York Federal courts notwithstanding.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL.

May 06, 1913

NEW YORK (NY) FINANCIAL, AM.

May 06, 1913

Edison's Appeal Dismissed

Washington, May 5.—After being in the court for 7 years the suit of Thomas A. Edison and others against the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co. and the heirs of J. Gould for alleged infringement of its patent relating to quadruplex telegraphy was ended today when the Supreme Court of the United States dismissed the Edison appeal. The lower court had no jurisdiction to consider the case. The Supreme Court sustained that view.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL.

May 06, 1913

EDISON LOSES 37 YEAR SUTT

Duplex Telegraph Appliances Not In- tended for use in this Work.

Washington, May 14.—Thirty-seven years of litigation by Thomas A. Edison and associated inventors over alleged infringement of a patented "duplex" telegraph apparatus was ended today when the Supreme Court of the United States dismissed Edison's infringement suit against the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., declaring

Edison and an associate, George Harrison of New York who has since died originally sued Jny Gould who was interested with them in promoting the patent. They got a verdict for only \$1 damages by the New York Federal courts and appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

May 06, 1913

EDISON LOSES OLD SUIT

Washington, May 6.—After it had been in the courts 21 years, the suit of Thomas A. Edison and others against the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company and the heirs of Jay Gould for alleged infringement of patents relating to quadruplex telegraphy was ended to-day. The Supreme Court dismissed the Edison appeal.

The lower court held it was without jurisdiction to consider the case, and the Supreme Court sustained that view.

NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

May 16, 1913

CHURCH' ROSES PATENT CASE."

Court Disposes Suit That Has Ex-
isted Over Thirty Years.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—After being in the courts thirty-seven years, ¹⁰ ~~the~~ the case of Thomas A. Edison and others against the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company and the heirs of Jay Gould for alleged infringement of patents relating to quadruplex telegraphy, was ended to-day when the Supreme Court dismissed the Edison ap

The lower court held it was without jurisdiction to consider the case, and the Supreme Court sustained that view.

May 03, 1913

Address Wanted.

Miss M. Milford, Mich.: Thomas
A. Edison lives at West Orange.

May 09, 1913

AFTER 37 YEARS.

Suit of Thomas A. Edison Against J. P. Gould Thrown Out.

Washington, D. C., May 8.—The suit of Thomas A. Edison against the late J. P. Gould, thrown out of the federal supreme court yesterday. It has been awaiting final decision for thirty-seven years. The court held that it had no jurisdiction.

In 1876 Mr. Edison brought suit against Mr. Gould for alleged violation of a contract involving the use of the quadruplex system of transmitting telegrams. One count held that Ed-

ison had been damaged to the extent of approximately \$1,500,000.

The highest federal court holds that there is no redress under the patent laws and Edison should have legal proceedings in a state court for violation of contract. The decision leaves the issue of limitation reversed, and Edison has run up a bill of \$1,500,000.

May 07, 1913

TALKING PICTURES
TO BE EXHIBITED

Projections for the exhibition in Oklahoma City of Thomas A. Edison talking pictures have been announced for George Newberry, of West Orange, N. J., representative of the Edison picture company. He is superintending the installation of the machines at the Lyric theater where the pictures will be projected.

The Edison pictures are the only successful pictures of the kind that ever have been produced. Thomas Edison, known as the work of the greatest inventor, recently perfected the invention. Mr. Newberry, who is the actual representative of the Edison company, since in the construction of the machine of the first machine of this kind that was built on the market and headed with success. The Lyric theater, recently has secured the first machine in the southwest. Special arrangements are being made at the theater for the installation of the machine and within a few days it will be presented in operation for the approval of the public.

May 03, 1913

212
Young Tom Edison starts out right today being as great an inventor as his daddy, by being promptly blown up in his maiden experiment.

May 13, 1913

It is this country's greatest invention, which is the main event of the forenoon by Victor Lion.

Col. Roosevelt has consented to talk before an Edison picture company and receive picture honors. To wit—entirely—Edison's speech which will be reproduced in talking motion pictures throughout the nation. Col. Roosevelt has been told to adopt the talking motion pictures as a medium of public expression.

A special "entertainment" performance in aid of Browning Education will be given at Weber & Fields, Forty-fourth Street, Thursday afternoon.

May 06, 1913

EDISON LOSES PATENT CASE.

Court Dismisses Suit That Has Extended Over Thirty Years.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—After being in the courts thirty-seven years, the suit of Thomas A. Edison and others against the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company and the heirs of Jay Gould for alleged infringement of patents relating to quadruplex telegraphy, was ended today when the Supreme Court dismissed the Edison appeal.

The lower court held it was without jurisdiction to consider the case, and the Supreme Court sustained that view.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL

May 06, 1913

EDISON LOSES 37 YEAR SUIT

Complex Telegraph Apparatus Not Infringed upon His Work.

Washington, May 5.—Thirty-seven years of litigation by Thomas A. Edison and associated inventors over alleged infringement of a patented "duplex" telegraph apparatus was ended today when the Supreme Court of the United States dismissed Edison's infringement suit against the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., disclaiming jurisdiction.

Edison and an associate, George Harrington of New York who has since died, officially sued Jay Gould who was associated with them in presenting the suit. They got a verdict for only \$1,000 in the New York Federal courts and appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

May 05, 1913

Edison Loses Suit
He Fought Against
Goulds 37 Years

WASHINGTON, May 5.—After being in the courts thirty-seven years the suit of Thomas A. Edison and others against the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company and the heirs of Jay Gould for alleged infringement of patents relating to quadruplex telegraphy, was ended today when the Supreme Court dismissed the Edison appeal.

The lower court held it was without jurisdiction to consider the case and the Supreme Court sustained that view.

NEW YORK HERALD

May 06, 1913

37 YEARS IN COURT,
EDISON APPEAL LOST

Inventor's Action Against Heirs of Jay Gould et al. for Alleged Infringement Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday.—After being in the courts thirty-seven years the action of Thomas A. Edison and others against the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company and the heirs of Jay Gould for alleged infringement of patents relating to quadruplex telegraphy was ended yesterday when the Supreme Court dismissed the Edison appeal.

The lower court held it was without jurisdiction to consider the case, and the Supreme Court sustained that view.

Mr. Edison invented a large number of improvements in telegraphy for which patents were issued and granted. Gould, by George Harrington, of Washington, D. C., with the right to dispose of them, Mr. Harrington transferred the patents to Jay Gould, under certain conditions, and Mr. Gould transferred the rights to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, which installed some of the patents upon lines from New York to Washington, later abandoned.

Mr. Edison's attorneys in the suit, begun in 1876, asserted the validity of his patent were void on the ground that Mr. Gould had broken the conditions of the transfer and that the patents were held in violation of the rights granted under the patent laws.

Testimony was taken in Europe and America, and since the testimony of the parties to it, in other words, the parties who had the patents, have died with the exception of Mr. Edison. At one time the case was reported to the court, reported that the patents infringed the damage resulting from the alleged infringement would amount to \$1,000,000.

May 10, 1913

"THIRTY YEARS AGO."

The prophecies of some of the early electrical men make interesting reading today. Gilliland doubting long distance telephony. Lockwood skeptical of underground wires. Edison criticizing the storage battery because of its short life, but which in later years he has done so much to lengthen.

The language of those days, when electrical inventors and tilters were groping for new descriptive terms will cause many of our up-to-date readers to smile. "Electric Plant," was the central station of today, and the power of the Vienna Electrical Exposition was spoken of as "1,000 horses." A constant and puzzling topic was "induction," its nature and remedy soon to be understood and applied.

The following appeared in the "Electrical Notes" in the ELECTRICAL REVIEW of April 20, 1883:

"Great things are to be expected in the future from electricity. The limit of its application is not even in sight, and the wonders that have already been accomplished through this agency give us reason to entertain the belief that this generation shall pass away with the end of electrical development not yet attained."

A generation and a half have "passed away" and the "end of electrical development" is certainly not yet attained.

The total number of United States electrical patents issued for the week ending March 13, 1883, aggregated fifteen; the number of electrical patents granted for the week ending March 18, 1913, numbered eighty-nine.

The inventive electrical mind thirty years ago was devoted largely to electric batteries, the telephone and telegraph, underground wires, incandescent and arc lamps and dynamos, while today the range of invention covers almost every use of power, light, heat, signalling, and a multitude of apparatus ranging from the tiny electric fuse to the electric locomotive of many tons weight and apparently untold power.

The interest in these literal quotations from the ELECTRICAL REVIEW of thirty years ago, which we have been publishing, has been lively and pronounced, and many communications respecting them have come to us, recalling and describing the struggles and experiments of the pioneers who achieved so much and who founded the wonderful and still advancing electrical art and industry of the present day.

May 08, 1913

MR. KENNEDY AND HIS WORK WITH EDISON

Mr. A. B. Kennedy, formerly a well known Montgomery man, and now occupying a responsible position with the St. Johns Manufacturing Co. as a result to his father, Mr. J. B. Kennedy, is a leading merchant of the city. Mr. Kennedy recently has been in charge of the demonstration of Mr. Edison's new invention, the talking and moving picture machine in this city. He was selected for the first scientific and commercial demonstration of the machine, and he demonstrated the experiments and superintended the experiments and demonstrations in New York City.

Mr. Kennedy is a graduate of the electrical engineering course at Auburn. He was a college mate of Reese Hutchinson, the Alabamian, who has himself received a number of electrical inventions and who is the right hand man of Mr. Edison in the Edison factory at Orange, N. J. Mr. Kennedy, after his graduation from Auburn, entered business in Montgomery. Some time ago, at the suggestion of Mr. Hutchinson, the latter wired a satisfying offer to Mr. Kennedy, who immediately accepted, and came to Orange, N. J. Mr. Kennedy has been given several marks of esteem by the famous inventor. He has been awarded and also he came to Montgomery on a vacation trip, he has received notice of a second promotion, through which he will receive \$75 more.

Perhaps the greatest mark of confidence given, however, was his selection as the demonstrator in New York of Edison's latest invention, and one which he sold great store for, the machine which shows moving pictures and which has the characters in the moving pictures to talk.

NEW YORK TIMES

May 13, 1913

THEATRICAL NOTES

1. Daniel Frohman, Treasurer of the subscription fund for the presentation of a play and after several weeks of time, had announced that the first choice had been "The Great Gatsby," from the play of the same title by F. Scott Fitzgerald. The selection was made by the committee of the subscription fund for the presentation of a play and after several weeks of time, had announced that the first choice had been "The Great Gatsby," from the play of the same title by F. Scott Fitzgerald.

May 12, 1913

THIS MORE ENERGETIC AMERICAN. The Independent has been taking a poll of its readers to find out who is the "most useful American." Candidates for the distinction were fairly numerous, though not so abundant as prospective Commendateurs in Portland. There were only 18,888. Thomas A. Edison headed the poll with 394 votes. His name appeared on eighty-seven per cent of all the ballots cast. This indicates an automatic appreciation of his genius. It almost makes one believe that he is the best-known person in the country. Certainly his gifts have won that reward in popular renown which has been hand-often reserved for generous and statesmen.

Of the ten highest candidates on the Independent's list not a solitary one is a military man, unless we give that title to General W. Goethals, who holds the seventh place. However, "may say he did not get his wings on account of his worthy qualities. He is commended by his adherents as "a broad-minded executive, pre-eminent in the sphere of public work, a living proof that those men who promptly and efficiently accomplish a world-famous undertaking." Not the most belligerent advocates of peace can complain of the reasons set down for calling Mr. Goethals useful.

Those for honoring Mr. Edison are no less excellent. One voter says of him that he has "earned inventive genius to a nobler and better purpose than money making." Another says, warmly, "There is no one like him—no one like his children. He is an indispensable asset of our Nation." Of what politician can we say the same? Has not Edison won a fiercer reward than mere self seeking can give? Suppose somebody should try to do in politics a work like his in mechanical invention, would not the people sing his praises? Perhaps. But politics is different from anything else.

Just Addison stands second in the poll. Next to Mr. Edison, the Independent's readers think that she is the most useful person in the United States. "She has revealed a human method of helping God's poor," says one voter. Why God's poor? Shall we blame the Deity for their condition? Another says, "She has raised a new conscience." All agree that she has done a beautiful and noble work, whose usefulness can hardly be expressed in words.

May 12, 1913

GEORGE R. WEBB



George R. Webb of Baltimore is a successful rival of Thomas A. Edison in the production of talking-moving pictures. Mr. Webb, with his invention, has reproduced talking moving pictures over a hundred different

times different films

NEWARK (NJ) STAR

May 15, 1913

GUILD ELECTS OFFICERS—ON LAWN OF EDISON HOME

Officers of the women's guild of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Orange, were elected at a meeting yesterday afternoon on the lawn of the residence of Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, "Glenmont," in Llewellyn Park. Mrs. Edison was re-elected president. The other officers chosen were First vice-president, Mrs. Henry L. Brewster; second vice-president, Mrs. Leonard C. McChesney; third vice-president, Mrs. Lewis W. Bixlerfield; recording secretary, Mrs. J. A. Roberts; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Addison D. O'Neill; and treasurer, Mrs. William Rockafellow. Plans were discussed for next year's work. There was music by a string trio and refreshments were served on the lawn.

ST. LOUIS (MO) GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

May 11, 1913

Edison Loses Old Patent Action.

The United States Supreme Court on Monday pronounced that thirteen years old suit of Thomas A. Edison and others against the heirs of Jay Gould for alleged infringement of the quadruplex telegraph system. The court sustained the lower courts in their decision.

May 10, 1913



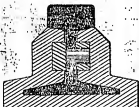
"Invention is still in its infancy."
—Thomas A. Edison.

INVENTIONS OF TODAY

Edited by H. C. Owen,
Patent Attorney, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rail Joint.

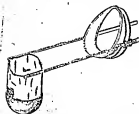
The accompanying cut shows a rail joint in the form of a joint with two bars being held side by side, the bars being designed to hold the joint ends of rails in the chair whereby the rails cannot become laterally or vertically displaced. The chair provides particularly a centring



means and support for the great weight of rolling stock and eliminates the jarring and bumping formerly experienced in passing over a joint. John George Saylor, of New Roads, Pa., is the inventor, and arrangements are now being made to have the joint thoroughly tested.

Feed Bag Support.

To permit of a horse having free use of the head relatively to a bag when feeding is the principal object set forth in the patent recently granted to Henry E. Flynn, of Pittsburgh, Pa. The ac-



companying cut shows a collar of the harness provided with novel adjustable arms for supporting a bag which has a rigid semi-circular bottom and a ventral portion, the latter being readily foldable, and when the support is not in use it will occupy a comparatively small space.

May 10, 1913

EDISON'S "TALKIES" AT THE HIPPODROME; FIRST CHANCE TO HEAR KINETOPHONE IN CLOVERSVILLE

Cloversville is to have the Edison Kinetophone or talking moving pictures and workmen will start within a very few days to install the apparatus necessary. The "talking movies" are to be placed in the Hippodrome in the Odd Fellows building on East Putnam street and their arrival in the city will cause a sensation to theatre goers and movie fans and undoubtedly revolutionize the entertainment of the entire locality.

The announcement that the Edison "talkies" had been secured came from Manager Charles Howe of the Hippodrome last morning. For several days past he has been working on the project and time for its installation of the sensation of the "talking" and moving picture "entertainment" made last night. The "talkies" are the product of the ingenuity of Thomas A. Edison and his workmen will come to this city early next week to start the installation of the machine and apparatus. It is stated that the actual operation of the talking movies will not take place for two or three weeks, since the work of installing the appar-

atus is rather difficult and has to be done with much care. It is the plan to operate the Kinetophone in connection with the regular moving picture program of the Hippodrome. The idea is to have two different talking movies here each week, each one running for three days, then a change. The usual four films will be run off and the other entertainment will not be curtailed in any detail.

The Kinetophones' arrival in Cloversville is due to the progressiveness of the management of the Hippodrome which has been a long time in the making. The machine has been on the market for some time but very few of the cities of the size of Cloversville have reached the point of securing it. The big cities have had the machine for a considerable period and it has proven a success. The press of the country and private citizens have taken the opportunity of commending the machine and in practically every city it is looked upon as one of the greatest inventions of the present time. You are in the world, Cloversville will appreciate the "talkies" and it will undoubtedly be a great success here.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

May 14, 1913

MOOSE TO ENLIST GILLETTE

Actor Will Be Asked to Head Picture Play Committee.

William Gillette, the actor, will be asked to head a committee to provide scenarios of moving picture plays to spread Progressive doctrine. This decision was reached yesterday by the education committee of the Progressive National Committee at a luncheon meeting at the Manhattan Hotel. The purpose is to obtain picture plays from well known writers that will illustrate the social and industrial planks of the Progressive platform.

A special public education committee was organized to define the relation of the Progressive party to the present of education in high schools and colleges. Professor John Dewey, of Columbia, is chairman of this committee, which consists of Professor Tamm, of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Bauder, manager, of Agricultural Implements; Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor; and Professor John Dewey.

Director Paxton Hilditch, of the Bureau of Education, was anticipated to take steps toward providing an exhibit of the work of the Bureau at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The programme for the National Progressive Conference to be held at Newport on July 7 was discussed, and Colonel Roosevelt, Gifford Pinchot, Jane Addams, and Carl Kelsey were declared upon as speakers.

Yesterday's meeting was attended by Professor Lindsay, Miss Keller, chief of the Progressive National Service; Professor Tamm, Richard S. Childs, Mrs. Charles B. Hill, of Massachusetts; Professor Kemmerer, of Princeton; Senator Norwin and Director Hilditch.

FOR MAY 11, 1913

Making the Movies

by
Grosvonor
Parker

Talk



watching the movement of his lips it was possible to see just precisely the two counts worked together. There were further surprises. The publicity lecturer took a plate from a table and dashed it to the floor. The sound of the crash, even the humming of each little piece of china was heard at the exact moment that it was pictured. These incidents appeared playing a piano and a whistle, and a girl sang with the double accompaniment. As they walked out of the picture their footstrips became fuller as they went up stage.

More complicated tests came rapidly. "The silver scene from the 'Chances of Norway,'" the quarrel between 'Anselm and Thrasus,' from 'Julius Caesar,' and the 'Shore scene' from 'The Vole,' were flashed on the screen with every note and inflection of the characters' coming at the right moment. There was, too, a comely sketch of an Irish politician delivering a speech while his daughter standing behind him read in a low voice. When a brick crashed through the window over his head the thud of every fragment of glass could be heard as plainly as though an actual pane had been shattered.

The making of the two records is rather different from the methods of the old style movies. Hereafter, all that the actors had to do was to play their parts in pantomime. When words were needed to give expression to their faces, they could say anything that came into their minds. That very thing raised one objection to the movies, for it was found one day when a moving picture exhibition was given before the inmates of an asylum for the deaf and dumb, that the actors had been indulging in such outrageous intercourses. The deaf people, trained to read the lips, had no difficulty in understanding what was hidden from the ordinary audience, and they protested vehemently that such pictures should be allowed.

NOW with the phonograph attachment, the moving picture records will have to give as much study to their parts as their fellow characters who play behind the footlights. A strange thing about Mr. Edison noted with surprise was that the actors who posed for the best pictures showed a strange embarrassment. The fact that their moves were being taken down for permanent records appeared to bother them more than any practical of the most ludicrous situation.

The record appeared to bother them more than any practical of the most ludicrous situation. The pictures taken are ground at the normal speed of sixteen exposures to the second on the negative film. Close beside the camera stands the voice recorder, so adjusted that it stands the voice recorder, so adjusted that it may be as far distant as forty feet from the nearest player. In order that the voices of the players in different parts of the stage may be reproduced perfectly and without the echo that has marred the usual phonograph records, a more delicate recording instrument with a finer point was made. The sound is taken as formerly on a cylinder of soft wax and from this sample are made which transfer the record to cylinders of indurated material.

The holder of the two records, so that they would work together when widely separated was brought about by electricity. By means of the blueprints, the talking machine can automatically control the speed of the pictures so that the shades (read of the play will run ahead of the spoken words. A trust-writer is attached to the phonograph, and is strapped to the picture camera's eye so that he can prevent any slowing down of the action. This, too, Edison hopes to regulate mechanically. In little time, but even as it is, the "talking picture," as he calls the combined machine, has marked a big advance in the art of the movies.

EDISON is really enthusiastic about this newest invention of his, that is, in the eyes of his crew. He declares that in the course of a few years the blueprints with all the imperfections that he anticipates, will bring about a revolution in the amusement world. Many, he believes, even those of the old school, dread of the stage will be glad to accept engagements with the moving picture people so that they can work with the preserve to later generations. With talking movies, Edison hopes to prevent

FOR a dozen years or more the popularity of the moving picture show has been growing. This, too, in spite of the handicaps under which performances were given at first. The earliest shows were held on the spaces between the flues were full of spectators that danced over the screen and were mostly trying to see the actors. When these were removed the public was better satisfied. They, wanting something new, audiences demanded that the figures should not perform in silence. The stage managers and this demand half way. All the old stage properties of the theater were brought into play. The picture of a Irish would be accompanied by the ringing of bells, the blowing of a whistle and the cough of an exhaust. The people in each picture thought, still remained mute. It took months of work of a single word to give the actors speech and that is what has been done. Though a talker and now when an actor struts across the stage it is to a running accompaniment of the words which he spoke when the photograph was taken.

It is really the application of the old principle of the talking machine to the moving picture apparatus, that that application is just as easy as it is simple. Repeated tests showed that the pictures almost always ran ahead of the speech so that some strange situations were presented. For example, a soldier about to start on some important mission would be shown talking a fearful farewell of his family. The talking machine would be so far behind the action of the little drama that after the soldier had disappeared his voice was still saying goodbye. The thing that Edison had to do was to synchronize the two machines, that is, to get them up so that they would work perfectly together. It took him four years of steady experiment to perfect that device, and even now he says that it is a "little race" that what may seem raw in his trained eyes is in his first exhibitions nervously complete in the eyes of the spectators.

THIS task of getting the records both photographic and phonographic was comparatively simple. The two machines could be set up side by side and their speed easily regulated, but when it came to reproducing the scene it was necessary to have the moving picture apparatus run and in place the phonograph where all its sounds would seem to come naturally from the pictured figures. Edison gave all his attention in a contrivance that would allow the machines to be widely separated and still work in unison. He "stepped on the job" as the men in his factories say when something special eludes his attention, and at the end the result was good enough for him to allow it to be given to the public.

The men who had worked at the contrivance with him were enthusiastic and included as private exhibition first. To this show a number of men who control vaudeville and moving picture houses were invited. They gathered in the testing theater of Edison's laboratory on West Orange, N. J., and watched the scene at close. The first picture showed a figure sitting with a short flight of steps at the back. Down these steps there came a man, and as he approached the audience was surprised to hear every footfall. The figure stopped and then turned to command attention and as his mouth opened the first words of his speech explaining the process came from behind the curtain. By

the greatest dramas or operas with all the store so that the price of admission will be not more than twenty-five cents at most.

"It may be said in objection to this prophecy that the public will never accept all their theatrical amusement in monotonous black and white. Pictures can never supplant flesh and blood and human voices on the stage. The new kinetophone can supplement dramatic amusement with novelty. That is all—but it is a great deal.

There was a surprise for the inventor himself when the first test of the kinetophone was made before the vaudeville men. Some of the pictures Edison had seen taken, but the explanatory lecture had been recorded when he was busy chattering. Therefore his face lighted with pleasure when the lecturer on the screen said:

"To what vast purpose this new process can attain can only be guessed. Consider, for instance, the historic value of a kinetophone production of George Washington if it were possible to show it now. You will realize the splendid opportunity of future generations to study the great men of today. The political orator can appeal to thousands while remaining at his own desk; the world's greatest statesmen, actors, singers can be seen and heard in even the remotest village, not only today but a hundred years hence. In fact there seems to be no end to the possibilities of this greatest invention of the wizard of sound and sight, Thomas Alva Edison."

May 15, 1913

EDISON'S

Talking Pictures Now at the Grandstand Theatre.

With the invention of the Edison Kinetophone, millions in the motion picture world are revolutionized.

In every country where the motion picture is known, it is the best thing to synchronize it with the phonograph. That is, the result is that Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the inventor of both the Kinetophone and the phonograph, to combine his two inventions into a machine which, he calls the Kinetophone.

He realized that perfect reproduction and listening could only be obtained by taking the voice and reproducing it in the same way as the original. The reproduction of a sound recorder of sufficient delicacy to catch the minutest sound waves at such a distance that the recording phonograph was not side, the field of the tone. With unlimited capital and the only laboratory in the world equipped for Kinetophones, phonographs, films and records, and after years of research and experiment, he had the reproduction of over a quarter of a million dollars, Mr. Edison succeeded in producing the first and only genuine talking motion picture.

What effect the Kinetophone will have upon the amusement world may only be guessed. The greatest singers, men, actors and singers may be seen and heard in the smallest hamlet, day after day, for ten years from today. Thomas A. Edison, an aptly called "the wizard of sound and light," has harnessed sound and light waves together, and generations to come will be entertained by his latest and revolutionary, the Kinetophone. At

May 12, 1913

FRIEDMANN ERRED
IN KEEPING SECRET

Aroused Suspicion of Profession, Says Minister.

"Mr. Friedmann's refusal to disclose the name of his discovery is a glaring step in error. This is proof in itself of the high ethical standards of the medical profession," said the Rev. James P. Hurley, of the Cleveland Episcopal church, in his pulpit with the host night.

"The discovery of one member of the medical fraternity becomes at once the property of all to be used for the good of humanity," he declared.

"The cure is demanded by the profession and one who refuses to do this becomes untrue to the standards of the profession. It is unfortunate that this cure has not been followed by Dr. Friedmann, who is well known to have seen the profession from the standpoint of necessary service. It would be still better if all those who often were covered by high medical officers, when they made a new discovery of benefit to human society it would be immediately for the common property of all to be used for the good of all. This would mean that he would not be a private and secret discovery. This would follow as a matter of course, but as this was found to be the discovery."

EDISON
CHIEF SCIENCE
MONITOR

May 14, 1913

Miles of Motion Pictures

Reviewing the numerous improvements made in motion picture films, a writer in the Century magazine says that Mr. Edison produced the first film completed intention at the world's fair in Chicago in 1893. It was nearly 1800 before this infant industry could be said to be fairly started, however, though one enterprising manager had a regular place of exhibition as early as 1894. Two years ago it was estimated that in a single year the country paid over \$100,000,000 in admissions. There are no reliable figures available, though the census officials contemplate gathering such statistics this year. It is probably safe, however, to place the present revenue from admissions at close to \$200,000,000.

The department of justice, which has recently instituted action for alleged combination of the 10 leading film-makers of the country, states that the total of pictures printed by these 10 leading companies, which handle between 70 and 80 per cent of the country's business, will between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 feet of film every week. This means between 25,000 and 30,000 miles of pictures annually.

May 17, 1913

RIVAL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS
CONTEND FOR EDISON FORCE

Editors in various cities, 1400-1500 employees in the Edison plant in West Orange are members of both the I. W. W. and the American Federation of Labor. A meeting under the auspices of the latter organization was held last night in Christian's hall. White, of the I. W. W., made the main address, and the I. W. W. will make the main attempt to organize the men at a meeting tomorrow afternoon in New State hall, Orange.

YOUNGSTOWN (OH) VINDICATOR

The supreme court of the United States on Monday discussed the appeal of Thomas A. Edison, the lower court having held it without jurisdiction to consider the case by Edison and others against the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph company and the heirs of Jay Gould for alleged infringement of patents relative to quadruplex telegraphy. The case was in court thirty years. Well, Edison ought to be happy that he has lived long enough to see the end of the case.

June 02, 1913

A DEBT HUMANITY QUICKLY FORGETS

Only by accident does the public realize what it owes to men like Edison; Westinghouse; and a thousand others of less fame, but almost equal usefulness. Recently an air-brake failed to work on a communication train in New York and a few hundred passengers, thrown violently from their seats, remembered suddenly that the air-brake is a wonderful invention.

The work of great minds has been contributing to the comfort and safety of humanity, hailed with acclamations for a little moment and then taken as a matter of course. We travel to Chicago in three days and you annoyed if there is the slightest discomfort. We ask people a thousand miles away, and grow violently impatient if we do not hear them as clearly as if they were face to face.

But a little more appreciation of the work of the men who have made this the most marvelous mechanical age in the history of the world, might not be to their benefit, but it would at least arouse, in the coming generation a spirit of emulation.

June 08, 1913

TRACTORS IN "MOVIES."

**Industrial Utility of Machines Is
Shown by Views on Screen.**

With 1,000 feet of film, containing 15,000 photographs of the tractor at work in the fields, Thomas A. Edison has installed the first motion picture industrial drama in the Eastern office of a tractor company at 60 Church street. The company conceived the idea of making something new in the picture to show the uses of the tractor on the walls of its offices, instead of depicting prospective purchasers into the field to see the tractor at work.

Moving picture machines were sent to the Northwest, where they photographed the trappers hunting burfishmen, to the California watershed, where the Hoard of Water Ranges is pulling out an Klamath tract of trees by the roots in industry for the Astoria University, and the Blackhawk Meadows, where the machines are continuing and showing up the work of the experimental for small tract forms adjacent (Entirely).

The Kinetoscope housing the films is one-half a cubic foot in size. By turning a small crank the moving pictures are thrown on a wall screen, so that a customer can see every movement of the tractor, as it is working. Eighteen copies and put together again. Dupli- cates of the films and Kinetoscope will be placed in all the American offices and foreign branches of the company.

June 06, 1913

READING (PA) TELEGRAM

June 06, 1913

W. H. S. Rising said in the first phonographs exhibited personally by Thomas A. Edison; appeared in the first Edison moving pictures and later in the first Edison talking pictures. There is talk in the Oranges, says the New York Telegraph, of running him for governor.

The Devil Helps Ellison

Mr. Edson recently demonstrated his newly invented talking picture to an association of mechanical engineers, who were much interested in learning some of the difficulties that had been overcome.

One feature of the program Mr. Ellison had arranged for his guests was a scene from "Faust" noted and sung. The gentlemen present showed their appreciation of this wonderful achievement by frequent and enthusiastic applause.

To their astonishment Mephistopheles appeared before the curtain and bowed as if in response to their unceremonious. This bit of acting was so simple and naturally done that none of the men present realized its importance. As a matter of fact, it was absolutely necessary in order to synchronize the future action and sound of the performance.

One of Mr. Edison's assistants explained to his eager listeners the fact that it was impossible to get enough music on one record, to accompany the film to the end. The problem they had been working on for weeks was to find a way of changing the record while the pictures were before the audience. This change would require a fraction of a minute.

At last one morning about three o'clock, after puzzling over the matter all night, someone thought of a certain call. That would provide that necessary element when there was not even without sound. While Mephistopheles was bowing the operator changed the record and the performance continued.

June 06, 1913

MR. TAYLOR FAVORS GAUMONT PICTURES

"They Run for Half an Hour, and Are Colored!" He Says—To Show These At Athens.

Leo Taylor, one of the proprietors of the Athens Theatre, happened to be in The Star office yesterday afternoon and the conversation turned up to the controversy between Messrs. Gaumont of France and Edison of this country. Gaumont disputes Edison's claim of being the first to invent talking pictures, contending that as far back as November 17, 1902, he first gave an exhibition before the French Photograph Society, exhibiting "perfect synchronism between phonograph and cinematograph." The Frenchman also claims to be the first to present talking pictures in public as a commercial proposition, as witnessed by his connection to the French Academy of Sciences in December, 1910.

Mr. Taylor is not a bit interested as to whether Edison or Gaumont first solved the problem of talking pictures, of which achievement vaudeville managers have no long dream. He is decidedly inclined, however, to favor the Gaumont picture over the Edison for his own theatre because they last a whole half hour, and are made in colors.

"The Edison talking pictures only last six minutes," he remarked rather depreciatingly, although he considered the Edison variety more suited for scientific demonstrations than for profitable amusement purposes.

Messrs. Lovick and others of the Athens

an invitation to the coming demonstration of the Gaumont Co. in New York City June 7. At this demonstration, the first given in America of French talking pictures, there will be seen—and heard—on the screen a cock crowing, the records of which subject were made three years ago, a lion taming and his admirer, and a number of scenes of some length in which several artists appear.

The Gaumont company also claim to have solved another perplexing problem—the faithful reproduction of color in moving pictures. "There is no tint," they say, "however delicate," which can not be reproduced with faithful reality.

June 09, 1913

"WIZARD" EDISON AT SIXTY-SIX

There is one birthday in February that I always feel like celebrating, aside from those of Lincoln and Washington. Whenever the calendar points to Feb. 11 I have a glimpse of Thomas A. Edison in his laboratory, indifferent to everything but his work. At 62 we find him the same enthusiastic, as energetic and active as at 25. At the theatre in West Orange, N. J., Mr. Edison sat back in his chair and chuckled when before him proceeded a production of human beings and animals that sang, talked and shouted. It was called the "kinesiphonia," and these moving pictures "actually lived." The dogs barked, musical instruments were heard, human voices burst forth in song. It was another triumph for Edison and the result of unrelenting effort to further himself synchronously with action. "The Wizard of Menlo Park" chuckled as he remarked to his friends: "It's a little raw yet, but just give us a chance and we will show you." It may have been "raw" to Thomas A. Edison, but to the spectators it was "another revelation that Mr. Edison still had a firm grip on invention.

In his own informal way Mr. Edison chaffed on the talking pictures, but he knew they were based on the old proposition. The talking machine is old, and the motion picture machine is old, and now they have been harnessed up together. What could be more intense? Moving picture machines get the impressions of the same thing as talking machines, said Mr. Edison, so why not together? For the "talkies" the machines are set side by side at any distance up to feet feet away from the actors, and in the character's position to take by the "microphone" his words are taken by the "talking" machine. The two together have been called the "kinesiphonia."—The Mitchell Glasgow, in National Magazine.

QUINCY (IL) WHIG

June 06, 1913

Thomas A. Edison has originated many valuable machines, but it has been at the cost of making a machine of himself. He works twenty hours a day.

June 09, 1913

WE'RE GOING TO HAVE TALKING PICTURES

Manager Quirk, of the G. A. R. Opera House Has Booked the Famous and Renowned Talking Motion Pictures for Saturday.

The famous Edison talking pictures are coming to Shawankin. This has been decided and they will be played at the G. A. R. Opera House commencing Saturday June 14, matinee and night. A complete entertainment, consisting of Drama, Comedy, Tragedy, Operatic selections and speeches by well known men and women, will be enough to convince the most skeptical that at least the silent motion picture is deemed as good as real actors on a real stage.

One of the most stupendous undertakings in the "talkies" was the singing of the big minstrel number, comprising thirty-five people. This is a genuine minstrel duo with black faced comedians, oboe players, cake walkers, quartets and the grand finale of old veterans showing the spirit of the Civil War. Other subjects dealt with Mayor Gaynor at the

city of New York, and his cabinet a group of suffragettes; the miser scene from the "Grimace of Marquise"; a clever skit known as the "Mistaken Blacksmith"; and "Nursery Favorite", a subject that will gladden the hearts of all lovers of child life, dealing with "Jack the Giant Killer", "Old King Cole", "The Witch", "The Fairy", "Little Red Riding Hood" and all the old favorites so dear to the hearts of the young.

This is considered one of the greatest inventions of the wizard Edison, and has created the greatest excitement throughout the country. They are at present being shown only in the larger cities where they are drawing daily capacity business in the large vaudeville theatres. This is the first time offered to the public at large and the citizens of Shawankin will profit with interest the opening night here.

June 09, 1913

LYRIC PASSES TO NEW HANDS

Mansfield Men Lense North Main Street Playhouse From Doyle.

'ANIMATED MOVIES' WILL BE PRODUCED

After the Popular Theatre Undergoes Thorough Overhauling

The first exclusive one company motion picture house in Lima, and one of the first in this section of the state will be opened here shortly according to the plans of Albert Stouck and William Upson, of Mansfield, who yesterday took over the lease of the Lyric theatre. They were accompanied by a Mr. Robertson who is a representative of the Edison-Mutual picture company and here established several company houses in different parts of the country.

Extensive repairs will be made on the building at once. A large balcony will be built and a specially constructed asbestos screen will be placed in the rear of the stage. The foyer will be enlarged and remodelled and when completed the building will be one of the most up-to-date in this section of the state.

The Edison firm is one of the recognized powers in the moving picture world. They have several companies in the field and do not outline the character of their plays to any one type, but show a variety ranging from "westerns" and "comedies" to educational and dramatic.

LEBANON (PA) NEWS

June 09, 1913

The Talking Movies are Very Wonderful

"They say the new Edison talking pictures, to be shown at the Academy, Friday June 13, are very wonderful," said a well known citizen today, "but we have had for some time the variety of talking which some one should try to abolish. I therefore this always expect persons at the moving picture show who persist in reading everything on the film along in a clear, distinct

"When you attend a picture show, let the labels on the films do the explaining and trust to the intelligence of your neighbor to understand the English language as it is printed." "When the new talking pictures are actually shown, maybe they will do away with the present talking in the audience, for everyone will have a chance to hear the actors speak. I am sure it will be a great improvement and should prove of great interest to all." "I expect," he said, "to go on Wednesday."

News Ads. Bring Results

READING'S NEW STORAGE MOTOR WILL DO AWAY WITH 70 PER CENT OF MULES USED IN THEIR MINES

New Motor Does Away With the Stringing of Wires in the Mines, Thereby
Eliminating Danger of Fire and Electrocutings--Batteries Will be Charged
by Night--Cars Can Run Ten Hours and Haul Heavy Trips

The Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, long credited as being the most progressive and enterprising coal corporation in the anthracite fields, has an innovation in the form of a storage motor in service at Reading's mechanism worked with the Henderson colliery, near Milnes, Pa., which alone promise of doing away with seventy per cent of the mules now used in the underground workings.

More than a year ago General Manager W. J. Richards conceived the idea of the storage battery motor, and last week it was placed in operation in handling coal in one of the longest gangways. From the very start the motor gave satisfaction of industry, and after months of use, Chief Mechanical Engineer, succeeded in devising a motor for use at the

plans for a motor along the lines of the Henderson colliery. It is understood that both experts were used to interview Thomas A. Edison, the wizard of electricity, and for some time the Edison's mechanism worked with the Henderson colliery, near Milnes, Pa., which alone promise of doing away with seventy per cent of the mules now used in the underground workings.

At night they will be re-charged and will be ready for operation the following day.

Inasmuch as it has been necessary to use from three to four mules in transporting coal on the long run gangways, the company officials believe that fully seventy per cent of the mules now necessary in the mines will be done away with by the adoption of the new storage motor.

SHAWKIN (PA) HERALD

June 10, 1913

EDISON TALKING PICTURES

Thomas A. Edison grasped a world wide problem by offering his latest invention to the nation in the cause of suffrage. Next Saturday, June 14th, millions and millions of eyes, devoted to famous scenes of the cause, will be soon and heard. The Edison talking pictures will bring to Shenandoah the real element of sensationalism in speech and action. Each woman delivers a short speech in favor of suffrage and whether you are for or against the movement you will want to hear what some of the brightest minds in the world have to say on the subject.

PONTIAC (MI) PRESS

June 16, 1913

Edison says that in a hundred years there will not be any poverty. Nor will there be any of us.

PHILADELPHIA (PA) RECORD

June 21, 1913

Fortunes in Moving Pictures

Mr. Edison first showed the result of his invention in the cinematograph at the World's Fair in Chicago, a 1893, but it was early 1909 before this infant industry could be said to be fairly started, though one outside manager had a regular place of exhibition as early as 1895. Ten years on the country paid over \$100,000,000 a substantial sum. There are definite signs of decline, though the census officials estimate that the industry will be this year. It is probably safe, however, to place the Edison revenue from his pictures close to \$200,000,000.

(No name of paper)

June 13, 1913

Edison says that the American people will be the most powerful in the world by 1913. He says that the American people will be the most powerful in the world by 1913.

June 21, 1913

ELECTRICAL MOTORING.

TEST OF AN ARROL-JOHNSTON CAR.

The motoring correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald," commenting upon the recent trial of the electrical Arrol-Johnston's run from Dunfries to London, says: "One is inclined to doubt the wisdom of this trial as it was carried out. It must be remembered that in a trial of this kind there is an inevitable comparison with the vehicle driven by an internal combustion engine, a comparison which must necessarily, so far as long distance travel is concerned, be to the disadvantage of the electrical machine. The history of the electrically propelled motor vehicle is almost certainly bound up with age in miles. But if it ever does attain to long distance travel it will be by means of relay stations, at which the run-down batteries will be withdrawn and freshly charged ones substituted. Why, then, should the Edison people have unfavourable comparisons by attempting to perform the journey on the same set of cells? If they had arranged for a change of batteries, as suggested, they would at a speed of 20 miles an hour, which the car appeared capable of maintaining, have covered the distance between Dunfries and Manchester on the first day in not more than ten hours, including stops for food and ordinary supplies. But on account of the unfair demand made on the system about twice that time was taken. From the time occupied in charging the batteries en route it is quite evident that any effort to popularise travel by such vehicles on these lines is entirely out of the question, and it is quite fair to ask why the organisers should thus prejudice the chances of the electrical vehicle in other fields of usefulness, by attempting the impossible, as they must have known it. Twelve years ago an electrical vehicle covered 99 miles in Scotland on a single charge, yet in the Dunfries-Manchester run an average distance between charges of only 25 miles was covered, and although the total time taken in recharging was only about five hours, the untold are more likely to look at the stoppages from the petrol car point of view, to the disadvantage, of course, of the electrical vehicle. To the ordinary observer the trial appears to have been either premature or poorly organised."

LONG RUN ON AN ELECTRIC CAR.

On Wednesday afternoon of last week there arrived in Fleet Street what was apparently an Arrol-Johnston car, for there was the familiar sloping bonnet, and at the other end of the car there was further evidence in the shape of the overhead worm-driven axle. The car, however, was one of the new Arrol-Johnston-Edison electric cars, and it had made the journey south from the new Arrol-Johnston headquarters at Dumfries, thus accomplishing a performance which will someday have an historic interest. The start was made at 3 a.m. on the previous Monday morning, the vehicle being driven by Mr. M. E. Fox, of the Edison Storage Battery Co. The weather was very heavy, driving wind and sleet making it impossible for the car to keep up to the schedule time. The first stop was at Carlisle for current, and at Penrith while the batteries were being charged the driver and his passengers secured

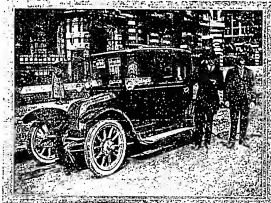
their breakfast. Surmounting Ship Fell in splendid style, the car reached Kendal at 1 p.m., and then went on to Lancaster, Preston and Manchester, which was reached at 11 p.m. In the 21 hours' running time on this day, 12½ hours were taken up by the actual running, and 8½ hours in charging, &c. Starting from Manchester at 7 a.m., the car, after making stops at Barakem, Stafford, Walsall, arrived at Birmingham. From there it went on to Coventry, where, although a stop was made, no current was taken; Rugby, which was reached at 10.30 p.m.; Northampton 2.45 a.m. on Wednesday; Bedford and Luton, where the last stop was made at 8 a.m. London was reached about midday and the run concluded at the *Electrician* office in Fleet Street at 1 p.m. At Manchester the car, which was of the coupe variety, was weighed and was found to weigh 22 cwt. with passengers and 27 cwt. light.

The car was geared 6 : 1, representing a speed on the level of about 18 miles an hour. During the total run of 380 miles 13 charges were given to the battery, which consisted of 60 Edison cells weighing 900 lbs, 36 cells being placed under the bonnet and the remainder under the seat. The wheelbase of the car is 8 ft. 4 ins., the track 4 ft. 7 ins., and the road clearance 10½ ins.

Ⓟ Ⓞ Ⓞ Ⓞ

Lack of Proportion at Lincoln.

Straggling at Lincoln for leaving his motor car in the High Street for an unreasonable time, a Nottingham doctor explained that he had a long tale at Skegness, and he had been in the lark for some time past, in going to and fro, to stop in Lincoln for a cup of coffee. A constable said that he watched the car for twenty minutes, and when he spoke to the doctor he said that he did not know he had committed an offence as he had often done the same thing before. The charge was dismissed on payment of costs.



The electric vehicle which last week made the long journey from Dumfries to London by means of the new Edison electric battery.

MOTOR WORLD & INDUSTRIAL VEHICLE REVIEW

June 19, 1913

At Dunlop Street, GLASGOW.

Dumfries to London for Six Shillings.

The journey from Dumfries to London recently undertaken by the new Arrol-Johnston electric-vehicle marks a stage in the evolution, or rather re-orientation, of the electrically-powered carriage. At the present time in-chain is made for the vehicle for touring purposes, but the fact that it covered 380 miles at a cost of about 6s. for motive power without difficulty is one that deserves, and will doubtless receive, consideration. Weather conditions were very severe during part of the journey, but the car averaged over twenty-five miles in every charge, and it must be remembered that this was on roads of a severe character than the vehicle is primarily designed for. On town work the car should do without difficulty well over thirty miles per charge, and this mileage is quite considerable whilst only sleeping or paying calls is being done. Charging apparently takes something under an hour, and with a mid-day charge fifty to sixty miles can safely be reckoned on. Owing to the silence and ease of control, an up-to-date vehicle of the electric type should give the motor carriage, and we think that within its sphere it should enjoy a wide popularity. Mr. Ballinger, at all events, is convinced of the future of the type, and also of the suitability of the Edison battery for its purpose, he having kept closely in touch with the development of this battery for some years past. It is with pleasure that we congratulate a Scottish firm on an achievement in a new sphere. With recent performances in mind, it is certain that the Scottish industry does not lack virility.

Popular Electricity Magazine

In Plain English

VOL. VI.

JULY, 1913

No. 3



TURN ABOUT IS FAIR PLAY, SO THE BOYS ENTERTAIN MR. EDISON WITH A BAND CONCERT TO WHICH HE LISTENS ATTENTIVELY

Mr. Edison Entertains the Boys

By WILLIAM H. MEADOWCROFT

Mr. Edison has a liking for boys with a purpose in life and with character and training that will fit them to be of benefit to humanity. He, therefore, rescinded for this occasion his rules against parties of visitors, and on a bright day early in May threw open his laboratory and the works at West Orange to a party of about 44 American boys who are on a trip around the world.

This tour, which is purely an educational one, is being made under the auspices of the National Youth's Achievement Committee. The group of boys who visited the laboratory and works ranged in age from about thirteen to 20 years, and each one of them has a record. In order to qualify, each boy

must first pass an examination which includes scholarship, general efficiency, physical fitness, a knowledge of swimming, good moral standing and an achievement which has aided some one else, and last, but not least, an ability to play a musical instrument.

An illustration of the manner in which the committee selects members of the band may be cited in the case of its one New Jersey member, Eric Mackey, sixteen years old, a son of the superintendent of schools at Trenton. Not all the members of the band started from San Francisco, but some were picked up on the way. When they arrived at Trenton, N. J., young Mackey was picked up there because he had passed the highest

of 246 pupils in his grade, was proficient in athletics and had done one thing of note, which was to take care of a blind man and say nothing to anyone about it.

Among the party is a quartette, several soloists, a troupe of acrobats and a few comedians and entertainers. When they arrive in Europe the organization will become self-supporting. Band concerts will be given, dramatic sketches presented and other entertainments provided. After visiting England and the Continent, they will take the Suez Canal trip. They will then visit Africa, Japan, China, Australia, Honolulu and the Philippine Islands before returning to San Francisco, where they will take part in the work of the National Boys' City, which is to be a real live working exhibit of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915.

On arriving at Orange the boys assembled in regular formation and marched to the Edison Laboratory, where they entered the grounds with the band playing and their flags flying. There they were received by Mr. Edison and were photographed with him, after which they proceeded to give a band concert for his benefit.

Following this, they were taken in charge by Miller Reese Hutchison, Mr. Edison's chief engineer, who escorted them through the phonograph works, the motion picture plant, and also through the storage battery plant.

Mr. Edison, realizing that healthy, live-wire boys get a hankering for food about noontime, had ordered a well-known eater in Orange to provide a special lunch for them, towards which they were conveyed, a happy, hungry crowd, in a special trolley car which had been chartered by Mr. Edison for the purpose.

After a hearty lunch, they returned in their special car to the laboratory, and were treated to a program of talking "movies," as well as to a number of Mr. Edison's educational motion pictures, all of which were thoroughly en-

joyed. Another feature of the entertainment was a concert by the new disk phonograph which was greatly appreciated by this crowd of boy musicians. Going back into the grounds attached to the laboratory, the boys gave a drill and another band concert, and were made the chief feature of a motion picture, which was preserved as a memento of their visit.

By the time they had participated in all the exercises and pleasures of a busy day it was quite late in the afternoon, and this crowd of remarkable American boys left the laboratory for New York, cheering enthusiastically for Mr. Edison and those of his staff who had entertained them.

Threading a Conduit by Compressed Air

A simple and effective device using air for threading a cord through conduit in order to use the cord for pulling in the

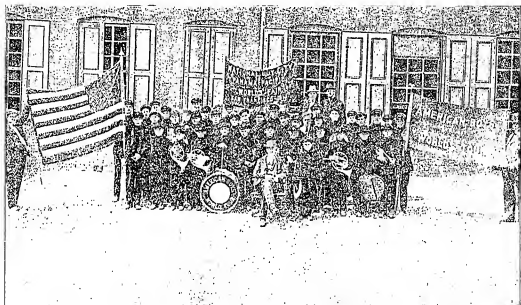


CONDUIT THREADER

wires is now on the market. The cord is fastened to a series of washers loosely fitting the interior of the pipe. Air at 20 pounds pressure is introduced into the pipe by a hose into which the cord passes from a reel near the air tank. The weight of the hose, tank and air pump for filling tank, is 40 pounds.

Generator of Forty Thousand Horsepower

The Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago has placed with the General Electric Company an order for a 30,000 kilowatt steam turbo-generator to be installed in the Northwest generating station. Expressed in more familiar terms, the capacity of this world's largest generator will be a trifle over 40,000 horsepower. The weight of the whole unit will be one million pounds, and it will be delivered in about a year.



MR. EDSON PHOTOGRAPHED WITH THE BOYS OF ACHIEVEMENT

APRIL 10, 1914

WATERLOO (IA) RECORDER

August 21, 1913 (11)

TALKING FILMS WILL BE SHOWN

FAMOUS EDISON PICTURES
AT WATERLOO NEXT
WEEK.

First Time Pictures Have Ever
Been Exhibited in This
Section.

The newest novelty in the amusement world, "talking pictures" will be shown for the first time in Waterloo next Thursday and Friday at the Waterloo theatre. The invention, by the great electrical wizard, Thomas A. Edison, was perfected less than a year ago but its fame is already widespread. Three performances will be given each day, starting at 2 p. m., 7:30 p. m., and 9 p. m.

One of the novelties will be a musical show with the great company of black face artists singing, dancing and reciting jokes. One of the best pictures is a suffragette film. This is a satire on the struggle of the millitants for the ballot.

The Edison talking pictures have never been shown in this section of the country and only recently were exhibited for the first time in the Music and other Chicago theatres.

UTICA (NY) OBSERVER

August 25, 1913 (12)

EDISON TALKING PICTURES

Unique Entertainment at the Lumberg
by Kinetograph.

That Thomas A. Edison has made talking pictures a reality was fully proved at the Lumberg last night, where the Edison Kinetograph was providing entertainment the first part of the week. The large audience that filled the theatre last evening showed in every way its appreciation of the pictures that talked. While the invention has been perfected on yet, the chief difficulty has been everyone. The synchronizing of the pictures and the phonograph. The object was not only that sound should not tell any difference between the words and the medium of the lips and action of the performers.

The program varied from short farces and musical numbers to the great quarrel scene between Abraham Lincoln and John C. Calhoun, from Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar." The feature of the evening, however, was a picture of Mayor Gaynor of New York and three members of his cabinet. The members were Commissioner of Public Works, Commissioner of Fire Department and Commissioner of Street Cleaning "Big Bill" Edwards. Each was made a short speech, explaining the work of his department.

Each picture was rather short, but as should it will soon be possible in minutes to see the full length picture may be produced. The chief fault to be found with the performance is that the phonograph is too much in evidence, the harsh grating of the needles being clearly heard that it spoils the illusion that the pictures themselves are talking.

The Kinetograph represents many years of hard work on the part of Thomas Edison, the great inventor. Mr. Edison is working continuously upon it, and is hopeful of developing it more fully so it will be possible to give a complete entertainment in the future. This newest invention will be continued at the Lumberg tonight and tomorrow afternoon and evening, and it is the first time the Edison talking pictures have been shown in Utica.

STROUDSBURG (PA) RECORD

August 23, 1913

EDISON DAY ON MOUNTAIN

The Great Inventor Was Guest at Mr. Werner's Cottage, Mount Lake.

Among the happenings at Pocono since this week was an Edison day celebration, given at William Werner's cottage, on Mount Lake. Thomas A. Edison lent his personal interest in making the day a success, and among the guests were a number of his staff. A clam bake was one of the features of the occasion. The great inventor was delighted with the beauty of the Poconos and there is a possibility of one of the Edison companies being sent there to act as a picture resort.

Aug. 16, 1913 (D)

TALKING PICTURES TO BE
312 SEEN AND HEARD HERE



The assembly impossible has at last been accomplished—moving pictures that talk and laugh and sing. Some of the pictures of the wizard, here at last made the possible and these wonderful talking pictures will be seen at the Elite theater, Mercer. Mr. Edison does not claim that his pictures are the first talking pictures, but he does claim to be the first to make the first and genuine talking pictures, perfected and presented to the public. The Edison talking pictures are genuine, that is, the film and record are taken simultaneously, and every sound and every action is faithfully repeated. Edison's Kinetophone is

a masterpiece of craftsmanship and the entire civilized world is marveling today at the result of Wizard Edison's genius. The kinetophone, or talking pictures, marks a new era in theatricals, furnishes a world of thought for producers and managers and, in short, is a revelation that has come to stay. Marking as it does the climax of other remarkable discoveries by Edison, it is one that has immediately won popular favor with theater and vaudeville audiences. Wherever these talking pictures are shown the "sold out" sign is early placed in the lobby.

Remember the date and place—
Mike Theater, Friday and Saturday
nights of next week.

UTICA (NY) OBSERVER

Aug. 02, 1913 (D)

Edison's Talking Pictures

Thomas Edison was the first to present pictures to the world, and he has now demonstrated his ability to make pictures talk, laugh and sing through the Kinetophone, which comes to the market safely but never before in the history of the motion picture business has anything to do with such a thing as the talking pictures. Practically every publication of any consequence in the United States has been able to give the Kinetophone achievement. Exhaustive magazine articles have been written, and the daily papers from coast to coast have given it the most marvelous lionization. A splendid program will be given every afternoon and evening, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and will be the only place these pictures.

SALT LAKE CITY (UT) TREASURY

AUG. 17, 1913 (11)

THINKS HE HAS MADE
PHONOGRAPH PERFECT

Perhaps a Salt Lake inventor will realize the dream of some of the master minds in the field of invention, including the great Thomas A. Edison. Perhaps a Salt Lake man will make youth will perfect the phonograph. Those who have heard the marvelous phonograph - invented, patented, and built by Frederick La Moche, a quiet but determined young man who has been working out his dream, the conception of which was from the soundest qualities of the violin, almost unknown to anyone, are inclined to predict that this dream will come true.

A few people in Salt Lake City have had the pleasure of hearing a concert on one of the latest machines while he was in his modest little workshop at 412 South Second East street. They have gone away marveling. For there they heard the violin, the piano, the piccolo, the flute, the percussion, the banjo, orchestra, drums, the harp, the male and the female voice reproduced in utmost fidelity and realism.

La Roche's machine has seemingly eliminated the greatest fault of the phonograph, the metallic sound that gives many instruments and the human voice, particularly that of a woman, a singer, an unnatural tone. His new reproducer faithfully reproduces the same waves of every kind as an instrument and the human voice is either conversation or singing.

When the inventor was visited by a Tribune reporter yesterday he was rather reticent. He explained that he had avoided publicity until he was sure of what he could do. He said that he still hoped to further perfect the phonograph, that he realized he was working in competition with some of the keenest inventive minds in the world, and that he didn't want to make any false boasts.

But he consented to play his machine. He is a genuine music lover and his selections were among the classics, though he had routine to prove that his invention could play any kind of music. It was a delight to hear those passing by stepping to the beat. One man, across the street, was seen to look into the upper window of the building to find the singer who was warbling as he passed. The inventor took the Tribune reporter across the street. Still the machine could be heard perfectly. It had wonderful volume.

Concerning his plans for the future

LaRocca said that he hoped to market the perfect phonograph as a Utah product, made in a Utah factory and invented by a Utah man. He said that he had encountered many obstacles but he determinedly declared that he had made up his mind not to stop until he

The inventor said that The Tribune might convey an invitation to those interested in music to drop in at his shop and hear the machine. He's met a "scrappy" inventor of the "hot-ton" type, but a genial young man who is striving to do a big thing and he's glad to tell people of what he has accomplished.

H
Sigsbee Bee, William H.
Electric Vehicle

AUG 23 1913

William G. Bee.

The announcement that William G. Bee, who has been connected with Thomas A. Edison for the past 11 years, has been elected vice-president and general sales manager of the Edison Storage Battery Company, will be received with a great deal of pleasure by a host of friends and acquaintances, and in both the electrical and gasoline vehicle fields. "Billy" Bee is one of the best known and best liked men in the electric vehicle fraternity. That his promotion has been well earned can be attested by everyone who has had any knowledge whatsoever of the way in which he has worked. No task has been too great and never has the day been too long. Mr. Bee has worked in the office, in the factory and on the road like a Trojan.

Mr. Bee entered the electric vehicle industry at its earliest commercial stage, going with Colonel Pope of the Pope Manufacturing Company, afterwards the Electric Vehicle Company of Hartford, Conn., in 1897. At the opening of the war with Spain, Mr. Bee was among the first to volunteer, and served as chief summer's mate on the United States Steamship *Glocester*, the converted Morgan yacht *Corwin*. After the war he returned to the Pope Company and spent a year in Mexico in its interests, and he was in charge of that company's exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition.

It was while Mr. Bee was employed with the Pope Company that he gave Mr. Edison his first ride in an electric vehicle. This is also

thought to have been Mr. Edison's first automobile experience. Everyone who has followed the development of the Edison storage battery can remember the world of faith that Billy Bee has always had in its future, and it used to be a matter of estimated conversion years ago how Billy Bee would get out the old runabout, load it up with Edison cells, and take the visitor to the Edison factory, up the highest hill, at Eagle Rock, New Jersey. Time and time again would the ascent be made with Billy enthusiastically pointing out the behavior of the battery as evidenced by the voltage drop and the remaining ampere capacity at the top of the hill. This was where the climbing contests of years ago were held.

Since the perfection of the Edison alkaline nickel-iron storage battery a few years ago, Mr. Bee has directed the sales policy of the company. Under his direction there has been a very great increase in the use of this battery for electric-truck service, pleasure car service, railway service, for train lighting, house lighting, ventilation and other battery use.



William G. Bee,
Vice-President of the Edison Storage-Battery-Comp.

SAUCERFILES (NY) POST

Sept. 11, 1913 (D)

EDISON GIVES VIEWS AS TO THE FUTURE

Looks For Cement Roads, Cheaper
Auto Tires and Reprinted News-
papers.

"Thomas A. Edison, the electrical wizard, inventor of the phonograph, moving pictures, etc., when asked what in his opinion the next improvement in auto-
mobiling would be, he replied: Cement roads. I believe that in ten years cement roads will bind the country from one end to the other to the exclusion of all other kinds."

Mr. Edison does not believe there is need of a substitute for rubber for tires. He said: "Rubber trees are being planted in the tropical countries. A vast amount of capital is going into rubber trees farms. Eventually there will be a great influx of rubber harvested from them. I am told by manufacturers of automobiles that rubber should be cheaper to-day than a year ago. They expect rubber to go down."

Asked what improvements could be expected in newspaper making in the next decade, he replied: "Something to save paper. If non-carbonated inks were used—inks that would bleach—papers could be run through the press again by the old or no invention or two and be used several times. It's bound to come to a proposition of this kind. Inks that will bleach will be used."

DENVER (CO) POST

Sept. 01, 1913

EDISON IS GUEST OF COLORADO SPRINGS

Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 1.—Charles Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, the electrical wizard, is in Colorado Springs on a pleasure trip of a few days. He came here from Silver Plume, Colo., where a mill is being constructed to develop a process invented by his father for the treatment of low grade ores.

"The process," said Mr. Edison, "is in no way connected with electricity, but is purely mechanical and depends upon pulverization, washing and gravity. The Silver Plume ore runs from 50 to 25 cents, and the scheme is to save most of the acid value."

ORANGE (NJ) CHRONICLE

September 03, 1913 (D)

STAPLES (NRI) WORLD

THURS., Sept. 11, 1913 (D)

THE EDISON FACTORY IN MOTION PICTURES

Operators Shown at Work and
How They Escape from Fire

FOR LABOR COMMISSIONER

High Efficiency of Plant Considered a
Model for Factory Workers and
Will be Shown at Lectures to In-
dustrial Fire Chiefs of State.

Motion pictures of various activi-
ties of the Edison factories are being
taken today, showing the general ef-
ficiency of the plant. At 10 o'clock
this morning pictures of the late
loading department of the storage
office were taken, and at 11
battery yards were taken, and at 11
the fire department was displayed before
the motion picture camera, while late
this afternoon pictures were taken of
the building Number 24, the phono-
graph works, where 500 workers clear-
ed out of the building in two and a
quarter minutes and were all back at
work again within five minutes of the
alarm given to turn out of the
building.

The picture taking will be contin-
ued tomorrow and the series when
complete will be taken by Col. Wil-
liam T. Bryant, State Commissioner
of Labor, on his lecture tours through-
out the state, in which he wishes to
give practical illustrations of factory
efficiency.

The pictures are being contributed
by the Edison concern as an exhibit
in the work of the State department
to improve factory conditions all over
the State. On Monday evening of
next week, Col. Bryant will lecture at
the Krueger Auditorium, in Newark,
before the Industrial Fire Chiefs of
the State of New Jersey, at which the
pictures taken at the Edison works
will be shown. Later the pictures are
to be shown at the Conservation Con-
ference, where the Edison apparatus of tak-
ing the motion pictures is being em-
ployed in the process of making the
pictures.

The pictures are designed to show
the operators at work in the factory
and the safe conditions by which they
are surrounded by the authorities.
The pictures will show that the op-
erators know just what to do in case
of any emergency. The pictures will
show them at work when, without the
aid of any warning, the alarm is given
to clear. The operators know just what to
do with their tools and clear the way
for those who come behind them on
their way out of the building. The
improved fire escapes are shown, and
the workers file out without the least
sign of a panic or disorder any-
where. The pictures will undoubtedly
show the greatest degree of efficiency
yet arrived at in national fire protec-
tion.

Though the pictures have been taken
on rather without any fixed system, it
is planned to contract the various reels
in a story so as to give the pictures
additional interest.

HIS LATEST INVENTION

Thomas Edison's Talking Pictures At
The Unique Theatre Next Mon-
day, September 15.

The famous Edison Talking Pictures
are coming to Staples. This has been
decided and they will be shown at The
Unique Theatre Monday, September 15.
A complete entertainment, consisting of
Drama, comedy, tragedy, comic opera
selections and speeches by well-known
men and women, will be enough to con-
vince the most sceptical that at last ef-
ficient motion pictures are demanded and
hereafter they will talk, laugh and sing
the same as real actors on the stage.

One of the most stupendous under-
takings in the talking pictures was the
staging of the big musical number
comprising 40 people. This is a genuine
musical also with black foot comedienne,
sing dancers, cake walkers, quartets
and the grand finale of the Old Veterans
showing "The Spirit of '76". Other
numbers show Mayor Gaynor of New
York City, and his cabinet, a well-known
group of suffragettes, the miser scene
from the "Chimes of Normandy", and
"Nursery Favorites" that always op-
pens to the children, such as "Jack the
Giant Killer", "Old King Cole", "Little
Red Riding Hood" and "Little Miss
Muffet", appear and sing the songs so
dear to the ears of childhood. Edison's
own company with three expert opera-
tors from the East Orange factory are
entrusted with the talking pictures,
which alone guarantees the attraction.
Remember next Monday evening only.
Don't miss this unusual feature.

DURLINGTON (VT) NEWS

Friday, Sept. 05, 1913 (U)

COLORED PICTURES AND TALKING, TOO

Thomas A. Edison Talks Inter-
estingly on His Work—Is
Perfecting Both Kinds.

Houston, Sept. 5.—"Thomas A. Edison stopped in Houston yesterday to break a journey from Malco to Sanpaul, N. H.

"I have just completed my new disc phonograph," he said in a flow, "and Herald reporter, "and the outcome has been all I could hope. I am satisfied that I have now a device that records music perfectly. There is nothing artificial about it. In fact, it is the real thing, a reproduction of the actual tones.

"I am also perfecting the talking moving picture, as called. The first films that were exhibited were only a forerunner of what is to follow. I am particularly interested just now, however, in the combination of the perfected picture and the perfected phonograph. This will enable us to give the public what it should have had before, speech and pictures at a price within the reach of everybody.

"In the near future the fellow with 5 cents will be able to hear the best in grand opera and in light opera, just as well as the man with a million. Esperanto have shown that the thing can be done. I call it disc.

"There is no reason why the performance can not run for an hour or more if need be by the simple changing of discs. The opera men is now that listen itself especially well to the talking moving picture. The 'talking' moving picture is satisfactory effective so far as dramatic action goes.

"What we have needed has been some method of reproducing the singing voice together with the right kind of action. There has never been any difficulty with synchronizing the voice and action—the main trouble has been in making the voice and music sufficiently perfect, and that is what we believe we have accomplished."

Another improvement that Mr. Edison predicts will be before the public in two years at most is a moving picture of the type now seen in the average house done in absolutely natural colors.

"The problem there," he said, "with colors that seemed to indicate that difficulties were among the best things in life, has been something awful. We have been faced with the necessity of getting our color effects at the rate of 16 pictures a second, and the solution was not only by my means. We are on the right track now, and in two years we will have pictures drawn in colors.

"There is nothing to prevent us from having talking and shadow moving pictures in the lines of nature."

When the conversation settled to seriousness and their pensile commercial men, the inventor confessed that the matter was a trifle out of his field. "I haven't said anything to be with flying machines since James Gordon Bennett asked me years ago to see what I could do in that direction. That was before the modern type of engine had begun to be used. I had my own special engine."

(that) I got up. I soon found that my device was too dangerous to be of any great value.

"There will probably have to be some change in construction, but things move and things move, and that somebody is apt to find some little improvement that will be just the thing needed."

The greatest improvement that we now look for in the immediate future, to Mr. Edison's mind, is the practical elimination of the horse from city streets.

"I believe that the most striking change to come in the next few years," he said, "will be electric vehicle traction in all our cities to take the place of the horse. The electric method is cheap and clean, the electric vehicle takes up half the room and goes at the least twice as fast, is simple to repair and shows little depreciation. People laughed at me when I prophesied about electric light, and they may laugh at me when I talk about electric city traffic, but just that is bound to come, I believe. The gasoline vehicle will, of course, still be as valuable as ever for touring purposes."

Mr. Edison, rummaged in his pockets at this point and drew out a "talk" photograph of a colonial air of force and a diminutive man about a quarter as large as the ear. "That's the kind of corn they grow in Kansas," he said laughingly. "But I wasn't what I intended to show you. He then produced a little strip of film divided into pictures about the size of a postage stamp.

He held the strip to the light, and it was easy to see that each little stamp had a variety of colors. "That," he said, "is the type of colored moving picture upon which I am at work. This whole moving picture business, by the way, is touch on the subject. The man with a shank for a sign of love is central for something else is apt now to seek amusement looking at picture drama, and he's apt to take his family along with him. I know working-men who go twice a week.

"Everything for the rich man used to be the way of it, but now the little fellow is gradually getting a chance."

EDISON'S TALKING PICTURES TOMORROW

Before Date, Entire Change of Program.

Edison's Talking Pictures will be seen here at the Avenue Theatre on Thursday evening and Friday afternoon and evening, Sept. 4 and 5. The synchronization of speech is perfect and this includes the action. Spectacles soon give way to amusement, cheer and shouts mingle with the din and it is said they are the most extraordinary invention of all times. They make the shadow more speaker. When 'disc' takes this character, the thirty companies are now touring the country and under the sole management of Thomas A. Edison, it is no wonder the public crowd the theatres at every performance. The program is long and varied and takes fully two hours. Evening prices five and five; a few at 10c. Matinee, 15c. Matinee, 25c; children, 10c. Reserved seats now on sale. Door open at 7:15; curtain at 8:30. Matinee at 2:30.—1

"STORAGE BATTERY" (See Size A "Bee, W.G.") also

PATENT (R) AUTOMOBILE JOURNAL.

September 10, 1913 (D)

A PIONEER ELECTRIC MAN.

Bee Becomes Vice President and General Sales Manager of Edison Storage Battery Company.

The many friends of William G. Bee will be pleased to learn of his election as vice president and general sales manager of the Edison Storage Battery Company, Orange, N. J. By then it will be taken as a substantial recognition of his work in the electric vehicle end of the industry, and they will congratulate him upon his deserved promotion. Mr. Bee has been

connected with Thomas A. Edison for the past 11 years and has been identified with the automobile industry for 16

years. He entered the electric vehicle field its earliest commercial stage, going with Col. Pope of Hartford, Conn., about the time of the organization of

the Electric Vehicle Company in 1897. At the beginning of the Spanish war, the following year, he was among the first to volunteer and served as chief gunner's mate on the U. S. S. Albatross. Returning to the Hartford concern at the end of the war, he spent a year in Mexico in the interests of the company, and was in charge of its exhibit at the Pan-American exposition.

While with the Electric Vehicle Company, Mr. Bee gave Mr. Edison his first ride in an electric machine, this being the latter's first automobile experience. Since the perfection of the new Edison alkaline nickel-iron storage battery a few years ago, Mr. Bee has directed the sales policy, which is said to have resulted in supplying one-third of the batteries in electric truck service, with similar advances in pleasure cars.



William G. Bee, Vice President, Edison Storage Battery Company.

"T.A.E., INC.- GENERAL."

NEWARK (N.J.) NEWS

Sept. 08, 1913 (U)

"Say Six Men at Edison Plant."
Owing to a decrease in demand, it has been necessary to lay off more than 200 men, employed in the Edison Storage Battery works' West Orange. With the completion of a new five-story concrete building, renewed activity in this department, it is said, is expected and several hundred additional hands will be taken on.

INCANDESCENT LAMP
AND THOS. A. EDISON.

Mr. Edison is only 64 years old, having been born February 11, 1847.

ANNIVERSARY
OF BIRTH OF
EDISON LAMP

Will be Observed Throughout U. S.
Next Tuesday

the use of electricity through the electric trolley, will, on Tuesday, next week, celebrate the 31st anniversary of the birth of the Edison electric light. While the public is likely to be more interested in the event resulting therefrom, the Edison electric company is more interested in the fact that lighting streets has been made possible.

This anniversary is of special importance to Slanoekin as it was there that Thomas Edison, the greatest inventor of the age, first demonstrated lighting and power plant. However, records show that the plant at Slanoekin was completed before the invention of the electric light; therefore the country's first electric light in the world, Slanoekin's plant, which was then located on Independence street, on the site of the "Kilns of the Columbian Exposition" is in operation at a short time later.

St. Edward's Roman Catholic church was the first public building in the United States to be wired and electrically lighted while the residence of George O. Marts, of Sunbury street, was the first dwelling to use electric light. Mr. Marts was a member of the original lighting commission.

The General Electric company, the manufacturers of the Edison light bulbs, sent out news of the anniversary to all the lighting companies in the United States and in addition facts concerning electric lighting, show by government statistics that while the cost of living has increased 26 per cent in the 24 years' history of the electric lamp, the cost of electricity has decreased 78 per cent.

October 21, 1913

THIS ANNIVERSARY OF INCANDESCENT LAMPS IS NOW "EDISON DAY"

"Wizard" of Menlo Park Made Great Discovery Thirty-Four Years Ago.

LIGHTING REVOLUTION

Messages From All Over World Congratulate Premier Inventor at His Home.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10.—(By AP.) Thomas A. Edison, the wizard of Menlo Park, is celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of his remarkable discovery of the incandescent lamp. Thousands of persons today, at every place from the remotest of the farthest island where was created not only this country, but throughout the civilized world.

In keeping with that remarkable even of October 21, 1880, electrical men throughout the country are today celebrating what has come to be known as "Edison Day." In the above windows of electrical stores every where, the pictures of Edison are being displayed, and the pictures of Edison are being displayed, and the pictures of Edison are being displayed.



THOMAS A. EDISON.

Edison, inventor of the incandescent lamp, is celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of his remarkable discovery of the incandescent lamp. Thousands of persons today, at every place from the remotest of the farthest island where was created not only this country, but throughout the civilized world.

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October 23, 1913

THE INCANDESCENT LAMP

From the Electrical World.
Tuesday, October 23, will mark the thirty-fourth anniversary of the incandescent lamp, for it was in 1879 that Edison made his famous incandescent filament of carbonized thread and afterward paper that created such intense excitement in the United States and in Europe. The problem of a practical small incandescent lamp was then completely solved, and it is a striking tribute to the genius of Edison to note that despite all the years that have since elapsed his lamp still stands without a single substantial change eliminated or added.

Carbonized-paper filaments soon gave way to filament made from bamboo and subsequently to the present incandescent carbon filament, but nevertheless, developments in the carbon incandescent lamp field were rather slow during the light of those that have taken place recently. Better lamps than the carbon filaments have come and passed within the past five years, the carbon filament nevertheless the survival of the fittest, and here again it is worthy to note that Edison himself worked on non-filament lamps, using platinum, iridium, titanium and other metals only to discard them in favor of carbon.

The wonderful development in the incandescent lamp field, especially in the incandescent tungsten filament with alloyed metals, have come within the present year. How greatly the industry is indebted to Edison for the incandescent lamp it was made to know. Certainly the incandescent lamp was made to know.

ASHLAND (PA) TELEGRAM

October 22, 1913

A tribute to Edison.
Thirty-four years ago, yesterday, Thomas A. Edison, while experimenting in Sunbury, perfected the incandescent lamp. In honor of the event, electric lights were turned on for a period of five minutes at Sunbury. The town is very proud of the distinction that Edison gave to it when he established his first lighting system there.

CHAMBERSBURG (PA) OPINION

October 22, 1913

EDISON'S BIRTHDAY.
As announced in this paper yesterday, the Superintendent J. H. Mow, yesterday gave the street lights burning for five minutes in honor of Thomas A. Edison.

of his lamp still stands without a single substantial feature eliminated or added. While the first incandescent lamps were rather crude, yet in essentials the lamp of today is quite similar to that of the original.
In the early days of the lamp the filament was made of carbonized paper, but this was very way to charcoal lamp. This was quite difficult and expensive. Today it is made of drawn metal wire.
Better lamps than the carbon-filament have come and gone within the past five years, the tungsten lamp representing the survival of the fittest, and here again it is worthy to note that Edison himself worked on non-filament lamps, using platinum, iridium, titanium and other metals only to discard them in favor of carbon.
The wonderful development in the life of the lamp have been made since it was invented. For instance, in 1879 the life of the lamp was barely forty hours, while today the life of an incandescent lamp averages 1,000 hours. At that time the electrical energy required to operate a lamp was the power point of incandescent was estimated in two horse power using the energy.
Holders are altered at the present time, containing a further refinement of the incandescent lamp, which will reduce the energy required to light these lamps fifty per cent.

NEW YORK (NY) WORLD

EDISON'S SON A WIZARD AT RUNNING AN AUTO

Fourteen-Year-Old Theodore
Held on Charge of Fairly
Making Car Fly.

Theodore Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, dashed out of Montclair Military Academy, where he is a pupil, yesterday afternoon and bounded into a new high-powered touring car, which was waiting on the street to take him to his home at Llewellyn Park.

Mr. Edison recently purchased the car and Theodore, who is fourteen, wanted to see for himself if it was worth the price. He took the chauffeur's place and "let her go" through Bloomfield avenue. Motorcycle Policeman Hugh Seery started after the car, but he could not catch on it. Young Edison looked back and saw the pursuer and he put on more power, hoping to get over into West Orange, where he believed he would be free from arrest.

He crossed the West Orange line, safely dodged vehicles in his path and headed for his father's laboratory. By this time the man on the motorcycle was a mere speck in the distance.

At the laboratory Theodore turned in. The man at the gate closed the entrance. Seery came up a few minutes later and demanded admission.

Mrs. Edison had just arrived at the laboratory to take her husband home in her car. She was told Theodore had been speeding, but she just couldn't believe he had done any such thing.

A search for Theodore was made and he was found busy in the experiment shop. Seery told him he would have to go back to the Montclair police station. Sitting on the rear seat of the car with his mother, Theodore went to Montclair, Seery following on his wheel.

Mrs. Edison gave cash bail for the appearance of Theodore before Recorder-Yost to-morrow morning. He is charged with violating the speed laws, the maximum penalty for which is 100 fine. As the boy is not sixteen he also may be charged with driving an automobile without a license.

NEW YORK EVENING WORLD

EDISON'S SON, WIZARD AT RUNNING AN AUTO, NABBED AS SPEEDER

Fourteen-Year-Old Theodore
Arrested While Driving His
Father's Touring Car.

Theodore Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, dashed out of Montclair Military Academy, where he is a pupil, yesterday afternoon and bounded into a new high-powered touring car, which was waiting on the street to take him to his home at Llewellyn Park.

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NEW YORK AMERICAN

EDISON'S 'CHIP' ARRESTED AFTER MAD AUTO DASH

Fifteen-Year-Old Son of Inventor
in New Car Loads Motorcycle
Policeman on Chase.

Theodore Edison, fifteen years old, son of Thomas A. Edison, was arrested yesterday for speeding his automobile.

"Speeding" is the technical charge, but Motor Cycle Policeman Seery, who trailed the inventor's son from Montclair to South Orange, says that neither in the law nor elsewhere can an adequate description of young Edison's flight be had.

Theodore is called fondly by his father "a chip of the old block." The "chip" is a student at the Montclair Military Academy. His father recently purchased a 10-horsepower motor car with 128 inches wheel base. The "chip" naturally wanted to drive the automobile, and yesterday he motorized himself to school. School over, Theo-

dore grasped the wheel of the big car and turned toward home in West Orange.

A closest restorer, two garages, a wagon, twelve pistons and an office building were avoided with ease by the youthful chauffeur, and the "chip" felt encouraged. Bloomfield avenue stretched out wide and straight, and Theodore "tore her wide open."

It was here that Seery espied the youth. Seery might just as well have ridden a velocipede. Young Edison flew down Harrison avenue, came within six feet of hitting West Orange, and came to a halt at his father's laboratory in Valley road.

Mrs. Edison gave bond for the "chip's" appearance in court to-morrow.

EDISON'S "CHIP" MAY
NOT BE TRIED



THEODORE EDISON

Theodore Edison, the young son of Thomas A. Edison the electrical wizard, who was recently arrested in Montclair, N. J., for driving an automobile although he had no license, may not be called to trial. The boy, who is called a "chip of his father," because of his genius for electricity, is said to have been accompanied by a chauffeur at the time he was piloting the car. The state permits an unlicensed person to drive an automobile under these circumstances.

EDISON'S CHIP MAY NOT
BE TRIED AFTER ALL



THEODORE EDISON.

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MAN, BIT, CHOKES BULLDOG WHILE CROWDS LOOK ON

Spectators, Too Terrified to Interfere, See Him Struggle 15 Minutes with Grip on Throat.

SECOND VICTIM OF SAME DOG

Child in South Brooklyn Attacked by Another Mad Brute While at Play in Yard.

After a desperate battle, with scores of persons looking on afraid to interfere, John Gleason, fifty-two years old, of No. 602 First avenue, Brooklyn, succeeded in strangling a white bulldog that had attacked him near his home yesterday afternoon.

Gleason, with several friends, was standing on the corner of Fifth-street and First avenue when the mad dog bit him in the right leg. He kicked the brute, which then jumped at his throat. Gleason grabbed the animal by the neck and dug his fingers into its throat. The dog snarled and rapped and succeeded in biting Gleason's arm, but he retained his grip.

"Get a hammer and hit him on the skull," Gleason cried to the crowd of curious onlookers. They were too frightened to do anything. For fifteen minutes the pair fought, sometimes standing, and the rest of the mob on the ground. But Gleason's men finally rapped the dog's snout, and it fell from his head, unconscious. A rope was placed around its neck and it was taken to a Fourth avenue station.

Previously the dog had bitten Harry Collins, fifty in the leg at Forty-first street and First avenue. It was later shaved by a man when it attacked Gleason.

Another of the daily victims of unprovoked dogs yesterday was Frank Smith, thirty-two, of No. 601

Edison Quits Night Work Wizard Heeds Wife's Plea 'Do You Want to Leave Us?'

Mrs. Thomas Edison and the famous inventor in his laboratory.



PLANS Laid TO INDICT SULZER ON PECK STORY

McClelland, Sullivan's Counsel, Reveals Plan to Bring Subornation of Perjury Charge Before Grand Jury—Garmody Starts Detecophone Probe

Sulzer Says "I'll Prove Peck Biggest Liar in State and Make New Revelations"—2,000 Tammany "Repeaters" Here, Is Claim—Forecast for an Anti-Murphy Assembly.

Developments in the political situation yesterday were:

1. Proposed indictment of former Governor William Sulzer on a charge of subornation of perjury in connection with his impeachment.

2. Eugene Wood, who was expected to confirm the charges of John A. Hennessy regarding Tammany graft, could not be located last night. His home reported that he would not appear to day at the John Doe graft hearing.

3. A careful forecast of Tuesday's election in the State indicated the Assembly will be anti-Murphy.

A definite movement to indict former Governor William Sulzer on a charge of subornation of perjury was disclosed here yesterday. State Senator James D. McClelland, counsel for former State Senator Stephen J. Sullivan, now in Sing Sing, declared that an attempt is to be made to have the former Governor indicted in Albany County on the testimony of Eugene Wood. Peck in the impeachment proceedings.

HIS DUTY TO MAKE CHARGE.

McClelland acknowledged that, if called upon, he would feel it his duty

and is he-
mension of
e. Mann.
of a promi-
the wife be-
er, head of
ed in New

Continued on

For reservation and sale, apply to Laurel House
bureau, in the heart of New York your favorite
Gail. A. J. MURPHY, Hemery. —Adm.

Promptly at noon Mrs. Edison and the young machine is at the laboratory door waiting for her husband. The

The meteor hurtled half in the

The meteor buried itself in the soft earth of the park to a depth of ten feet.

Continued on

COMING ATTRACTIONS



EDISON TALKING PICTURE SCENE

At last the patrons of Helena are to have an opportunity of witnessing the latest and probably the greatest achievement of Thomas A. Edison, the kinetograph, or "talking picture," at the Helena theater November 7-8-9-10. Mr. Edison first introduced his new "talking" as they are strongly termed in slang, last February, since which time they have been shown in all the great cities of the world, in the leading vaudeville theaters at a high price of admission. Their success has been phenomenal and all reasons for attendance have been broken wherever they have been shown.

As might have been expected, the great success of the Edison pictures have resulted in innumerable other so-called "talking pictures" being offered to the public in an attempt to reap the harvest due Mr. Edison's great achievement. Many people are deceived by the glowing advertisements of these imitations and are naturally disappointed when they realize they are witnessing an imitation, instead of the real thing.

As a matter of fact while these imitations are called "talking pictures," they do not talk. Their subjects are made by pre-recording a stack of musical kinetograph records and attempting to synchronize a motion picture film to it. The result is generally ludicrous. Only "near" synchronism and absolutely no illusion is obtained. They make no attempt at dialogue or real talking as it is impossible for them to synchronize anything except music with its set time. The Edison pictures are the only genuine talking pictures so far produced. That is, the only ones in which the record of voice and action is taken simultaneously by the method, and by this method only, can talking pictures be successfully made. The result is so perfect that the pictures are really weird and unusual, so much so in fact, that the audience becomes oblivious to the fact that they are witnessing a mechanical production and are held by the interest in the subjects.

The Edison picture first shown is that of a lecturer who explains the de-

tails of the kinetograph and illustrates the points by various examples of different recordings. For instance, he drops a plate upon the floor and the crash is heard at the exact instant. Additional tests consist of vocalists, musical instruments, hearing dogs, etc.

After the lecture you are carried through a series of entertainment consisting of drama, comedy, light and grand opera, etc. Each an entire film which could not be shown by the living actor in any theater, on account of the enormous expense involved.

ALACONA (PA) TIMES

Nov. 18, 1913

(D)

"EDISON TALKING PICTURES" Thomas A. Edison's "talking pictures," is a new and important series of his latest productions, will be the offering at the "Blackburn" machine and night, Friday, Nov. 21, and Saturday night, Nov. 22.

The new program to be given here by Mr. Edison's own traveling organization, includes several prize-winning musical numbers and operetta, comedies, dramas, farces, vaudeville bits, caricatures, and the "New York" and the New York baseball club. A truly varied bill which will doubtless please everyone.

ALBIONA (PA) TIMES

Nov. 17, 1913 (D).

SIXTY YOUNG FOLKS WILL BE GUESTS OF TIMES AT MISHLER

Who is the best known man in the whole world? None don't all about "Volney Davis" for we were about to add, and perhaps the most useful and industrious man of modern times.

Now you can answer. By the way, have you noticed that Thomas A. Edison is again to present the latest invention, the Kinetophone of talking pictures, at the Mishler theatre, next Friday and Saturday? Have you seen the first and second wonder (in program which he has shown there)? The present series will be all new, and much more pretentious, for it will be several two and four part comedies, operas and colored minsters, with a drama of civil war times by Herbert Hughes, who wrote "Elsie's Maid," the amazing farce comedy which was shown last season.

OFFER TO THE YOUNG FOLKS

Write a brief composition on Mr. Edison, and tell why the talking picture, which he invented and perfected, is one of the most interesting and valuable creations of our times, of the possibilities for display in future generations of the genius and words of our great public man and words of the possibilities in displaying in the most remote reaches of the earth a complete

why or opera or public speaker, with every action pictured and every word or sentence made given in perfect time. Now, put both with your paper and pen—be brief, one hundred and sixty words or less will suffice; write on one side of the paper only to allow our editor to make proper selection of the best written, and when you have finished, send your paper to the Chief Editor of the Albion Times, not later than Thursday morning of this week. Give your name and address and sign plainly written on the sheet.

PRIZES TO WINNERS

Then the editor will make his report, and to the best paper will award a box or six orchestra seats for Friday evening's performance of the new talking pictures.

For the next four best compositions, four orchestra seats each.

For the fifteen next papers, two best seats each. The seats will be mailed or delivered to you in time to invite your special dinner and attend the entertainment. A list of winners will be printed in Friday's edition of the Times, together with the paper which receives first award.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN (NY)

Nov. 10, 1913 (D)

Scientific American (N. Y.)...amiable Celluloid Films

AFTER December 1st the ordinary celluloid moving picture may not be used in France. Instead an unbreakable film must be used. Thomas A. Edison has issued the following statement when informed of the new French law:

"There is no possible material known that takes the place of the present celluloid film. In this country the business companies have been so afraid that everything pertaining to the film and celluloid is hatched in fraud and adroitness that the chance of a film is reduced almost to humbug. But of 1913 moving pictures are scarcely ever torn of a film, although the theaters are running almost continuously. The amount of film stored in the liveproof vault of any one theater is so small that it is difficult to handle any danger to the theater even if the whole amount should burn up. A properly located window provides immunity and from the deepest bond."

RIDGWAY (PA) RECORD

Nov. 15, 1913 (D)

EDISON TALKING PICTURES

TO RETURN TO RIDGWAY.

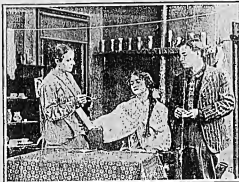
Thomas A. Edison's wonderful talking pictures will again be seen and heard at the opera house for an engagement of one night, Monday. Since the previous visit here Mr. Edison has taken over the actual management of his numerous road presenting companies, equipping each with expert mechanics from his Orange, New Jersey, laboratories, thus insuring a perfect presentation of this latest marvel.

This inventor is busily engaged in scoring, directing and producing bigger and more pretentious dramatic and musical numbers to keep pace with the demands of theatregoers for a new programme upon which regular visit of his companies to the first class theatres of the country.

His new subjects to be shown will include several vaudeville bits of high order, colored numbers of lively interest, comedies, farces, dramas and special feature numbers in which prominent public men and women of the day are heard and seen upon the stage.

The Edison Talking Pictures have scored an unprecedented success throughout the country, each return visit establishing a larger record for attendance. This proves Mr. Edison's latest invention has come to stay as a big theatrical feature, and has already been firmly established upon the favor of playgoers everywhere.

A FILM ON A FAKE CURE



AT LAST: "CONCURA"—A "SURE CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION"

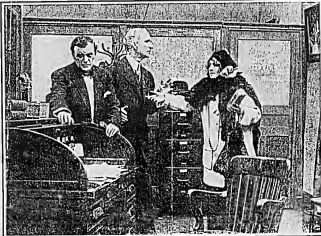
THE "movies" are on the trail of fake consumption cures. How thousands of consumptives lose their lives annually by taking fake cures for tuberculosis will be depicted in a motion picture film which has just been produced by Thomas A. Edison, in co-operation with the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The film is entitled The Price of Human Lives and will be placed on exhibition in theaters throughout the United States on December 2.

It has been designed to further the Red Cross Christmas seal sale and the general anti-tuberculosis campaign.

The scenario abounds in contrasts, human interest, and poetic justice, and leads on through tragedy to "they lived happily ever after." In brief, here is the story: The heroine, Beth Cort, is engaged to Harry Duce. She is the daughter of a wealthy drug manufacturer; he a successful young advertising manager. She has become interested in social service, through Red Cross Christmas seals, and does some visiting as a volunteer.

Thus she meets Nellie Linn, a consumptive, who is taking Concura for her "hard cold." Nellie's lover, Ed, also a consumptive, is being treated by a fake advertising doctor. Both are dual to Ed's protests until the friend who recommended Concura dies of tuberculosis. Beth determines to report these cases to the company who manufactures Concura, and a blaze with indignation goes to their offices and finds—her father and lover. For her father's wealth comes chiefly from Concura; and her lover earns his living, and proposes to earn hers, by exploiting the stuff!

Revelation is followed by reform. The father becomes a changed man and makes all possible restitution to his victims; the lover sends Nellie and Ed to a sanatorium, where they soon make satisfactory progress. And so on Christmas Eve, 1913, joy reigns once more in the wealthy Cort home, as well as in the poor rooms of the Lins.



THE CONCURA COMPANY—BETH'S FATHER AND LOVER



REFORM AND RECONCILIATION—NURSE REFORM AND RECONCILIATION

NEWARK (N.J.) STAR

December 23, 1913

NEWARK (N.J.) CALL

Dec. 14, 1913 (1)

ORDINANCE WOULD STOP EDISON PLANT

Attempt to End Night Disturbances Hits "Wizard's" Shop.

Efforts principally to end the practice of holding in Gaston street milling battles and runs and using profane language in the early hours of the morning, an ordinance introduced at a meeting of the West Orange Town Council last night, if adopted, would mean the Edison works would have to shut down at night. The measure, which was drafted by Town Attorney Blanche H. Hollmann, prohibits the making of any noise which could be termed a nuisance between the hours of 8 p. m. and 5 a. m.

"Absolutely foolish," commented Mayor Samuel A. Jatta when he heard the measure read. "Why, if such an ordinance was put to effect the Edison plant could not operate at night, and I am opposed to depriving 2500 men of work."

Questioning by Commissioner John J. Kearney elicited the information that the measure was drafted at the request of residents in Gaston street who complained that their slumbers were interrupted early in the morning by the noise made at a mill house. "It surely would be a great mistake to close the Edison plant," said Mr. Kearney, "and I would like to know who authorized the introduction of such an ordinance."

Mr. Hollmann explained the purpose of the measure and stated it could be amended so that the provisions would not interfere with the operations of the Edison works at night. Acting on his advice the Council passed the measure on first reading, but the stipulations will be changed before it comes up for final action.

Considering the Council as not having the proper body to have jurisdiction over the sale of intoxicating beverages, Isaac Vance, of Lawrence Park; George Kish, Robert Patterson, J. Dillit James Noble and O. E. Applegate asked the Council to establish a board of 2 also in a signed petition. It was tabled.

Informing by South Orange Village that town's license is exceedingly costly, the council instructed the board committee to negotiate with design for the cure of the town's evils.

Mrs. Walter A. Phil, wife of the former mayor, who met a tragic death in an automobile accident recently, thanked the council members for their expression of sympathy during her bereavement.

EDISON EMPLOYEES HOLD LARGE RECEPTION AND BALL

Thomas A. Edison was invited to be present in person last night at a largely attended and enjoyable reception and ball given in the Kiwanis Auditorium by the Edison Employees' Mutual Benefit Association, but he was represented by several officers of the big Edison Company and son of this spoke for him during a ball in the music and dancing.

Those representing Mr. Edison and the company who attended were Chief H. Wilson, first vice president and general manager; William Maxwell, second vice president; Howard A. Berggren, secretary; Charles L. Bennett, W. J. McGowan, manager of the Edison picture department; Edwin C. Feltz, Scott Madison, and Albert C. Trevel, assistant manager of the photography department. In a short address Mr. Maxwell said that he had been requested by Mr. Edison to say that he and the company desired to extend its best wishes to the association, and to commend the employees for maintaining an organization, for mutual benefit. He also pledged the support of Mr. Edison and the company to the association in any way possible for them to further his objects and the welfare of the employees.

Harry Carty was chairman of the general arrangements committee; Anthony Zubi was at the head of the reception committee and William P. Proctor was the floor manager.

Edison Salesmanship

A GREAT majority of people of this country think of Thomas A. Edison only as a sort of wizard or genius, and while he is such, he is more. The mind has not been devoted exclusively to the subject, for the world must count many associates his name with. He is a broad thinker. He thinks business subjects as well as electrical subjects.

Recently a letter from the Thomas A. Edison Company, Lincoln, came to our desk. In reading this letter we noted our little paragraph of three lines that contained a word of business dynamite. The letter referred to our recent purchase of Edison Dictating Machines. It was just one of those kindly letters that one likes to receive from a company after purchasing goods from that company. It was a big letter, yet it was just one of those kindly letters that one likes to receive from a company after purchasing goods from that company. It simply called attention to some of the salient features of the machines we had purchased, and then the paragraph to which we refer.

The letter told of the advancement in the method of taking dictation and of the improvement of these letter machines over former machines, and in telling of these new features the writer stated, "And Mr. Edison intends you should have them." There is a great point, Mr. Edison, the wizard, the genius, the great inventor, yet with all he is big and broad enough in a business man together with his side-arms and helpers, managers and overseers, who are able to incorporate in his business the very finest points in modern business. That's your line, when we read this letter and came to this statement, "And Mr. Edison intends you should have them" that we somehow felt the personality of that great man.

Then the thought came to us, why shouldn't the retail merchant apply the same line of personality to his business? It is so easy for the average merchant, in writing his advertisements or form letters, to refer to the business manager as "we," and not to make the power of his own individuality infused into his advertising and used in his sales letters, as the personality of Thomas A. Edison is used in his letter written by an assistant in the business.

These things do not happen by chance. No, when Mr. Nelson C. Dunsen carried that letter to be written and conveyed the expression, "And Mr. Edison intends you should have them" to be used in this letter, he did not do it just because that was the thing that came into his mind at the time of the moment. He did it because he knew we, because he knew the nature of people, and he did it because he wanted that statement to be used as appropriate to a greater degree these splendid machines that we purchased from one of his selling agencies. And what he is doing along this line, and what other great executives are doing, can be done very profitably by retail merchants.

Edison Phonograph In New Disc Style

Although Thomas A. Edison invented and patented the phonograph in 1877, for the first time he has allowed that type of machine to be offered to the public in his name.

The most popular models have been associated with the diamond-point models of the Edison Phonograph. These models are identical in their construction and are not to be confused with the new disc models with the tungsten or needle-tipped tip.

The Edison records and gramophone records are sold exclusively through the Edison Instrument Company, 100 Broadway, New York.

THOMAS A. EDISON SAYS HE HEARS THROUGH HIS TEETH

Apparent Anomaly of Business Methods. Inventor's Ear More Sensitive to Sound Waves Than His Teeth. Some Photo Possible by This Ability.

"I hear through my teeth and through my skull," was the remarkable statement made by Thomas A. Edison, when talking with a friend about his experience in testing sound waves, in his effort to produce a "silent instrument" that would accurately and faithfully reproduce music as sung or played.

"Certainly I more fully place my ear against a phonograph. But if there is some faint sound that I don't catch with my teeth, I bite my teeth in the wood good and hard and then I get it good and strong."

Since his seventy days when his conductor bowed his ears and broke the ear drums, Edison has suffered from deafness. But this immobility has been a tremendous asset, says he. He knows little of what the normal ear hears, but he hears splendidly through his skull.

Through his skull he hears the sound waves come direct to his brain, without being interfered by the eardrum and middle bones. With it, the normal ear catches the sound waves from the outside to the inner ear.

Until he began experimenting to perfect the first phonograph which he invented some thirty-four years ago, in 1877, he did not realize that he had a wonderfully sensitive ear, far more sensitive than the normal ear.

To this abnormality he is indebted for the new improved phonograph which he has perfected and was first placed upon the market early this year.

During this time he has concentrated and tested over two thousand models in his effort to get the perfect instrument.

In the ordinary machine he discovered that 98 per cent. of the sounds were mechanical sounds from the machine itself and did not belong in the music.

The problem of eliminating these sounds was his task. Another task was to reproduce not only the fundamental musical sound waves, but the overtones, undertones and delicate shades of the human voice and the orchestra, the intonation of which give character and technique. In the new phonograph that has just been perfected this year, it would appear that he has attained 99 per cent. plus of perfection.

Muscle Lover Heeded. When the first of these instruments arrived in Schenectady they were unannounced. A music lover was engaged in conversation with a business man when the tones of one of Edison's disappearing machines was wafted upon his ears. He became less and less interested in his conversation until finally remarked to his hearer, "That's just music—'wonder what's going on' in town today—that's one of the best bands I've heard in a long, long time."

Imagining his surprise when he was informed that the music was from one of Edison's new disc phonographs, which had but just arrived in town.

Phillips' Quick Appreciation. So quickly has the music loving public grasped the wonderful possibilities of this new instrument that the question of securing records has become a problem.

Today the company has reached a point where it is producing from thirty to forty new records per month, including both the standard, semi-classical and popular music.

The technical features of the new instrument are very interesting. The genuine diamond point obviates the necessity of changing needles, and at all times affords a perfect point.

The records are cut in such a manner that they are not affected by dust.

This wonderful instrument reproduces perfect human tones and the voices of famous singers are now available in all their natural softness, delicate shades, sweetness and strength to thousands who have always felt it extravagant or were so situated that they could not hear themselves.

The fame of Edison will doubtless be secured to history more on his latest achievement, his perfectly reproducing sound waves than on any of his many wonderful inventions, remarkable as they are.

PATUCKET (R1) Dec. 10, 1913 (D)
AUTOMOBILE JOURNAL.

NEW EDISON PLANT.

**General Manager Bachman Also Denies Rumor
Concerning New Edison Battery.**

The immense new plant of the Edison Storage Battery Company at Orange, N. J., is practically completed, and only awaits the installation of machinery to start the production of the Edison alkaline, nickel-iron storage battery on the enlarged basis made necessary by the rapid development of storage battery applications in electric trucks and pleasure cars, street and railway cars, train lighting, wireless telegraphy, police and fire signaling, farm lighting, etc. At this connection Vice President and General Manager R. A. Bachman takes occasion to deny the rumor that a new type of Edison battery is soon to make its appearance.

Mr. Bachman explains that undoubtedly this rumor was started as the result of the temporary laying off of some 100 employees pending the arrival of new machinery and the opening of the new plant. The fact that the company is soon to place in the market a new type of miner's lamp, for which the Edison battery is particularly well adapted and which was awarded the Rathbun medal last year by the Museum of Safety, may also have had to do with the matter.

It is expressly stated by Mr. Bachman that the Edison battery is practically the same today as that perfected by Thomas A. Edison about five years ago, and which has been responsible for the increase in storage battery transportation. Lord & Taylor recently purchased a fleet of electric delivery wagons for its new store, and, following the example of such concerns as R. H. Macy & Co., Hearn's, Loewer's, Alatham & Strauss, Adams Express Company, etc., has standardized on Edison batteries. Mr. Bachman says this is the best evidence that the present type of battery is not likely to be changed.

It is expected that by the latter part of December all the new machinery will have been received and the present machinery so rearranged in more efficient positions in the enlarged plant that an addition of over 200 new employees will be required.

"ONE MILLION"

NEWARK (NJ) INDEPENDENCE

December 26, 1913

(D)

THE DESERTED VILLAGE.

Effect of Edison's Failure on Low Grade Iron Mines.

The village of Edison, in Sussex county, is a thing of the past and nothing now remains but one barn, a pile of lumber that could not be sold, and the foundations of the buildings. For two years a wrecking company has been engaged in tearing down the buildings. The last curtain of a shabby theater was shipped Saturday. This now deserted village was a monument in one of Thomas A. Edison's few failures. He thought low grade iron ore could be profitably worked by crushing it to powder and allowing it to sift down close to powerful magnets that would attract and hold the particles of iron. After hundreds of thousands of dollars had been expended the experiment was abandoned as impracticable.

Had Edison's plan proven successful the numerous mines of Orange county, some of them dating back to the Revolution, would doubtless be in full operation today. They were abandoned because the low grade ores they produced could not be refined profitably in competition with the richer ores of the West, so really the success of Edison's experiment was fully as important to Orange county as it was to Sussex, where it was undertaken. But two iron mines are operated in Orange county today—Sterling mine, in the Town of Warwick, and Forest of Dean mine in the Town of Highlands.—Herald-Independent.

"PHONOGRAPHY — GENIUS."

DETROIT (MI) AMERICAN

December 29, 1913

(D)

Edison Completes Diamond Disc

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—After three years Thomas A. Edison has completed his new diamond disc phonograph record said to be indestructible and the greatest reproducer of music and the voice yet perfected. He will now devote his efforts to the "metaphone,"

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

ELMHURST (NY) STAR-GAZETTE

Dec. 19, 1913

(D)

EDISON WILL TAKE A TRIP DURING TEST

Wizard Will Be Guest of the Lackawanna President While Wireless on Train Three Is Being Tried Out—Date Not Yet Determined.

Thomas A. Edison, the electrical wizard, has accepted the invitation of William H. Truax, president of the Lackawanna Railroad, to witness the official test of the wireless telegraph on the company's train 3 during a trial run west of Scranton.

The date for the test has not been fully decided upon, but arrangements are under way to comply with the wishes of Mr. Edison in regard to the day most convenient for him to make the trip.

The Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads will have representatives on the train.

Tests have been made every other day for a month past on train 3. One fact has been noted to the satisfaction of L. H. Foley, superintendent of telegraph for the Lackawanna road, that is, that the flying train can flash a message 60 miles to a wireless station.

Before the wireless is effective over the whole system, wireless towers will have to be erected about 80 miles apart. The Lackawanna is ready to do this now but the Atlantic Company is so filled with orders that it takes about six months to deliver a new order.

Improvements are being made constantly, owing to discoveries in daily experience of transmitting messages. One of the chief difficulties to be removed in wireless is the freaky, atmospheric condition from day to day. The Atlantic experts are developing themselves to a solution of this, mysterious agency and gradually are overcoming it.

2112

Orlando, Fla., with western
Friday, December 24, 1910

MEETING OF TWO OF THE GREATEST MEN OF THE AGE



FIRST MEETING OF THOMAS A. EDISON AND ORVILLE WRIGHT AT FORMER'S LABORATORY

Two inventors of international renown met for the first time recently, when Mr. Thomas A. Edison had Mr. Orville Wright as one of his guests at a luncheon in his home at Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J. Mr. Edison was invited to be one of the guests at the dinner tendered to Mr. Wright on the night previous, when the tenth anniversary of sustained and controlled flight was celebrated, but the hazard of electrical phenomena was unable to attend, so he had Mr. Wright and several other enthusiasts in the sphere of aviation as his guests the next day.

The two inventors, although working along entirely different lines, found a tone of mutual interest which they discussed at great length—that of patents and inventions.

Twenty-five Crates Sold During First Three Hours by Housewives' League.

HOPE TO FORCE STORES TO MEET THEIR PRICE

Men and Women of Wealth
Among Those Who Buy at
33 Cents a Dozen

Hooked with the prestige of many prominent society women, the Housewives League of the Oranges today means to batter down the price of oranges.

In three hours Mrs. John H. Youm, president of the league, and her corps of women assistants, had sold twenty-five crates containing thirty dozen eggs each.

The price was 35 cents a dozen. "A sign in the window bore the legend, 'Sold at Cost.' All that the losing hound lacked on the wholesale price was the cost of expressage from New York City, the rental of the store—\$17 a month—and the price of the paper bags.

New aid nearby; henry will
Lungus too high for the house
Lungus What few goulins from
being said in the Orange
cent and upwards, a com
Even the members of the mill
colony in Leewellyn Park manage
struggle in one on the shore

With the income tax and the various other troubles of the rich to bother them, they have cut out the new-laid egg habit to such an extent that China will probably sooner or later have to comply with Darwin's law of natural selection and lay off new-laid eggs.

Some were apparently eager to pay the few pence reduction. The majority, however, were there as a matter of principle, to support the league and teach the grocers and butchers of the Oranges a lesson.

The hogrow's supply of eggs was entirely sold out before noon. A second consignment was delivered this afternoon and the store was reopened.

No. 1. A few well-dressed men called with wicker baskets to take home a family's quota of eggs. A number of wealthy women sent their servants

"Thirty-three cents a dozen," replied Mrs. Toom.

"Not much," he retorted. "Why I can get them at another store for thirty-two."

Mrs. Tocumbe's associates in the store were Miss Clara Hanson, Mrs. W. A. Crocker, Mrs. Charles Robinson, and Mrs. John Douglas. Mrs. Thomas A. Edison is chairman of the

judges. Mrs. Cleveland Watrous, chairman of the publicity committee, and many other society leaders are interested in the work of the organization. "Our aim," explained Mrs. Yocum, "is to cause the people to realize that the problem is so thoroughly that the

storagekeepers will be forced to cut out themselves with a moderate profit—no more than 10 per cent. The storagekeepers are charging from thirty-five to forty-five cents a dozen for No. 1 storage. We bought our eggs in New York and had to pay expenses, which is, of course, much more expensive than freight. We can sell the eggs for thirty

With the Housewiver League selling eggs so cheaply, the Oranges are enjoying a bigger take-off on the high coast of living than most towns. The famous farmers' market in Imperial street occupies the place where the women have opened their egg shop. The selling of eggs will be continuous work and probably longer.

December 26, 1913 (D)

**Many Children Enjoy Swing in Jenkins
Playground—Large Tree**

The West Orange municipal Christmas tree was set up Monday in the Jewish Play-ground in Valley road, and Tuesday night was illuminated. The tree and the electric illumination were provided by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Mallon.

charitable committee were Mrs. Tolson, Mrs. Wilfred Wallace, Mrs. Henry Seymour, Mrs. Elmer H. Robinson, Mrs. Laura A. Gladney and Miss Laura Smith.

[illegible]

At the playground A. F. A. White, assisted by the choir of St. Mark's Church.

The order of carols was: "O Come, All Ye Faithful," "Silent Night," "O Little Town of Bethlehem," "The First Noel" and "Hark, The Herald Angels Sing."

Mrs. Hollimon, Mrs. Hans Pige
and Miss Smith served Amereville
luncheon

THE FRANKLIN

EXPONENT OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHY

Vol. 12

DECEMBER, 1913

No. 3

THE DARK AGES WERE THE TIMES BEFORE EDISON

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THE OPEN ROAD

A FOOT WITH THE FRANKLIN

Do It Electrically!



ELBERT SPENCER says there are only five great dates in history. Let us make it seven *see 20-*

First, the year Four Hundred Fifty B. C., when Athens was at her height.

Next, the year One, when Rome bloomed and blossomed and when a tragedy was worked out in a Roman province that is still influencing the world profoundly.

Next we get the year Five Hundred, when Justinian and Theodora formulated the Justinian Code *see* About this time also, another thing happened, to wit: Three little Teutonic tribes on the Southern shores of the Baltic packed up all their cartlike effects, being sore pressed, on one side by the Romans and on the other by the Northmen, and sailed around to Brittany, and their descendants are there yet—also their descendants circle the globe, and their drum-taps greet the rising sun.
The next great date was Fourteen Hundred

Ninety-two, when Columbus gave the world a continent.

Next comes that unforgettable year, Seventeen Hundred Seventy-six, when Thomas Jefferson said, "Not for the glory of God, but for the benefit of man."

The next great date is Eighteen Hundred Seventy-six, when Thomas A. Edison, Alexander Graham Bell of Boston, Professor Gray of Oberlin, and Professor Dolbear of Tufts, simultaneously presented the world the telephone; and when Thomas A. Edison moved to Menlo Park and began working the miracles that resulted in the incandescent lamp, the trolley-car, the storage-battery and the dynamos that turn the countless wheels of trade *see* Edison, above all other living men, through his work, issued an emancipation proclamation that has given us time to think, to laugh, to play, to enjoy, to read, to study—in short, to become *see 20-*

"The problem of getting a living has been solved," says James J. Hill, "but we have yet to learn how wisely to make use of our leisure moments."

As Fourteen Hundred Ninety-two was the time of the Great Awakening—when Colum-

bus sailed; Michelangelo painted, modeled, builded, wrote; when Leonardo lived and could do more things, and do them well, than any other man of his time, or perhaps of all time; when Gutenberg's invention of movable type was sending printed leaflets over the round world, carrying messages of good-will, wit and wisdom—so will the year Eighteen Hundred Seventy-six be a great white milestone on the path of progress.

The path of progress from now on will not be a thorn road, tortuous, grievous, stony and dangerous, but a great highway, paved with brick, twenty feet wide, stretching from ocean to ocean, mudless, dustless, skidless, over which we will journey in joy at a safe and reasonable speed.

Let the next great date in history be the year Nineteen Hundred Thirteen, when the dream of the Lincoln Highway from ocean to ocean will cease to be a dream and begin to be a reality.

Camp Co-operation

WRITE on the tablets of your memory the dates September Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Nineteen Hundred Thirteen, when at Camp Co-operation, Association Island, Lake Ontario, the Society for Electrical Development advanced so far as to make its early realization a certainty.

The germ of the idea, however, was born years before, in the seething, restless brain of J. Robert Crouse, but on September Fourth and Fifth the idea passed from the chrysalis stage into that of tangible, living life.

This meeting at Camp Co-operation, Association Island, was in many respects the most unique and important commercial meeting held in this country in many years. The invitations were extended to the guests, in behalf of Association Island Corporation, by a committee consisting of George F. Morrison and Franklin S. Terry, with the co-operation of J. Robert Crouse, acting as Manager of the meeting. The guests consisted of the presidents of the leading electrical associations—national, state and city—from all parts of the United States and Canada, together with the most distinguished leaders in the financial and electrical world. J. B. McCall of Philadelphia, President of the National Electric Light Association, acted as Chairman of the meeting.

No man among the two hundred who were

present on that occasion will ever forget the meeting.

There were six notable addresses—clear, sharp, vivid, crystalline messages by world-makers.

¶ These men were Doctor Charles P. Steinmetz, Frank A. Vanderlip, Samuel Insull, Henry L. Doherty, the Honorable F. P. Fish and Doctor Darlington.

Years ago I remember talking with Mr. Edison, and in the course of our conversation I asked him if he knew a certain person, naming the man, who just then was much in the public prints, but who in later years has succeeded in escaping observation.

"Yes," said Mr. Edison, "I know him, and he is a good fellow. He is the man who is always just about to do something."

The six men I have named above are not only men who are about to do something, but they are men who have done it.

And, curiously enough, what these men just mentioned have already accomplished seems to them small and insignificant.

In the course of three days' frolic and play and laughter and earnest discussion, I heard no boast from the lips of these men as to what they had done. The past lay behind. And I thought of the saying, "When what you have done in the past looms large to you, you have not done much today."

Doctor Steinmetz

DOCTOR STEINMETZ is the last word in electrical development. Physically he is sore stricken by the hand of unkind Fate, but when you meet him your pity very soon runs off into admiration, as you catch a little of his enthusiasm, his hope, his bubbling wit, his courage, his noble imagination. For what is inventive genius save love with seeing eyes?

Steinmetz, next to Edison, is our great modern mechanical prophet. Steinmetz seems possessed of faculties beyond the average man. He has an intuitional sense that is almost uncanny.

His "boys" may work on an electrical problem for a year or more and fail to make it tangible. Steinmetz will then sit down and look at the machine for about five minutes, light a cigar, blow a cloud of smoke through it, and behold, the thing starts and chaos becomes cosmos!

The subtlety and keenness of the man's power, with his ability to talk lucidly, logic-

ally, simply and sanely, mark him as one of the world-makers.

When Doctor Eliot, then President of Harvard University, conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon Steinmetz, he did it with the words: "I confer this degree upon you as the foremost electrical engineer of the United States, and, therefore, of the world."

If in some respects he has gone beyond Edison, the fact must not be forgotten that he has built on the master. Edison had not only to discover the principles of electricity, but he had to manufacture the machines to control the current.

Well did Steinmetz say that in untamed Nature electricity is the most-useless thing you can mention. Without the genius of man it is purely destructive in its nature.

Steinmetz resents being called an inventor. He says: "I am only an engineer. My business is to construct engines that will transport an elemental form of energy into a million factories and homes, dividing this energy up into infinitesimal parts so it can be practically used to run sewing-machines, to churn, to wash dishes and to do the drad lift and drudgery that otherwise would have to be done by human hands."

So let Steinmetz stand as a type of the modern engineer, who not only is an engineer, but is an artist, an economist, a teacher, a humanist.

Frank A. Vanderlip

NEXT we get Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, an institution with deposits of four hundred million dollars, that has twenty-five thousand customers, with correspondents in all the principal cities of the world and in a thousand cities and towns in America.

Born on a farm in Illinois in semi-pioneer times, brought up to work with his hands, to help his mother take care of the garden, look after livestock, run errands, make himself useful, Vanderlip has evolved step by step until he is the most influential man, perhaps, in the financial world in America today. Vanderlip was private secretary to Lyman Gage—Secretary of the Treasury—and it is no discredit to Lyman Gage that the secretary is a bigger man than his chief.

Vanderlip's address at Camp Co-operation turned on the necessity of properly financing electrical enterprises that would be needed by the people during the next five years. He

emphasized, in this connection, the great need of cultivating the popular good-will and appreciation of public utilities, electrical enterprises, and the sound present and future place of electricity in the world's work.

His estimate was that at least four hundred million dollars each year of new capital would be required. Where this money would come from, and how it could be secured, was the theme ~~so so~~

Vanderlip's hope in the future is large. He is essentially an optimist.

Most bankers are brakemen. They fight on the defensive.

Originality, initiative, enterprise, are things beyond their scope. Loans have to be pried out of them with a financial jimmy. They are usually from Joplin. Sometimes they ask not only that they be shown, but that they be supplied comprehension. Frank A. Vanderlip and George M. Reynolds are types of the new kind of banker, men with prophetic insight, great faith in their fellows, love of kind, and without being "easy marks" they recognize opportunity and point the way to it.

It was good to see that a man can be a great banker and still be a human being, with eyes, ears, hands, feet, dimensions, passions.

Steinmetz is a practical joker, and no man enjoyed his quips and quirks and Marshall Wilder wheezes more than Vanderlip.

Vanderlip has faith in himself. Yet he makes no claim to infallibility. He is a learner, a student, a thinker—a kindly, generous, gentle man ~~so so~~

Samuel Insull

THE third world-maker was Samuel Insull, formerly private secretary to Edison; also hands and feet and eyes and ears for Edison. Ways and means are his playthings. He is what the French call an *entrepreneur*.

He is a businessman, an economist, an employer, a teacher, and his principal business just now is to educate the world to an increased consumption of electric power.

Insull's address was not insulated by opacity. The whole thing was illumined, and without glare. It turned on the necessity of educating the world to the fact that electricity was the cheapest and most effective form of energy, "the handmaiden of civilization."

One of the most impressive things that Insull said was: "Within five years I have purchased at a fair profit to the builders thirty-nine

electric Central Stations or producing-plants. I am now supplying all of the customers of these plants from one Central Station. The change has been made to the distinct gain of the consumer, in that the cost of power has been reduced on the average."

Mr. Insull also called attention to the fact that while the high cost of living prevailed in all commodities, yet electricity and electric equipment and appliances have steadily decreased in price.

For instance, the electric lamps that are now being supplied to the public are so vastly increased in efficiency that the public can now secure practically three times the amount of light, for the same consumption of energy, as was possible three or four years ago. Not only this, but through the activities of the Research Laboratories of this country and Europe there is likely to be available, in the comparatively near future, lighting equipment in the way of incandescent lamps of even higher efficiency, which will confer tremendous benefits on the public.

The Honorable F. P. Fish

THE next big man was the Honorable F. P. Fish of Boston, perhaps the most competent patent attorney in the United States, and the best authority on the law of patents. Mr. Fish's address on the Principles of Re-Sale was instructive, interesting, convincing, and revealed a grasp of economic problems which very few men in the world possess.

Doctor Darlington

NEXT there was an address by Doctor Darlington, for many years a member of the New York Board of Health, on the subject of factory betterments.

Doctor Darlington showed a large number of stereopticon slides, pictures taken by himself, showing what big business had done and was doing for the workman; all this for the selfish reason that when you better the health and increase the moral and intellectual status of a worker, you get an increased return in service.

Doctor Darlington showed pictures of school-gardens, back-yards, beautiful homes, roadways, happy children, modern factory construction—illustrating safety, convenience, efficiency, all to the end that the worker might grow and evolve into a better worker and a better man, and that his family shall have not only the necessities and comforts, but a good

many of the luxuries of life. Call it Applied Christianity if you wish.

Doctor Darlington himself rather objected to the use of the expressions "uplift" and "welfare work." He called it enlightened self-interest, and his argument was that altruism is self-preservation—the Golden Rule in action.

Some of the Big Boys

SO there you have it: Steinmetz the mechanical technician; Vanderlip the financier; Fish the legal expert; Insull the entrepreneur; Doherty the builder of cities; Darlington the social promoter and past master in sanitary science.

There were also able addresses by Senator Willard Howland; J. B. McCall, President National Electric-Light Association; A. W. Beresford, of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; George H. Harris, President American Street-Railway Association; Frank H. Smith, Vice-President of the Electric-Vehicle Association; Anson W. Burchard, Vice-President of the General Electric Company; S. O. Richardson, Junior, President Association Island Corporation; Norman Macbeth of the Illuminating Engineers Society; Thomas Debevoise and W. E. Robertson of the Electrical Supply Jobbers Association; Ernest McCleary of the National Electrical Contractors Association.

Then there were some goodly oratorical kilowatts by F. E. Watts, Jupiter the Jovian Order.

The Honorable John H. Roemer, Chairman of the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin, gave an especially illuminating address on the relation of the State to Public Utilities.

In the past it has been the habit for a State Commissioner to view a public utility as a sort of quasi-enemy of the people. Mr. Roemer made the point clear that the interests of the public utilities and the people were identical, and that any service supplied below cost and a reasonable profit was sure to be a disappointing one.

Mr. Roemer supplied a smile by saying that while he was nominally in "the enemies' country" he felt very much at home.

Mr. Roemer's able speech and genial presence added much to the success of the meeting. Henry Ford was an electrician before he went into the Aladdin business. He was one of Edison's boys—and is yet. Edison calls Henry Ford his biggest discovery. His heart is in

everything electric, and he is in "contact" with this new and splendid work.

Henry L. Doherty

HENRY L. DOHERTY is President of the Society for Electrical Development. Doherty is an inventor, a mechanic, a financier, a builder and a teacher.

Very seldom do you find a man who is successful in so many lines of human endeavor. The successful man is usually a specialist, and his achievement is bought with a price.

Doherty is ballasted with brains. He is equipped with commonsense, and as Steinmetz put it, "he is wired for service."

He never gets mentally short-circuited, because his humor is a saving fuse.

Here is a man who has taken numerous bankrupt electric concerns, and turned on the quick current of prosperity. He is the most practical man on the electric job. He thinks constructively. His life is an affirmation. He is a graduate, and a post-graduate, of the University of Hard Knocks. He has grown by elimination, and knows everything that will not work. And so we find him today in his early forties, a success, untainted by selfishness, and unspoilied by flattery.

Doherty thinks logically; his verb fetches up; he says things. As an orator the honey of Hymettus is on his lips. He possesses the graces of health, good nature, broad mentality, a firm grasp on the facts, and a high appreciation of the eternal fitness of things. With it all he has a becoming modesty. He does not shilly-shally and yet he is never cocksure as Doherty is a leader of men—and naturally he is of Milesian ancestry.

But his shillalah has transformed itself into a flute. Doherty is a citizen of the wide world, and he will leave the world a better place than he found it. He is a Themistocles, who can take a poverty-stricken hamlet and make of it a beautiful, happy, prosperous city.

Edison

WHETHER men of equal prominence and worth in the electrical world were ever brought together at one time and place I do not know.

Only the presence of one man was required to make the meeting absolutely complete. That was Mr. Edison. It was expected that he would be on hand. At the last moment it was found that he could not come. The letter he wrote to Secretary Morrison was reproduced

by photographic process, with his signature omitted, and Mr. Edison signed the two hundred fifty letters in person.

When you want things done call on a busy man. The other kind has no time.

If there is a man in the wide world whose moments are as valuable as those of Mr. Edison I can not name him. Nevertheless he has time to write letters with his own hand. Here is the letter he wrote to Morrison:

FROM THE LABORATORY OF
THOMAS A. EDISON.

Orange, N. J., August 18, 1913.

Morrison:

My wife left for vacation on 12th. She said, "I suppose when I am gone it will be the old story, 'When the Cat is away the mice will—Work.'"

She made me promise to join her on the 25th, so I will be unable to be with you.

Regards to all the boys,
Yours,

THOS. A. EDISON.

Next, I can not resist the temptation to give the letter written to me by his secretary, Mr. Meadowcroft:

FROM THE LABORATORY OF
THOMAS A. EDISON

Orange, N. J., August 23, 1913.

Dear Mr. Hubbard:

Just a line to let you know that Mr. Edison finished signing the letters this morning and that I sent them to you by express this noon.

Mr. Edison had been working all night through. Left for breakfast 7.40 this morning and returned at 8.30, and has been working hard all day. He leaves for Maine tomorrow morning.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

WM. H. MEADOWCROFT.

Talk about the eight-hour law! Note how Mr. Meadowcroft speaks of Edison working all night, going to breakfast at seven-forty, getting back at eight-thirty.

For distribution at the meeting I prepared a special sketch of the life of Mr. Edison. After the manuscript was complete we had some misgivings about printing without the consent of the chief.

A copy was therefore sent to him with some trepidation. I reproduce the letter that was received from Mr. Meadowcroft, with return of the manuscript:

West Orange, N. J., August 9, 1913.

Dear Mr. Hubbard:

Mr. Edison has looked your manuscript over as per your request, and I return it to you herewith.

Mr. Edison says that the work appeals to him as being both picturesque and poetic.

He wishes me to thank you for telling him a few facts about himself concerning which he was heretofore totally unaware.

There seems to be no objection to your printing the matter as proposed.

Sincerely yours,

WM. H. MEADOWCROFT, Secretary.

Mr. Edison is very much in sympathy with the plans of the Society for Electrical Development. *See 200*

Society for Electrical Development

JUST here it occurs to me that some one may ask what the object of this Society is. Its intent is implied in its name. Its purpose is to increase the consumption of the electric current, and therefore add to the well-being of the public and the business interests of all the members.

The members are firms and companies, not merely individuals.

The Jovian Society represents a membership of individuals who are interested in the business of producing the current, selling it, or manufacturing, selling or dealing in electrical appliances. *See 200*

The object of the Jovian Society is largely social. It gets men together who are in the same line of business. They go to school to each other—to use the phrase of Professor Edward J. Ward of the University of Wisconsin—and men who meet together, sing together, laugh and eat together do not go away and defame one another.

Animation, good-cheer, enthusiasm, are all very tangible assets in business.

The Jovians now have a membership of over twelve thousand, and include practically all of the big boys in the business, from Edison, Steinmetz, Insull, down.

The Society for Electrical Development aims to secure the entire co-operation of the great electrical business—co-operation being represented by the firms and corporations, as contrasted with the individual co-operation for good-fellowship and fraternity, as represented in the Jovian Order.

"Do It Electrically," is the slogan of the Society. *See 200*

Less than thirty per cent of the population in America are served electrically. And yet in the face of advancing prices in every other line, electricity and electrical appliances have steadily, surely decreased.

The gross sales of the electric current and electric appliances for the year Nineteen

Hundred Twelve were close upon a thousand million dollars, and this does not include the matter of telephone tolls, which of themselves figure a sum total of about two hundred fifty million dollars, or a little more than the total receipts of the Post-Office Department.

The expense in selling the current and the appliances required in using it average more than ten per cent, or, say, a hundred million dollars a year. Much of the expense incurred by electrical men in marketing their wares is on account of the effort to secure business which some rival already has; that is to say, central plants and manufacturers, dealers and contractors are bidding against one another. And in many instances there is a competition which is wasteful.

If the money expended in trying to get business away from one another were used wisely to secure new business, it would be a great advantage to the electric world and to the public at large. And this is one betterment that the Society proposes to bring about. *See 200* No society was ever formed in any line of business on a more generous, liberal and unselfish basis. It is, "All together all of the time, for everything Electrical."

The question is not, Shall a producer of the current, or a manufacturer and dealer in electrical appliances, join this Society, but, Can he afford not to?

This is exactly what the Society for Electrical Development is doing, only it proposes, if possible, to do it better than the Steel men have done, and in fact they should do it better, because they have the example of these strong men before them. They can avoid the mistakes of the past, utilizing the betterments. *See 200*

In short, the Society for Electrical Development is simply a great scheme for education, not only the education of the public at large, but the education of every man who is in the business of producing the current or harnessing it and supplying it for the use of man. *See 200* It is universally considered that the bringing together of men in the same line of human endeavor is a very great advantage and benefit. It educates, gives courage, widens the view, and expands business interests for the good of everybody. The best example of this is in the Steel industry. The consumption of steel per capita in dollars is today double what it was fifteen years ago.

Unbound Clippings Series Clippings (1914)

These clippings cover the year 1914. Most of the items are taken from newspapers, but there are several longer magazine articles as well. Included are articles pertaining to Edison's kinetophone (talking motion pictures); his new dictation-related inventions, the transophone and the telescribe; and his rapid production of carbolic acid (phenol) at Silver Lake, New Jersey, to compensate for supplies cut off by the war. Also included are clippings about Edison's vacation in Florida with Henry Ford and John Burroughs; his opinions about the deleterious effect of cigarettes, which were vigorously contested by Percival S. Hill of the American Tobacco Co.; the wedding of his daughter Madeleine to John Eyre Sloane; and his comments on the role of German Jews in the outbreak of the war. A few clippings refer to the fire of December 9 that destroyed much of the West Orange manufacturing works.

In addition, there are articles about the dissolution of the Mexican National Phonograph Co. and the long dormant Edison Phonograph Co. Other clippings report the deaths of Glenmont gardener Michael Doyle, longtime Edison associates Richard N. Dyer and Francis W. Jones, and rival electric light inventor Joseph Swan. There are also clippings about the accidental deaths of employees William F. Benedict and Henry K. Fass, as well as former associate William McMahon, whose body was found floating in the Hudson River.

Approximately 50 percent of the clippings have been selected. In addition to numerous duplicate versions of most of the stories, the unselected items include articles about the health effects of tobacco; a new anti-tuberculosis film; and the promotion of the Diamond Disc phonograph.

Additional clippings about the wedding of Madeleine Edison can be found in Cat. 44,450 in the Scrapbook Series. Most of the news stories about the fire of December 1914 can be found in Cat. 44,509 and Cat. 44,510 in the Scrapbook Series.

NEW YORK EVENING NEWS

January 02, 1914 (11)

EDISON FIGHTS FIRE BUT FAILS TO SAVE HOME OF NEIGHBOR

John C. Jacobson Loses Hut-
ton Park House and Large
Collection of Antiques.

Thomas A. Edison celebrated New Year's eve by fighting a battle with flames up the side of the Veselung Mountain and pumping water on the Hutton Park home of his neighbor, John C. Jacobson, a New York architect. Half the population of Llewellyn Park and the battalions of golf players from the Essex County Country Club joined in the fun.

When his chauffeur informed him that the house was on fire Mr. Jacobson ran to the second floor, where a telephone is located in a summer proof closet. While he was sending the alarm to the West Orange Fire Department the door closed and Mr. Jacobson was imprisoned.

Not until the volunteer firemen arrived was he released, and then the flames were at the door. Mr. Jacobson was not injured.

The Essex County golfers and the neighbors from Hutton Park and Llewellyn Park worked fast in saving furniture from the first floor, while the flames ate downward from the third. The home was filled with rare examples of English, French and Italian furniture, which Mr. Jacobson had collected in his travels. Only those pieces on the first floor were saved. With the costly furniture on the second floor was destroyed a valuable collection of vases which Mr. Jacobson had gathered on several tours of Europe.

The house was destroyed. Mr. Jacobson said he could not estimate his loss.

NEW YORK HERALD

January 02, 1914 (11)

Mr. Edison Drags Hose. Fights Fire

Half of Llewellyn and Hutton Park
Residents Battle with Flames That
Destroy Mr. Jacobson's Residence.

Thomas A. Edison and half the other residents of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., dragged hose reels and pumping engines up the Veselung Mountain yesterday afternoon when the Hutton Park home of their neighbor, John C. Jacobson, an architect of this city, caught fire. At the same time a battalion of half players from the Essex County Country Club closed in on the Jacobson estate from another direction. For an hour many of the most prominent men of New Jersey were busy fighting the flames.

When his chauffeur informed him that his house was on fire, Mr. Jacobson ran to the second floor, where a telephone is located in a summer proof closet. While he was sending the alarm to the West Orange Fire Department the door closed and Mr. Jacobson was imprisoned.

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"PHONOGRAPH - GENERAL"

January 03, 1914 (10)

DEMONSTRATES THE EDISON

J. W. Scott Shows What Phonograph Can Do
and Pleases New Londoners

(Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

NEW LONDON, CONN., Dec. 31.—J. W. Scott has been demonstrating the recently perfected Edison phonograph at the Hotel Mohican here. It is a diamond disc instrument and is the result of five years' experimenting by Thomas A. Edison, in the course of which he made over 2,500 tests before getting the desired results. A diamond, polished and fitted, instead of a finely fluted wheel, while all the overtones are produced, giving a smooth, full and natural tone.

People in this city are amazed at the wonderful quality of the human voice as well as the violin tones which are produced, and these are declared by musicians here to be perfect.

The records are indestructible, being made of a new composition recently invented by Mr. Edison. This consists of a condensate surface, a carbolic acid compound, which is harder than steel and impervious to wear, and the record can be played 1,000 times without showing wear.

11
Size "A"

"DYER, RICHARD"

ELIZABETH (H.) JOURNAL

JANUARY 14, 1914

PROMINENT LAWYER DEAD.

(By Telegram to the Journal.)
East Orange, Jan. 14.—Richard Kelt Dyer, formerly patent counsel for Thomas A. Edison and senior member of the firm of Dyer, Dyer & Taylor, of New York, died early today at his home here. Death was due to a sudden attack of acute indigestion. He was 56 years old.

NEW YORK TIMES

JANUARY 21, 1914

R. K. DYER LEFT \$1,000 TO COLLEGE
"To the wife of Richard Kelt Dyer of the law firm of Dyer, Dyer & Taylor, at 21 West 42nd street, which was filed for probate yesterday, a bequest of \$1,000 is made to William Field, his postman and gardener. Mr. Dyer left \$100,000 each to Mary and Emily Dyer, his sisters; \$2,500 to Grace L. Smith, his sister; and the residuary estate to Mary G. Dyer, his wife. Mr. Dyer died at his home in East Orange, N. J., on Jan. 12. He was about 56 years of age and had been a resident of this city for many years.

COLUMBUS (OH) CITIZEN
January 20, 1914 (D)

EDISON SENDS 100 RECORDS TO CONVICT

With a short note, expressing a hope that they would be enjoyed, 100 graphophone records arrived at the penitentiary Wednesday, the gift of Thomas A. Edison to John Atkinson, a 110 prisoner. This is Edison's second gift of records to pen prisoners.

The records came as the result of the inventor's interest in Atkinson, whom he has never met, and were unsolicited. Last year Atkinson wrote to Edison concerning a graphophone. He stated that he was a prisoner in the penitentiary. Edison sent him a machine.

NEW YORK REVIEW
January 24, 1914 (D)

Forbes-Robertson Soliloquizes for the Phonograph

Titled Actor Does Scenes from
"Hamlet" at Request of
Mr. Edison.

Thomas A. Edison has personally invited himself in having Forbes-Robertson make some phonograph records of his voice for the purpose of making a record of his voice, and in response to Mr. Edison's request Mr. Robertson will for the next few days deliver some of his "Hamlet" speeches for phonograph reproduction previous to his departure from New York this week. This is probably the first instance of an actor, having his voice "preserved," and, as Forbes-Robertson has already made his "Hamlet" for the motion pictures, the phonographic records will furnish an interesting addition to this "living" record of his work for future generations.

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Page A

Arrived, Sunday

CARNEGIE TALKS FOR PICTURES

Is Filmed at the Edison Studio
While the Phonograph Records His Words

ACTS LIKE A PROFESSIONAL

When the Carnegie library trustees announced that they had decided to make a series of motion pictures of the Carnegie library, the news that Carnegie would appear in the pictures was not unexpected. Carnegie, who has been a frequent visitor to the library, was not only a frequent visitor but also a frequent speaker at the library. Carnegie, who has been a frequent visitor to the library, was not only a frequent visitor but also a frequent speaker at the library. Carnegie, who has been a frequent visitor to the library, was not only a frequent visitor but also a frequent speaker at the library.

He was much interested in the subject of the library, and he was much interested in the subject of the library. He was much interested in the subject of the library, and he was much interested in the subject of the library. He was much interested in the subject of the library, and he was much interested in the subject of the library.

Mr. Carnegie spoke for about five minutes, and he spoke for about five minutes. Mr. Carnegie spoke for about five minutes, and he spoke for about five minutes. Mr. Carnegie spoke for about five minutes, and he spoke for about five minutes.

The party seemed to enjoy the phonograph very much, and they seemed to enjoy the phonograph very much. The party seemed to enjoy the phonograph very much, and they seemed to enjoy the phonograph very much. The party seemed to enjoy the phonograph very much, and they seemed to enjoy the phonograph very much.

MUSIC TRADES (NY)

February 20, 1914

THOS. A. EDISON'S CARE

Sanic Caution in Choosing Resin for Bows as in Selecting Diamond Prints

[Special to THE MUSIC TRADES]

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Feb. 21.—One of the officers of the Phonograph Co., of Cleveland, who has just returned from a visit to Mr. Edison, saw a typical example of the wonderful patience and care which the inventor devotes to every detail that tends to improve the results achieved by the Edison phonograph.

In the laboratory on a long table was an array of over fifty narrow dishes, each one of which contained a preparation of resin to be used on the bows of the violins whose music is reproduced by Edison records. That of this large number Mr. Edison was to select once—the best—and it was the Cleveland man's good fortune to visit the laboratory just as Mr. Edison was arriving at his decision.

The inventor had spent many and many an hour, pondering over and testing these resin preparations and he was narrowing them down to the final choice. One by one he tested them, finally stopping at one, giving the test an extra degree of care, and then he turned to the Cleveland man and said: "This is what we will use."

The great inventor's unrelaxing brain is just as capable of viewing delicate gossamer as of forging stupendous anchors, and the same scrupulous care which resulted in the choosing of the diamond needle is given to the selection of the exact and perfect quality of resin.

"PHONOGRAPH - USE"

KEY WEST (FL.) CITIZEN

Feb. 18, 1914 (D)

DELOIT (HI.) NEWS

Feb. 19, 1914 (D)

MIAMI (AR.) STAR

Feb. 19, 1914 (D)

**Smith of Bellevue
Cheer Maker for Sick**

[Special to United Press.]
Bellevue, O., Feb. 13.—When Thomas A. Edison invented this phono-

graph he had no idea what a part it would play in cheering up sick folks in Bellevue, O. If Edison were to see Frank W. Smith, of Bellevue, pushing a wheelbarrow containing a phonograph down the street, he'd ask perhaps what Smith was doing. Here is the answer:

Smith pushes up sick folks with his phonograph. He has been visiting sick folks in Bellevue for years and he always wheels his talking machine. Whenever he hears of a "shut-in" he starts out. "Flowers aren't just the thing for sick folk," declared Smith. "A phonograph record does them much more good." Sickens in any family is a sure sign that Smith will read it in the paper and be on his way with his phonograph.

**NEW TALKING MACHINE
TO BE DEMONSTRATED**

John H. Allen, representing Thomas A. Edison, and demonstrating Mr. Edison's new Diamond Disc talking machine, will give a demonstration at St. Lucille hall, Covert of Mary Inmaculate, tonight from 7:30 to 9:30, and on Friday afternoon from 2:30 to 6:30.

The Diamond Disc is said to be the very latest and best in the way of sound-reproducing instruments, and is big improvement over the instruments of former years.

Quite an interesting program has been arranged for the entertainment of tonight.

**SMITH OF BELLEVUE,
CHEER MAKER FOR SICK.**

Bellevue, Ohio, Feb. 18.—When Thomas A. Edison invented the phonograph he had no idea what part it would play in cheering up sick folks in Bellevue. If Edison were to see Frank W. Smith, of Bellevue, pushing a wheelbarrow containing a phonograph down the street, he'd ask perhaps what Smith was doing. Here's the answer:

Smith cheers up sick folks with his phonograph. He has been visiting sick folks in Bellevue for years and he always wheels his talking machine. Whenever he hears of a "shut-in" he starts out. "Flowers aren't just the thing for sick folk," declared Smith. "A phonograph record does them much more good." Sickens in any family is a sure sign that Smith will read it in the paper and be on his way with his phonograph.

2

WESTERN MOTOR CAR



DETROIT ELECTRIC PRESENTED THOMAS EDISON BY HENRY FORD.
Henry Ford has always been a great admirer of Thomas Edison, and as a mark of the esteem in which he holds the electric "genius," gave him the Detroit Electric shown above as a jubilee present recently. The picture of Edison's car, above, is said to be a remarkably good one.



HENRY FORD.

Henry Ford's remarkable success in double one-half the expense of the Ford Motor Car Company among its employees by the weekly pay envelope soon has attracted worldwide attention and has added Ford head and shoulders above other millionaire philanthropists, such as Andrew Carnegie.

PHILADELPHIA (PA) TELEGRAM

March 31, 1914 (v)

LOCAL FIRM GETS BOOST

Grand Photograph Co. to Be Sole
Edison Distributor.

† To a Philadelphia firm has been awarded the sole distribution of the Edison cylinder and disc phonograph or talking machine in four States, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

From sparrows and elaborately designed shimmering on the fourth floor of the new story building at the southeast corner of Fifth and Hicks streets, the Glenside Photographic Company, organized on March 10, has established itself as the distributors of that wonderful herbicide, the building machine, which the inventive genius of Thomas A. Edison gave to the world and to which, naturally, he added a note of perfection.

The company will have both the holding and retail business of the four States, and the fact that the privilege has been given to a Philadelphia firm is expected to greatly boost the local steam-iron, trade.

"WEST ORANGE-LAB- GENERAL."

NEWARK (NJ) CAL.

March 29, 1914 (D)

1. Edison to Pitch First Ball

A most unexpensive opening is planned by the Edison R. R. Co. of West Orange on May 23 when Thomas A. Edison will pitch the first ball opening the season of the team with the New York Edison, champions of the Electrical Industries League. A band will be engaged to play popular airs between innings.

The team will hold its first practice of the season at the Prospect Oval, West Orange, this morning and the following players are requested to report: Shafer, Schwobel, McDevitt, Eble, Doyle, Hilow, Winner, Jorner, Brady, Woods, Fredericks, Becker, Newellin, McGorry, Fleming, and Westerfield.

[illegible]

BOSTON (MA) AMERICAN

March 23, 1914 (D)

EDISON "CANS"
SHY BIRD SONGS
IN EVERGLADES

NEW YORK, March 23.—Thomson A. Nelson, who has been on a vacation at West Nyack, N. Y., for four weeks, can't stand the "exhaustion" of taking a rest. He has written to his secretary at West Orange, N. J., that he's "all tired out" and "longs for the laboratory."

"I'm not meant for rest," Mr. Edson wrote. "When I'm lillo I get tired and out of sorts and when I'm out of sorts I'm good for nothing."

although Mrs. Fellsom is trying to force him to stay in the South. With him when he returns will come 'an unusual collection' of photographic

records. Mr. Edison is a bird lover, as are his companions on his vacation—Henry Ford, the automobile man, and John Burroughs, the aged, naturalist.

Several weeks ago they set out in the underbrush of the Florida Everglades a number of machines which could be set in motion by a push button a mile away. These were intended to catch the songs of shy swamp birds. The experiment was successful and scores of strange birds' songs were obtained.

To bring them back, Mr. Ellison will use a new record carrier which he invented while away and which was made at West Orange from his written specifications. It will also be used in the future for the transportation of delicate records so that they will not crack or chip.

The carrier consists of an iron receptacle, which is fur lined. The records are placed in this, with soft rubber between them. Then they are screwed down—compactly and pneumatically coverings are placed over top and bottom so that the record cannot move in any direction.

"T.A.E., INC - GENERAL"

SPRINGFIELD (MA) EVB. UNION

March 07, 1914 (D)

USE OF METAL, FURTHER

"Absolute Law" of Substitution for
Wood at Work.

Sanitation, safety and ultimately economy, will bring about, it is thought by some, a substitution of iron and steel furniture for the wooden chairs.

now in general use. Today in office and public and semipublic buildings and manufacturing plants, iron and steel turnouts are replacing wooden

Several important improvements, both in the design and method of manufacturing this type of furniture, have been devised, better to meet the demand. The use of castling and shaping sheet metal to meet almost any design tends to lessen its manufacturing

"An absolute law," said Thomas A. Johnson, recently, "appears to be operating to substitute steel for wood in the making of furniture. This law is the increasing cost of wood, and soon all furniture will be made of steel since the steel required for a given piece of furniture costs only one-fifth as much as the wood." — *Chicago Tribune*.

As much as the wood would cost for the same piece of furniture, Steel furniture is light, since only a little steel is required. And polished steel takes a beautiful finish. It can be finished in perfect imitation of mahogany, walnut, cherry, maple, oak or any other wood. The beauty of the steel

generation will sit in steel high-chairs and eat from steel ladles. They will not know what democracy signifies is."

"EDISON, T.A. - PERSONAL"

BRIDGEPORT (CT) STANDARD

March 23, 1914 (D)

**EDISON SAYS RESTING IN
SOUTH HAS TIRED HIM**

**But He Has Obtained Unique Set
of Photographic Records of
Bird Songs.**

NEW YORK, Mar. 22.—Thomas A. Edison, who has been on a vacation at Fort Meyer, Fla., for four weeks, can't stand the "sundowners" of taking a rest. He has written to his secretary, William H. Woodward, at West Orange, N. J., that he's "all tired out" and "long for the laboratory."

He says he will be home next week, although Mrs. Edison is trying to force him to stay in the South.

While him when he returns "will come a unique collection of phonographic records. Mr. Edison is a bird lover, as well as his companions on his vacation—Henry Ford, the automobile man, and John Burroughs, the bird naturalist.

Several weeks ago they set out in the undergrowth of the Florida Everglades a number of machines which

could be set in motion by a push just ten miles away. These were for the purpose of catching the songs of the shy swamp birds. The experiment was successful, and scores of stanzas and songs were obtained.

To bring them back Mr. Edison will use a new recorder which he invented while away and was made at West Orange from his written specifications. It will also be used in the future for the transcription of delicate records so that they will not crack or chip.

The carrier consists of an iron receptacle, which is furnished. The receptacle is placed in this, with soft rubber between them. Then they are pressed down compactly and pneumatically coverings are placed over top and bottom so that the records cannot move in any direction.

"I'm not meant for rest," Mr. Edison writes. "When I'm laid I get tired out and out of sorts, and when I'm out I note I'm good for nothing."

"ELECTRIC LIGHT - GENERAL"

ELECTRICAL REVIEW CHICAGO (IL)

March 21, 1914 (D)

**Historic Duane Street Station is
Passing Out of Existence.**

One of New York City's electrical landmarks, which had its origin in the mind of Thomas A. Edison and was developed under his skillful guidance, is about to pass out of existence, into the discard of things which have passed their day of usefulness. The old Edison generating station at Duane, Elm and West Streets, which is within the area of the proposed civic center and is being abandoned largely on that account, is of historical importance in the annals of electricity, for the experiments and developments worked out there have been adopted the world over. Mr. Edison gave to New York the distinction of having the first large electric lighting system in the world, worked out by himself and now bearing his name. The Duane Street station, which was built in 1891, was then held to be a wonderful achievement—so show place which engineers came from everywhere to see. They laughed as they compared it with its predecessor, the Pearl Street station, in which Edison used to sleep all night during the period of its construction. The comparison between the half-million-horsepower Waterville generating station of today and the Duane Street station of that day is just as startling.

When the Duane Street station was in course of construction water famine was threatening New York and the Company drove several deep wells to insure an uninterrupted supply, thereby discovering that the site was the best spot in the city for obtaining artesian water. The office equipment and other things have been transferred to the new headquarters of the New York Edison Company at Irving Place and Fifteenth Street, and the historic old Duane Street station will soon be only a memory.

"EDISON, T.A. - PERSONAL"

ANSONIA (CT) STURGEON

March 07, 1914 (D)

VACATION WEARIES EDISON

Insister Takes Photograph Records Sent to Him in Florida.

New York, March 7.—Thomas A. Edison wrote to his personal representative, William H. Woodward, at West Orange, N. J., yesterday to send a large consignment of his phonograph records and a machine to Mr. Edison's winter home at Fort Meyer, Fla.

"I can't feel right until I have some records and a machine with me," he wrote. "My friends here, Mr. Ford and Mr. Burroughs, I guess will think me a quitter, but as soon as I have been to the photograph for a while I will go with them to the Everglades and study bird life there."

BROOKLYN (NY) CITIZEN

March 29, 1914 (D)

EDISON AND "FIDDLERS."

Investor Says He Knows Them Better Than

Thomas A. Edison, who has an expert knowledge of every known musical instrument from the oboe to the Andalus harp, was discussing the great violinists of the present age. He spoke with deep feeling, says "The Popular Magazine," "I have to admit," he declared sadly, "that for a long time these fellows had me completely bewildered. I used to watch them in amazement. Every time one of them shot a finger half way down the neck of his fiddle and stopped he was exactly the right place for the sounding of a note. I passed in amazement. Every time it occurred, he could stop that finger exactly within one-thousandth of an inch. That's what he had to do in order to make the right note. And I concluded that he and his fellows were in some way superior to all other kinds of people in the matter of judging distances. "That I know better now. After long and careful observation, I have discovered the truth. These fellows shoot their fingers up and down with an air of great confidence, but they never know exactly where the fingers will stop. Like any other human being, they guess at it. Thus, just as the note is begun by the scraping of the bow, their trained eyes catch the defect and they readjust their fingers. Consequently, although the public doesn't know it, the great violin gentlemen in the world all make work with a lot of notes that start falsely."

**MACHINES' RECORD
THE SONGS OF BIRDS**

Thomas A. Edison, who has been on a vacation at Port Jervis, Pa., could not remain idle.

Edison is in bird heaven, as are the phonologists on the continent—Henry Ford, the automobile man, and John the mechanic, the steel manufacturer.

Several weeks ago they set out the machinery of the Florio record, which is a number of soundboxes which could be set in motion by a push button a mile away. These were intended to catch the sounds of the singing birds. The experiment was successful and scores of strange bird songs were obtained.

To bring them back Mr. Edison will use a new record carrier which he has coated with wax and which was made at West Grove from his latest specifications. It will also be used in the future for the transcription of delicate records so that they will not crack or die.

The carrier consists of an iron rectangle, which is far thicker. The records are placed in this, with each rubber between them. These they are covered down compactly and pressure is applied to the top and bottom, so that the records can not move in any direction.

VIOLINISTS UNMASKED.

Edison Tells the Secret of How They Strike the Right Note.

Thomas A. Edison, who has an expert knowledge of every known musical instrument from the oboe to the Andalus harp, was discussing the great violinists of the present age. He spoke with deep feeling.

"I have to admit," he declared sadly, "that for a long time these fellows had me completely horrified. I used to watch them in amazement. Every time one of them shot a finger halfway down the neck of his fiddle and stopped it was exactly the right place for the sounding note I passed in astonishment. Every time it occurred, he could stop that finger correctly within one-thousandth of an inch. That's what he had to do in order to make the right note. And I concluded that he and his fellows were in some way superior to all other kinds of people in the matter of judging distances."

"But I know better now. After long and careful observation I have discovered the truth. These fellows shoot their fingers up and down with an air of great confidence, but they never know exactly where the fingers will stop. Like any other human being, they guess at it. Then just as the note is begun by the scraping of the bow their trained ears catch the defect and they readjust their fingers. Consequently, although the public doesn't know it, the great violin gentlemen of the world all their work with a lot of notes that start falsely."—Popular Magazine.

PITTSBURGH (PA) PRESS

March 13, 1914 (D)

The Craftiness of Violinists.

Thomas A. Edison, who has an expert knowledge of every known musical instrument from the oboe to the Andalus harp, was discussing the great violinists of the present age. He spoke with deep feeling.

"I have to admit," he declared sadly, "that for a long time these fellows had me completely bewildered. I used to watch them in amazement. Every time one of them shot a finger half way down the neck of his fiddle and stopped he was exactly the right place for the sounding of a note. I passed in amazement. Every time it occurred, he could stop that finger correctly within one-thousandth of an inch. That's what he had to do in order to make the right note. And I concluded that he and his fellows were in some way superior to all other kinds of people in the matter of judging distances. "That I know better now. After long and careful observation, I have discovered the truth. These fellows shoot their fingers up and down with an air of great confidence, but they never know exactly where the fingers will stop. Like any other human being, they guess at it. Thus, just as the note is begun by the scraping of the bow, their trained ears catch the defect and they readjust their fingers. Consequently, although the public doesn't know it, the great violin gentlemen in the world all make work with a lot of notes that start falsely."—The Popular Magazine.

MUSIC THOMAS (NY)

March 14, 1914 (D)

Edison Phonograph Supports the Pulpit

(Special to The Music Times)

CHICAGO, March 11.—The use of the phonograph as a support of the pulpit was introduced here yesterday by the Rev. Arthur J. Francis, of the Marine Congregational Church, who used the instrument in harmonizing the musical programme with his sermon on "Edison: His Value to Society."

"It was a great success," said Rev. Francis, "and I shall probably use the machine at my evening services every other week hereafter."

The church was packed and several leaders of the congregation expressed themselves as in favor of the phonograph idea as a rival of the moving picture theatre. Speaking of Mr. Edison the pastor said: "Where there is no vision the people perish." It is said, however, that America produces men like Thomas Edison there is little danger of our perishing."

IS THE FIRST OF KIND HERE

Permit Issued for Construction
of "Poured" House on Free-
man Terrace

ON THE EDISON PLAN

Expected That They Will Re-
place Cottages on the Advent
Campgrounds

Plans were filed today and a permit issued in the office of Building Commissioner P. W. Lambie for the construction of the first poured-concrete house to be erected in this city. The construction of houses of this type has been made possible by the experiments of inventor Thomas A. Edison. The invention under which a large number of cement houses probably will be built in this city under this system, has been perfected by Frank N. Lambie of this city who has become associated with William M. Denman, a consulting engineer also of this city in the first house of the Lambie-Denman Company. This concern was incorporated last January with \$25,000 capital and is organized for doing business in New England in the construction of cement houses. The first beginning has been made in the plans filed today which are for a cottage house on Freeman terrace. The cost is estimated at \$2500, exclusive of the value of the lot. It is believed that 10 or more of these cottages may be built on the site of the old Advent camp grounds where more than 100 cottages are now being torn down.

Mr. Denman stated this afternoon that there is little doubt but that a large number of the poured houses will be built because he anticipates a great demand for them once the benefits of this type of house are made to appear. A model of the house to be built in the office of the company is in room 316 in the Stearns building. The design of the house can be changed to suit the wishes of the owner, all that is necessary to make the change being the substitution of different sections of portions of the forms.

The houses will be poured one story at a time so that a wide variety of designs can be provided for. The forms must be rectangular in each case with no provisions for making any parts of the buildings in circular form. It will be possible to make bay windows by using a design with angles. There are six rooms in the cottages for which plans were filed today. All the floors are of reinforced concrete and the material of which the house is to be made is of reinforced concrete. The cottages will be 24 by 24 feet in size. It will have a mansard roof and will be equipped with a furnace.

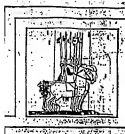
Mr. Lambie has received a letter from H. A. Bachman, vice-president and general manager of the Edison Storage Battery Company of Orange, N. J., relative to the steel forms perfected by Mr. Lambie and which will be used in the construction here. Mr. Bachman praises the plans very highly and says among other things:

"In reference to the steel forms you refer to of the American Building Corporation, 259 Broadway, the writer begs to inform you he has not seen them since he has in active service, but has a set of drawings lying on his desk, which I brought to Mr. Edison's attention, and both Mr. Edison and myself decided that they were the most practical forms on the market today.

"Regarding the softness of the concrete handled in the manner the concrete is handled by the American steel forms, I beg to inform you that this is something the writer has been experimenting with for considerable time. Mr. Edison has spent in the neighborhood of \$150,000 in trying to produce a way whereby to build concrete houses. Naturally this happened to be one of the experiments most essential.

"The concrete being poured in a mass necessary to flow and rammed in by all means the most practical and the only way concrete can be made damp-proof. There should be no loss of time between the erection of each story, as I was informed by one of their engineers the perpendicular plates are removed next day and go upward forming the next story, leaving all the horizontal floor plates, and this is one of the best things about the system as regards economical labor, as it takes less time to do the job and costs far less.

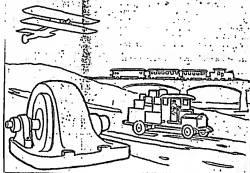
"The advantages of these forms over concrete blocks are: first, non-shrinkage; second, damp-proof and third on account of the excessive labor in laying blocks which must be done by masons."



"We Need a New Civilization" Says Edison



The Famous Inventor, Who
Has Lived for 120
Years by Working Double
Time, Declares That the
Great Invention for Which
Mankind Is Waiting
Is a Right System of
Training the Young to
Understand Life.



"The Children of the Nations," from a New Series of Designs by

Ernest Aufseeser, Reflecting the German Revival of Child Study.

The master worker paused. His reference to first principles led to a quotation: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

"Yes," he continued, "simple words. . . Give me the child of a Philippine headhunter, who sincerely believes in his dream of instituting his customs, and, after the proper years of right education, that boy, contrary to the so-called instincts of his race, will consider this soul at a suggestion of bloodshed."

"Institutions we boast of do not teach morality. Legislatures make laws in vain. Reform movements do not reform. And all because the human subject we seek to teach, reform or restrain as a menace to society, is not morally capable of overcoming the effects of the untrained or misapplied or brain-growing power of his life."

"We can teach a child at the difference between right and wrong, the mass happiness of virtue, the wages of sin—in life, morality."

"We can teach the same child more than the 21 hieroglyphs on which we base our grammar. Twenty-four cold, meaningless letters! We try to describe a starfish with them; we use them to explain the workings of a machine; we attempt to paint pictures of the wonders of the world with them—with hieroglyphs!"

A Child Must Be Shown.

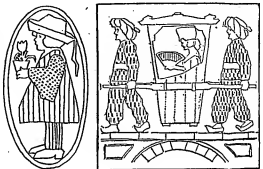
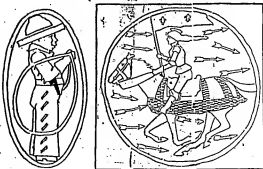
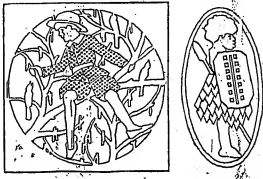
"Show the child the animals in their native wilds. Show him an eagle running a great mill. Show him the rocks and the waters and the growing forest. Then teach him the environment. Go out to a stagnant pool and, under the green acorn show the life there. When he sits at a table he should know how the clock is made, how silver is mined, be able to tell the story of the discovery of glass."

"And, no matter what the details of the new process of education will be, one must important thing must be recognized. This child must be made, at the start, to love his schooling. He must be eager to go in the morning and loath to leave in the evening."

"Just what this necessary new process of education is to be I cannot say. Moving pictures will help solve the problem; dry textbooks never will. But this process must come, even as will the new civilization."

"And then?" I asked.

"Then," he replied, slowly, "we shall give Nature a chance, and begin to learn."



NEW YORK GLOBE — March 20, 1914 (D)

FIRE DESTROYS THE BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY

Also \$300,000 Edison Moving
Picture Studio in the Bronx
Is Badly Damaged in Early
Morning Blaze.

FIREMEN ARE INJURED
BY FLYING GLASS

The Scenery, Costumes, and
Properties Used by the Com-
pany in the Manufacture of
Film Plays Are Total Loss.

Fire destroyed the interior of the
moving picture studio of the Thomas
A. Edison Company, Inc., at Locust
and 187th street and Oliver place, the
Bronx, early to-day. Several fire-
men were injured by falling glass.
Wrecked and scenery, and a production
of "The Battle of Mobile Bay"
was completely destroyed. Two
alarms were sent in before the fire
could be got under control. The
thick black smoke pouring from the
studio aroused the residents in the
neighborhood, and reserves from the
Tremont and Bronx Park stations
were called to subside police headquarters.
Firemen hurried moving picture actors
and actresses, who arrived while the
fire was raging, found themselves
out of work.

The fire was discovered by Daniel
Collins, a night watchman. He was
in the basement of the building and
saw smoke coming from the direction
of the large southwest which con-
tained several hundred pictures. He
called twelve other men who were at
work in the building.

The men rushed around in the thick
smoke in the basement, but could not
locate the fire. By the time the fire
department arrived in charge of
Lieutenant Gayles and Captain Fran-
gan the fire had gained considerable
headway and the studio had increased
alarmingly.

It burned out in a thick, black
cloud and made it dangerous for the
firemen to enter the massive con-
crete studio. Another source of dan-
ger was the three pounds that covered

the entire roof. The intense heat sent
the glass in a shower down on the
fire fighters. Fireman John McCarthy
of Madison company 25 was struck
on the neck by flying glass while
working in the north end of the
studio. Fireman Timothy Doherty of
Madison company 70 was struck by
falling glass and had his shoulder
wrenched by the fall of a large piece
of wood used in the production. They
were attended in a nearby drug store
and went back in half the fire.

The fire spread from the basement
to the main floor of the studio, where
it burned through the floor and de-
stroyed all the sets, latitudes, cus-
toms, and other "traps" and scenery
used in the large war production.

The fire had spread to the main floor
when the second alarm was turned in
and firemen quickly located the fire
King to the scene. Several more lines
of men were turned on the building,
but the scenery greatly hampered the
firemen in their work. The large cus-
toms pieces sent forth clouds of chok-
ing smoke.

Cutlery and other employees man-
aged to save several valuable moving
picture cameras and \$5000 worth of
films waiting to be released. They
carried them to a small, brick build-
ing next one corner of the studio,
which is destroyed.

When the firemen were through all
that remained of the interior of the
studio was the debris from "The Bat-
tle of Mobile Bay." The cause of the
fire was given as defective insulation.

Some of the leading actors and
actresses had their other costumes
wardrobe in the fire. Some of these
were Bruce McMillan, Benjamin F.
Wilson, Alexander Phillips, Mary Pat-
ter, May Alder, Sally Gray, and De-
die Leonard.

Miss Irene Dunham, assistant to
Manager Thompson, arrived shortly
before it closed and took charge of
the work of taking stock of the dam-
age, which is estimated to be over
\$250,000.

Manager Thompson, the stage man-
ager of the company, was expecting
to sail for Europe to-day. He had
already left the studio, bound for the
Canton place, where he was to take
ship. He was sent for by a high-
powered automobile and brought back
to the scene of the fire, so that he
could look upon the ruins of the stu-
dio before sailing. He was then
called back next to his ship.

NEW BRITAIN (CT) RECORD

March 20, 1914 (D)

BIG MOVING PICTURE CON-
CERN BURNED OUT.

New York, March 20.—Twenty-five
moving picture actors and actresses
had, for their lives early today when
fire destroyed the plant of the Thea
A. Edison Company, Incorporated, at
Locust avenue and Oliver place, with
a loss of \$100,000. The plant was the
largest moving picture concern in New
York City.

A concrete wall built for such an
emergency prevented the spread of
the flames when the three story build-
ing was destroyed. Several men and
women employed by the company
risked their lives in saving \$100,000
worth of films stored in a vault.

MY IDEAL IN ELECTRICITY

By THOMAS A. EDISON



THE earth, the air and these are the three limitations of my ideal in the use of electricity. Perhaps there should be an added one—the fourth dimension. If there be such a thing electricity alone will reveal it to mankind.

My ideal in electricity is the perfection of that means of power to such an extent that no farm can be operated without it, no vessel will be propelled without it, no airship in motion without it, no train run without it. It will only become the ideal when it is used everywhere for everything. If I could make this statement any broader I would.

A storage battery that will take any vehicle at least one hundred miles at rapid speed is only a fraction of the ideal in electricity. But to con-



THOMAS A. EDISON.
Wizard Who Has Performed Won-
ders With Electricity.

sider that for a moment, imagine no jar of heavy rumble on the streets, cleared or otherwise. All is nerve-saving quietness, no explosions, everything moving along on rubber tires and by means of storage batteries, or electric, vapors, or noiseless.

Instead of evil and painful ailments, instead of dangerous and not always satisfactory blasting, electricity should be used for mining. To make it ideal it should open up a mountain side as easily and easily as a wedge will split a block of lumber, thus pulverize the ledges and leave the mineral-bearing areas ready to be scamped by machinery into the derides that separate it.

For the farm electricity should kill every danger at frost. It should draw water, at practically no cost, in average all dangers of drought, it should— (Continued on Page 17.)

by the soil when too great a rainfall threatens crops. This may sound too much like a dream, but such devices will be made that if we could return to earth in a hundred years we would not recognize it as a place where once we dwelt.

Another ideal is to draw electricity directly from coal. That means will be discovered. All steam engines and boilers will become curiosities, like rack lights or quill pens. Ships should be driven across seas at a hundred miles an hour by means of electricity. Air ships should become as safe as ruins on a mill pond, and there will happen when the ideal in the use of electricity is reached.

Electricity must make the world "fool proof" before it can become ideal. It must be so well in hand that no more danger of death-dealing shocks will exist. It must prevent almost every form of accident. In a word, electricity must become the nerve system of the entire world, responding to every demand of mankind just as our right hand responds to the same flesh that the brain wills it. And electricity must regulate machinery that one fraction of trouble anywhere stops the mechanism, if a screw caught in a belt will cause disturbance which will stop the machinery.

boil eggs, cook coffee and do scores of such things at the table by the pressure of a button. An electric machine makes butter, a movable electric motor operates a scrubbing brush and cloth and hat suds over a floor.

Far absolute saving of power an automatic shut-off and starter could be devised, allowing electric machinery in factories to run only exactly the number of hours the law permits for working, or the number of hours the managers want it to operate.

MIX cement by electric power, pour it into moulds for a house by electric machinery. If you want your house built in winter and fear the cement will freeze, keep it warm by electric heat while the work is going on.

Let electricity bring every play, every opera into your house, showing the scenes on a screen in absolutely correct perspective and color and giving every note and voice in absolute exactness.

Let electricity become so powerful that it may melt back a glacier for a hundred miles, that it could be used to throw out a "dead line" and turn another critical period into a melting spring, stopping the advance of ice and running the water into the sea.

There is no limit to the power of electricity, why should there be a limit to its usefulness? When electricity will solve the problems of transportation, farming, mining, commerce, navigation, exploration, germ-destroying, disease-curing, manufacturing and every other thing needful to the advancement and health of mankind, it will then become ideal.

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CLIPPING FROM

Latette Times
Date: Pittsburgh, Pa.

3-24-14

WHY not war upon deadly germs with electricity? To make it ideal why not so construct houses that every roach in turn may be in turn literally purged by fire—electric fire—all food electrically treated so that any dangerous germs are eliminated, all nurseries made antiseptic by electricity?

Already house-wives, toasters, toasters, toasters.

NEW YORK HERALD

April 1, 1914

Mr. Francis W. Jones, Electrical Engineer, Dies of Pneumonia

Inventor of Dynamo System Used in Telegraphy Passes Away at His Winter Home in West Palm Beach, Fla.— Was Sixty-Six Years Old.

Word was received here yesterday of the death of Mr. Francis W. Jones, an electrical engineer of prominence and inventor of several devices well known to telegraphists, and who was for many years a resident of Manhattan, at West Palm Beach, Fla., of pneumonia, after a short illness on Saturday last. Mr. Jones, who was retired, lived in his winter home in Spring Valley, N. Y., in the summer, and he spent the winter months in Florida.

Born in New York, he came to New York when he was a young man and became interested in telegraphy. He studied electrical engineering and his inventive ability attracted the attention of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, who intrusted him first telegraph to Mr. Jones for exhibition purposes. He worked with Mr. Edison for several years and later invented the dynamo system for telegraphy which now is in common use, as well as many other devices used in telegraphy.

Mr. Jones was at one time president of the Merchants and Bankers' Telegraph Association, with which he was identified for many years. Failing health, due largely to overwork, obliged him to retire from the company three years ago. In his retirement he devoted himself to writing on electrical subjects for technical publications, and his views were accepted by electricians and telegraphists as those of an authority.

Mr. Jones was twice married, his first wife having died fifteen years ago. He is survived by his second wife and a son and daughter by his first marriage.

"EDISON, T.A. - PERSONAL"

April 08, 1914 (D)

MILWAUKEE (WI) FREE PRESS

**DEAF STUDENTS SEE
INSTRUCTIVE MOVIES**

A new motion picture film produced by the Thomas A. Edison laboratories on the "MAKING OF MODERN SHOES" was shown the pupils of the school for the deaf last Saturday evening at their regular motion-picture lecture. Every phase in the manufacture of modern shoes, from the cutting out of soles and uppers, to the shaping of the finished product, is shown in the film. It being an especially clear one, shoe-making is one of the trades taught the pupils of the school and it proved very interesting and instructive to them. Other educational films shown were "A Rindy of Videau" and "The Grand Canyon of Arizona."

"NOTION PICTURE - GENERAL"

TUSTON (NJ) TIMES

April 01, 1914 (D)

**Edison, Idle and Nervous,
Sends North for a Chew**

**Wizard Knows That "Red" Kelly
Has Good Thing, and Wants
Some of It.**

WEST ORANGE, N. J., April 7.—Although he had written to the heads of the departments at his works that he would be home Sunday, T. A. Edison has been prevailed upon by his wife to remain at their winter home at Fort Meyer, Va., until April 16.

"The Museum just won't let me go back to work," the inventor wrote. "I'm eating and sleeping and walking around."

Lack of work is not all that annoys Mr. Edison. He can't get the kind of tobacco he wants in Florida, so he has written to his private secretary to "get some red tint chewing tobacco from 'Red' Kelly in building it, and, 'root it down, in me in a hurry'."

He also sends his compliments to "Red," saying that he knows a good chew.

NEWARK, (N. J.) CALL

11
CAP. 13, 1943

DINNER TO FRANK N. DOLBEER

Thomas A. Edison sent a telegram of regrets and congratulations from Florida last night to Frank N. Dolbeer, general sales manager of the amusement phone graph department of Thomas A. Edison Inc. Mr. Dolbeer was tendered a farewell banquet at the Washington by city department heads and other officials of the company.

Mr. Dolbeer, who for fifteen years has been at the head of the sales department covering this branch of the Edison enterprise, is one of the best known talking machine men in the country. He is another man in the company, leaving the Edison Company to become vice president and general manager of The Phonograph Corporation of Manhattan, which is one of the largest talking machine, talking houses in the world, handling the Edison diamond disc, gramophone.

Mr. Dolbeer, who presided and acted as toastmaster at the banquet, Mr. Dolbeer's humor last night, and on the point of his remarks presented the point of honor with a gold watch and maximum chain.

THOMAS A. EDISON'S

WINTER HOME IN FLORIDA DESCRIBED IN LETTER FROM AMOS KELLER.

Fort Myers is situated on the left bank of the Calousahatchee river about twenty miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Its population is nearly 3,000. Several business blocks and numerous hotels for the accommodation of tourists adorn the city. There is one magnificent bank building being erected, which would do honor to a much larger city. It is constructed of cut stone shipped from Indiana. It is fireproof and only one story in height but that story is more than 20 feet high with arched ceilings, decorated with the most artistic workmanship. There are also a number of splendid private residences owned mostly by southern people, whose lawns are made beautiful by a great variety of palms and other tropical trees, shrubs, vines and flowers.

Thomas A. Edison owns an extensive park on the river bank about a mile below the city. This park is filled with tropical fruit trees and also ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers of many varieties. Three residences and a laboratory in which is generated the electricity needed for lighting and experimental purposes are found in this park. The lumber required to construct these buildings was framed in New York, shipped by boat to this place, before the advent of railroads. To land on his premises he was obliged to build a dock which extends into the river a full quarter of a mile. Though Mr. Edison has such a beautiful park, and extensive winter residence here, he is such a busy man that he has little leisure time to occupy and enjoy it. This winter he came with his family in the middle of February to spend a month in this delightful climate. Mr. Edison was accompanied by John Darrrough, the naturalist, and by Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, of Detroit, is guests. The citizens of Fort Myers gave the distinguished party a royal reception by escorting them from the railroad station, to his palatial home, in automobiles. There were fifty one Ford automobiles in the procession.

LOCAL PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU
NEW YORK BOSTON
22 DEVONSHIRE ST.
CABLE ADDRESS: CLIPBURE
PRINTED FROM

Tribune Special
4-8-14

Fort Myers is not a manufacturing city. It operates the necessary ice, electric light and water works plants. No street cars nor paved streets are found in its precincts. Many of the streets are to the same condition nature left them, paved in Florida sand. Those streets which are improved are macadamized with oyster shells, which is the best material to be found in this locality to improve roads.

Fort Myers boasts of having the largest citrus packing house in the world, built on piling in the river so that it was accessible to boats, to wagons and to rail transportation. Unfortunately it was burned in the latter part of January. It was doubly unfortunate, as it was destroyed in the midst of the fruit packing season. The loss was estimated at \$100,000. It is being rebuilt. The city is the owner of two docks which are built out into the river more than a quarter of a mile to reach deep water. Besides the city docks, there are a number of private docks. What gives Fort Myers its advantages over some other cities in Florida is its water transportation besides its rail facilities. Great numbers of freighters frequent the harbor of Fort Myers. Besides steam and sailing vessels, gasoline launches of many kinds, for travel for pleasure and for trade, sail in its harbor. The Calousahatchee river for about thirty miles from the Gulf of Mexico is nearly two miles wide. There are several islands in the mouth of the river, among them being Saulee, on the east on which is a town of the same name and also a lighthouse. Punta Barua is a dock to the east shore of the river near its mouth. From this point away of the cattle of the extreme southern part of Florida are shipped, to ports farther south especially in Key West. The cattle are the most inferior stock imaginable, poor, lean, skinned, ill favored.

The fishing in the mouth of the river is considered fine. This part of the

Chokolosatchee river is well stocked with oysters, yet no commercial enterprise has developed this industry. Oysters sell better in this market than in most other cities of the south. The business of collecting oyster shells is quite an industry here. Thousands of tons of oyster shells are loaded on boats and barges and towed to the docks and unloaded thereon and from there are drawn on to the streets of the city and onto the highways in the country. They are a good material for macadamizing the roads for light traffic. The shells are quite smooth and hard but are not very durable. The roads improved by this material are called shell roads. Now, the inquiry may arise, are the shells obtained only from the oysters gathered for food? No, they are obtained from the river bed. The waves driven by the wind wash the shells upon the shore and shoals of the river, where, during low tide, they can be loaded onto boats or barges. The river beds are literally covered with them. The government is deepening the channel of the stream by dredging has thrown out immense quantities of these shells, which are thus utilized in the improvement of the streets, sidewalks and roads in the country. The loose sands of Florida when well covered with this material make a very good road.

The quiet roads of Florida left unimproved become almost impassable, for the sand becomes so loose by the travel of horses and wagons as to permit them to sink deep into it. The state of Florida no doubt was covered by the ocean at some period in its history, for numerous shell pits are found in many localities of the state. These shell pits are opened and the shells are utilized in the improvement of the highways, and streets of the cities. Fort Myers is situated the farthest south of any city on the west coast of Florida, except Key West. The climate is most delightful. The sun shines quite warm at midday, the shade and the nights are somewhat cool in winter. Frosts occur at rare intervals, but not so frequently as in the northern part of the state. This season this part of the state is best adapted to the production of citrus fruit and for winter gardening. The citrus fruit, consisting of grape fruit, lemons, oranges, is the principal production of southern Florida. More grape fruit is produced here than oranges. The citrus fruit of southern Florida is reputed to be of superior quality.

Winter gardening is also receiving quite a good deal of attention and will in the future no doubt develop into a lucrative business. On the first day of January the following garden products were in the markets here: strawberries, new pointers, sweet potatoes, herbs, beets, onions, parsnips, juncos, radishes, peas, string beans, cucumbers, cabbage, squashes and lettuce. One of the drawbacks to winter gardening in Florida is the occasional frost which may occur at any time in the winter. Usually the temperature is warm enough for vegetables to grow from the south an occasional cold wave very well, but occasionally a cold wave from the north so lowers the temperature of the air as to freeze garden crops. The only choice the gardener has when his vegetables are killed by frost, is to plant again and he will soon succeed in raising another crop.

The land along the main canal roads on the river, leading into the country out of Fort Myers for several miles, is laid out with lots. The streets are graded and many of the sidewalks are laid in cement. The land adjacent to the river was low and marshy, but has been raised several feet by sand dredged out of the channel of the river. These lots are now offered for sale at fifty dollars per foot front although situated out in the woods. The lots are of various sizes. River or lake front lots demand good prices as sites for residences. Fabulous prices are asked for lots in these places although situated out in the woods. It is the climate that makes lots valuable for winter homes. It is climate that sells the lots. No one could afford to invest in these lots with the expectation of realizing any financial return from the cultivation of the soil. In southern Florida no grain is grown. No wheat, nor rice, nor oats, but a little corn is produced. As stated before the citrus crop is virtually the only crop. And when a grove is properly labor and care of the remuneration is pretty fair. The labor of cultivat-

ing a grove which ought to be kept up the whole year is not small. The poor sandy soil needs the constant application of commercial fertilizers, as the trees will not thrive and produce fruit without it. The gathering of the orange and grape fruit crop is a long continued one lasting from November to May. The orange groves are now loaded with blossoms. The whole country is fragrant with the sweet perfume of the orange blossoms and although the trees are in full bloom, yet the crop is not nearly all gathered. The trees will have ripe and green fruit at the same time. In conclusion I will say that Fort Myers is blessed with a number of churches, as most of the cities of the south are. The white population support four churches, and the colored people, though not one-fourth as many, have the same number of churches. At Orono City, Florida, April 1, 1911. Amos Keller.

TO BUILD HOUSES THAT WON'T BURN

**Will Put Up Dwelling and Cow
Barn and Watch Result—
Chance for Thrifty**

gaining the theory—if a small family can't get a farm of five acres with use of these homes furnished, the property ready for occupancy, the husband can't get a 10-acre farm. He will be able to pay for that home. He will lie up as the man of course to grow vegetables, keep the chickens, grow fruit, and manage property. Under my plan the woman must do all at the farm work, while he will be if he scheme works. He has to take the work which a man can do. She must do the work a woman can do. She must do the work so that the man can do the work as usual in the city. If the scheme works, the woman was up before the house was taken over. The house and land will be sold on a four per cent basis. The man will get the money for the people; the

The house never can burn. The need of hiliar a caretaker is done away with. There is no worry as whether there is a fire company with in call.

NEWARK (NJ) NEWS

FALL DOWN ELEVATOR SHAFT FATAL TO WEST ORANGE MAN

The dead man was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Vanz. He was a member of Osceola Council, Jr. O. U. A. M. The funeral services will be held Tuesday afternoon in the Menardville Presbyterian Church.

DAYORNE (NJ) REVIEW

May 23, 1914

(U)

Kinetophone Difficult to Operate, Says Inventor Thomas A. Edison

When the EdisonKinetophone was ready for exhibition institutions, the problem arose how best to install and operate it. It was given a great deal of thought by the inventor. The result, finally adopted, throws a strong side-light on the painstaking thoroughness with which Edison pursues any subject.

Obviously the physical difficulties to be overcome in such of the theatres formed a problem which could not be overcome in such of the theatres formed as a problem which could not be handled by a mechanic. He therefore adopted from the French competent instrument makers and tool makers of considerable experience and ability. These men were trained in the details of construction, adjustment, assembly and installation. They were also trained in the operation of the outfit, in order that synchronization between the picture and the phonograph might be maintained. After this rigorous training which lasted for three or four weeks, they were then subjected to a written examination. In this examination they were gathered about a large table, where questions, relevant to the adjustment and installation of the machine were handed them. They wrote their replies, turned them in, the papers were graded and if they passed, they were sent out on the road. One a month in which these examinations were being held that he had suddenly dropped into the term examinations of one of our colleges. The instructor was constantly looking for "padding," true men was excluded from the examination because of an evident desire on his part to hide knowledge possessed by the other men. Another one, in anticipation of the awful ordeal through which he was to pass, arrived in a more or less "shattered" condition, and insisted on giving examinations outwards of any advice. He was taken home and put to bed. In these examinations there were 35 questions which counted for a total of 75 points. Recently points were required as a passing mark. Operating the machine in perfect synchronization counted for 25 points. The trying of a complicated kind in a piece of string — a knot which was only evolved after three days of experimentation — counted

for five points. This string had to be attached to the examination paper, correctly tied or the applicant lost five points.

If an applicant showed too much self assurance, or thought that he knew so much about the subject that no one could tell him anything and showed a determination to study as hard as the rest, an instructor would play a very disconcerting little trick on him. He would place a film of one subject on the projecting machine and the record of number on the phonograph and would then tell the man to go ahead and operate the machine with synchronization. After one of these trying ordeals an applicant came forth here pining profusely and, with all his self assurance gone, said: "I want a woman's value in the record, but I'll swear that there was not a woman in the entire day."

"PHOTOGRAPH - GENERAL"

GENESEE (NY) LIFEBOAT

May 06, 1914

(U)

VIOLINISTS UNMASKED.

Edison Tells the Secret of How They Strike the Right Note.

Thomas A. Edison, who has an expert knowledge of every known musical instrument, from the cello to the violin, was observing the great violinists of the present age. He spoke with deep feeling:

"I have to admit," he declared fully, "that for a long time these fellows had me completely bewildered. I used to watch them in amazement. Every time one of them shot a bowie halfway down the neck of his fiddle and stopped it in exactly the right place for the sounding note I raved in astonishment. Every time, it seemed, he could show that finger correctly within one-thousandth of an inch. That's what he had to do in order to make the right note. And I concluded that he and his fellows were in some way superior to all other kinds of people in the matter of feeling vibrations."

"But I know better now. After long and careful observation I have discovered the truth. These fellows shoot their fingers up and down with an air of great confidence, but they never know exactly where the fingers will stop. Like any other human being, they guess at it. Then just as the note is begun by the sweeping of the bow their trained ears catch the defect, and they modified their fingers. Unconsciously, although the public doesn't know it, the great violin virtuosi of the world fill their work with a lot of notes that start falsely."—"Popular Music Notes."

(13)

EDISON ATTACKED BY CIGARETTE CO. CHAMPION

President of American Tobacco
Company Challenges Proof
of Statements

TALKS OF A DAMAGE SUIT

"Dull the Brain" Notice Libels
Thousands of Leaders of
Men, He Asserts

New York, May 18.—Thomas A. Edison's action in causing to be posted at the Edison works in East Orange, N. J., notices reading: "Cigarettes not tolerated; they dull the brain," and the attacks made upon him and subscribed to by Henry Ford the automobile man, against the use of cigarettes, has led Frederick S. Hill, president of the American Tobacco company, to send a letter to Mr. Edison in defense of the cigarette and the cigarette smoker.

"Blasphemy of the cigarette by poster of less prominence than yourself," Mr. Hill wrote, "attinct no situation, certainly from us. Since your prominence and fame give your words greater weight than the words of men of no importance there is imposed upon you a corresponding responsibility to make no statement referring to a product—and on the

million of users of such product—without investigation and the certainty that comes from investigation. "The form of your statement is of a character that denies us an opportunity to demonstrate its falsity and to prove the harmlessness of our product in a court proceeding. If you see fit to make a statement of the harmful effect of any of our products in such form that being false it is libelous we will be delighted to institute suit for damages and will devote the proceeds to some designated charity."

Scientific Facts in Power

"The scientific fact is all in favor of the cigarette, and no man can charge them facts because he personally prefers a pipe or a cigar or a stick or a chew of plug to the cigarette."

Mr. Hill said that the anti-cigarette agitation of a few years ago was such that medical men and other scientists undertook thorough examinations of the cigarette which resulted in the same set of findings: That the cigarette is absolutely pure, that it contains less nicotine than any other form of tobacco products; that the combination of the power is harmless in its effect on the human physiology and that its temperate use is in no way injurious to normal users.

"Add to the overwhelming weight of scientific testimony," said Mr. Hill, "common sense also will convince any reasonable man that the cigarette is not injurious. Inasmuch as in 12,000,000 Americans men use cigarettes and perhaps even a larger percentage of educated Europeans your charge of feeble-mindedness lies against an overwhelming proportion of the commercial, professional, artistic, manual and industrial world."

Mr. Hill gave figures showing that 15,812,952,000 cigarettes were made in the United States in 1912, against 7,000,000,000 in 1900 or an increase of 70 per cent. in 12 years.

Matter of Personal Taste

"If cigarette smoking is to be treated as a crime," he continued, "you must admit that the subject is one that can be discussed only as a matter of personal taste. You may or may not like cigarettes. That is of course, the right of any man. But it is hardly wise to use one's personal likes and dislikes as a basis for declaring that several million men are feeble-minded—especially when that sweeping indictment is directed against thousands of doctors, lawyers, college professors, ministers, business men and other leaders of thought and activity."

"You may exercise your personal privilege in liking or disliking anything, but you place yourself in an unfortunate light when you attempt to use your position as an employer of labor to coerce your employees into agreement with your personal points of view. Americans cling tenaciously to the belief that they have the right to entire freedom of opinion and freedom of action so long as they do the work for which they are employed."

Mr. Hill said that in relation to the tobacco industry and to millions of the intelligent men who smoke cigarettes "entirely or occasionally," the manufacture is in jeopardy.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL

May 18, 1914

T. A. EDISON BEGINS TO WINCE

Famous Inventor Does Not Relish the Refutations of His Unwarranted Attack Upon the Cigarette, and His Attorney Tries to Stop Use of His Name in Newspapers.

Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor, who some weeks ago made an unwarranted attack upon the cigarette, following the announcement through the columns of the daily newspapers that signs had been posted in the Edison factories in West Orange, N. J., prohibiting the use of cigarettes by the hundreds of employees, had no idea of the unavoidable notoriety which he was to bring down upon himself.

Edison made certain statements in the course of his attack upon the cigarette to the effect that the paper in which the cigarette tobacco was wrapped had been shown by chemical analysis to be poisonous.

The statements in their entirety were promptly challenged by Percival S. Hill, the president of the American Tobacco Co., who after presenting a mass of evidence to refute the statements made by the great inventor, dared Edison to repeat them with specific application to any of the various brands of cigarettes made by the American Tobacco Co. in order that legal proceedings might be instituted against him to court for damages, with the understanding that whatever sum might be recovered should be donated to some worthy charity.

This challenge was not accepted, Edison evidently realizing that he might lose both money and reputation in case he made such court proceedings possible.

Edison presumably hoped that the public would speedily forget the matter, and so he studiously ignored the challenge publicly made by President Hill, but the matter was not to be permitted to rest there, and something over a week ago James Zohman, the advertising representative of Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., came out with some striking advertisements in

the leading New York daily newspapers, addressed to Mr. Edison and signed by Mr. Zohman.

These advertisements, which occupied something like half a page of space in the newspapers, thoroughly refuted the charges made against cigarette papers as poisonous, as regards the papers used in the Philip Morris cigarettes, and embodied a certificate of analysis from a leading analytical chemist in New York, stating that he had subjected cigarette papers furnished him by Mr. Zohman to critical analysis

PHILIP MORRIS BIRTHDAY CLUB AT RYE BEACH



Photographed by Nelson W. Henshaw.

MEMBERS OF WELL-KNOWN TRADE ORGANIZATION ON RECENT OUTING.

and had found no traces of anything of a poisonous character.

The name of Mr. Edison appeared prominently in these advertisements, and their appearance evidently touched a sore spot on the inventor, as he promptly sought to find means

TOBACCO, NEW YORK

May , 1914

(D)

of preventing the further use of his name in connection with the advertisements. Edison has no time in consulting his attorney, who thereupon addressed the following letter to Mr. Zubin:

Orange, N. J., July 1, 1914.

MR. JAMES ZUBIN,
225 5th Avenue, New York.

DEAR SIR:

My attention has been called to your advertisement published in the New York Times on June 24, 1914, in which you have made considerable use of the name of Thomas A. Edison.

I desire to call your attention to Sections 50 and 51, Article 5, of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York under which it is made a misdemeanor to use for advertising purposes, or for the purposes of trade, the name, portrait or picture of any living person without having first obtained the written consent of such person, and making such use actionable in the Supreme Court of New York.

It seems to me your use of Mr. Edison's name was a direct violation of these statutes, and I therefore take this occasion to warn you that unless you immediately discontinue this form of advertising, Mr. Edison will take suitable steps to enforce his rights in the matter.

Yours truly,

DELOZ HODGES,

General Counsel.

Mr. Zubin was in no wise worried by the communication from inventor Edison's legal adviser, as will be seen by the following reply, which was forwarded in the course:

July 2, 1914.

MR. DELOZ HODGES, General Counsel,

Thos. A. Edison, Orange, N. J.

DEAR SIR:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., and have carefully noted its contents.

I beg to disagree with you in the interpretation of the relation between the Sections 50-51, Article 5, of the Consolidated Laws of the State of New York, and my using Mr. Thos. A. Edison's name in the newspapers. I have not used Mr. Edison's name for the purposes of advertising or trade. I simply mentioned Mr. Edison's name for the purpose of refuting a statement which he has made.

Yours very truly,

JAMES ZUBIN.

That Mr. Zubin possesses every confidence in the strength of his position, and has no fear of any legal proceeding that may be brought by Mr. Edison, is shown by the fact that the Zubin Advertising Agency has made arrangements whereby the advertisement to which exception was taken by Mr. Edison's counsel will within the next few days be republished in the leading daily newspapers throughout the United States.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL

May 18, 1914

"CIGARETTES' HEALTHY"
P. S. HILL ANSWERS EDISON

PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. GIVES MEDICAL OPINION

Denies That Scientific Investigation Has Shown Cigarettes to Be Harmful, and Offers to Give 10¢ Charity Proceeds of a Possible Damage Suit for Unproved Statements.

Thomas A. Edison's action in offering to be put through a scientific investigation by West Orange, N. J., notice reading: "Cigarettes not tolerated; they kill the brain," and the patient's note by him and subscribed to by Henry Ford, the automobile man, against the use of cigarettes, has led Percival S. Hill, president of the American Tobacco Co., to send a reply to Mr. Edison in the form of the cigarette and the cigarette man.

"Blasphemy of the cigarette by parties of less prominence than yourself," Mr. Hill wrote, "without an attempt, certainly futile, in which your fame gives your words great weight, there is imposed upon a state-responsible responsibility to make no statement reflecting on a product, and to be millions of users of such product, without investigation."

"The basis of your statement is of a character that denies us an opportunity to demonstrate its falsity, and to prove the harmlessness of our product in a court proceeding. If you use it to make a statement of the harmful effect of any of our brands, in such form that being false it is libelous, we will be delighted to institute suit for damages, and will devote the proceeds to some designated charity."

"The scientific facts are all in favor of the cigarette, and on one side of the scale facts because he personally prefers a pipe or a cigar or a stogie or a piece of pipe to the cigarette."

Mr. Hill said that the statistics against the use of the cigarette a few years ago was such that scientists in doubt, through examination of the cigarette which resulted in the finding: "That the cigarette is chemically pure, that it contains no such thing as any other form of tobacco products; that the combustion of the paper is harmless in its effect on the human physiology; that its nicotine content is by no way injurious to normal users."

Mr. Hill's own letter continued: "Cigarettes from the scientific point of view, of scientific testimony, common sense; alone will convince any reasonable man that the cigarette is not injurious. That this may be true is proved by the number and types of men who use cigarettes. Unquestionably, the cigarette is the favorite smoke of doctors for every city in the land. Presidents, lawyers, bankers, business men, and men of all classes have deliberately turned from cigar and pipe to cigarette. Inasmuch as ten to twelve million Americans use cigarettes, and perhaps even a larger percentage of tobacco consumers, your charge of feeble mindness (the scientist an unerring criterion of the commercial, professional, artistic, scientific and industrial world.)"

Mr. Hill gave figures showing that in 1912, 1913 and 1914 cigarettes were made in the United States to the extent of about 2,000,000,000 in 1912, or an increase of 10 per cent in 1913, and 20 per cent in 1914.

"This, throughout the country, which is growing all the time," Mr. Hill told Mr. Edison, "is possible only because millions of American men have convinced themselves that cigarettes are good for them."

EDISON-AID DIES IN AFRICA.

Lomond Ricatlon, Big Game Photographer, Victim of Fever.
Maplewood, N. J., May 27.—Professor James Ricatlon, noted as an explorer, who lives on Valley street, Maplewood, received a cable message telling of the death in Nairobi, British East Africa, of his son, Lomond Ricatlon, from typhoid-pneumonia.

Lomond Ricatlon, who was twenty-four years old, went to Africa three years ago with his father to make moving pictures of the game for Thomas A. Edison. Professor Ricatlon returned several months ago, leaving his son among the friendly tribes of East Africa and expecting him to come home in October. The young man became ill two weeks ago. He will be buried in Nairobi.

NEW YORK SUN

EDISON AID DIES IN AFRICA.

Lomond Ricatlon, Big Game Photographer, Victim of Fever.

Maplewood, N. J., May 26.—Prof. James Ricatlon, noted as an African explorer, who lives on Valley street, Maplewood, received a cable message this afternoon telling of the death early today in Nairobi, British East Africa, of his son, Lomond Ricatlon, from typhoid-pneumonia.

Lomond Ricatlon, who was 24 years old, went to Africa three years ago with his father to make moving pictures of big game for Thomas A. Edison. Prof. Ricatlon returned several months ago, leaving his son among the friendly tribes of East Africa and expecting him to come home in October. The young man became ill two weeks ago. He will be buried in Nairobi.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

LOMOND RICATLON.

Maplewood, N. J., May 26.—Professor James Ricatlon, the African explorer and photographer, who lives on Valley st., Maplewood, received a cable message this afternoon announcing the death in Nairobi, British East Africa, of his son, Lomond Ricatlon, from typhoid-pneumonia.

Lomond Ricatlon, who was twenty-four years old, went with his father to Africa to take moving pictures of big game for Thomas A. Edison. The father returned some time ago, leaving his son acquainted among the tribes of East Africa. The young man was taken ill two weeks ago after returning from a hunting trip in the interior. He will be buried in Nairobi.

Besides his parents, Mr. Ricatlon leaves three sisters and three brothers.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN J. J. RECORD
MAY 27, 1911

EDISON AID DIES IN AFRICA.

Lomond Ricatlon, Big Game Photographer, Victim of Fever.

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NEWARK, (N. J.) STAR

CMA-127

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"348
Edison's Gardener Dies
Funeral services for Michael C. Doyle, gardener for Thomas A. Edison, who died at the latter's estate in Llewellyn Park, West Orange, yesterday, will be held tomorrow morning in St. John's Church, and interment will follow in the St. John's Cemetery. Mr. Doyle was a faithful employee of the great inventor, and had been with him about ten years. He was born in Ireland about sixty years ago, and came to Orange from there when a young man. He occupied various positions of trust on some of the large estates of the Oranges. He has been ill about five weeks with liver trouble. He leaves a widow.

The Wizard of the Glass House



TOBACCO - NEW YORK

June 01, 1914

GOOD WORK BY NICHOLAS EHRLICH

Head of the Brooklyn Independent Dealers Is Collecting Some Valuable Statistics on Smoking.

Nicholas Ehrlich, the president of the Independent Cigar Dealers' Organization in Brooklyn, mindful of the recent attacks upon the use of tobacco by fanatics of the Dr. Charles Case, as well as the recent attack upon the cigarette by Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor, has recently begun the collection of statistics which must prove of great value through all time to come in refuting the assertions of the narrow-minded opponents of the enjoyment of tobacco.

President Ehrlich has prepared a set of blanks, comprising a series of 78 questions, ranging all the way from the age at which an individual began to use tobacco, how many

years he has continued the practice, whether he prefers tobacco in the form of cigars, cigarettes or a pipe, whether he has ever experienced any disease or other ill effects that could be traced to smoking, whether he would give up smoking for a sum equal to half of his yearly income, to whether he would be in favor of the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of cigarettes.

These blanks are being distributed in considerable numbers among Mr. Ehrlich's large clientele of smokers in the Temple Bar building in Brooklyn, as well as among prominent public men in Brooklyn, and they are being quite generally filled out and returned.

When a sufficient number of these blanks have been filled out, the statistics thus secured will be tabulated and given out for publication.

DAYTON (N.J.) REVIEW

June 04, 1914 (D)

EDISON EXPERT MEETS HORRIBLE DEATH AT WORK

Whirled fifty times around a steel shaft, his body mangled and crushed, William F. Benedict, 29 years old, of Newark, lived long enough to be taken to the hospital, ask for his wife, and then when told what his injuries all amounted to, remarked, "I guess I'll be better off dead," before he died yesterday afternoon.

The accident happened in the laboratory of the Thomas A. Edison plant at Valley road and the city of Newark, West Orange, yesterday afternoon, and following it that department of the plant shut down for the remainder of the day.

Benedict was a mechanic who worked in the laboratory where Thomas A. Edison does the greater portion of his work in experimenting. Mr. Edison was out of town when the gruesome accident occurred. About 25 men were working in the department when the bearing on a belt running from a counter shaft to the main shaft became loosened. Benedict was assigned to replace it and, after throwing the belt off the pulley, started the work. The machinery operating the main shaft which counts all of the others, was not stopped and in some manner Benedict's clothing became caught. Just as the belt he was working on was caught up again by the pulley.

In an instant his fellow workmen were horrified to see his body being whirled round and round the main shafting. It took but a second or two for one of the cooler heads to rush to the side of the shaft of the motor, but when Benedict's body dropped to the floor it was believed life was extinct.

A call, however, was sent to the Orange Newark Hospital and the Red Cross ambulance responded. Benedict's right arm was severed at a short distance above the wrist and while he was still going around the shaft the head and arm dropped to the floor. Following this both of his shoes were torn from his feet and then his clothing as far up as his chest was ripped off. The right leg was fractured some,

the left twice, two ribs were smashed in and his body was a mass of bruises and cuts.

While on the way to the hospital Benedict recovered consciousness and immediately asked the surgeons to send word to his wife as quickly as possible. A little later he asked what his injuries were, and when told said: "I guess I'll be better off dead." It was but a few moments later, and before the arrival of his wife at the hospital that he expired.

Even though the men working with him are all used to danger of accident and many of them have suffered serious one in one plant or another in which they have worked, they were completely unnerfed and it was known it would be necessary to let them go off for the day.

Walter H. Hutchinson, general superintendent of the plant, stated after the accident that one of the strictest rules of the establishment had been broken by the machinery not having been completely stopped before the accident was made to get on its way.

NEWARK (N.J.) NEWS

June 04, 1914 (D)

WHIRLED TO DEATH IN EDISON PLANT

William F. Benedict, Repairing Lacing of Belt with Machinery Running, Mortally Injured.

RIBS, LEGS AND ARM FRACTURED

With his slight arm caught in a shaft, which was making more than 5000 revolutions a second, William F. Benedict, thirty-nine years old, of 142 South Thirteenth street, this city, was hurled through the air in the Edison laboratory in West Orange yesterday afternoon. Fellow-workers, who started to move, stood awe-stricken, but finally one of the men threw off the current and the body fell to the floor.

Partly conscious when picked up, Benedict uttered a few unintelligible words. An examination by the doctor who responded on the call to the firemen's alarm, showed that both legs had been broken, the ribs crushed and the right arm, which had caught in the shaft, was almost torn off. It was necessary to amputate the arm, but Benedict died a short time later.

When word of his death was telephoned to the laboratory the machine shop was closed for the remainder of the day. Benedict was considered an expert mechanic and had been working for Thomas A. Edison for the past year. The inventor was met at the plant when the accident occurred, having come to Philadelphia.

Benedict had been assigned the task of replacing a large belt on which the counter shaft had worked loose. The belt was slipped off the shaft and the shaft was permitted to continue running. Getting close to the shaft in order to finish up his work, Benedict's hand slipped and his arm caught in the coupling of the shaft, whirling him around like a pinwheel. Other men nearby were so horrified by the sight to stop the machinery. It was fully a minute, it was said the morning, before the power was turned off and the body fell to the floor.

Walter Bruce Hutchinson, chief engineer at the Edison Works, declared today that the accident was a result of violation of the rules of the machine shop. There is a standing order, he said, that when repairs are being made on machinery the power must be shut off. Had this rule been complied with, he said, the shaft would not have been in motion while Benedict was repairing the belt.

The body was taken to the Benedict home. The man is survived by his wife and an unborn daughter.

MAX FORD (Conn.) TIMES
JUNE 4, 1917

BEACHEY-OLDFIELD AT CHARTER OAK

To Meet in Track and
Racing Card of Special
Merit

OLDFIELD WILL TRY TO
BREAK ALL RECORDS

Something Doing All the Time
That Beachey is Caving in
Mid-Air.

On Friday and Saturday, June 15 and 16, at Charter Oak park, Burnet Oldfield, the man whose daring on the automobile track has recently lifted the heart out of every man by his marvelous speed performances, will meet Lincoln Beachey, the wizard of the air, in a series of auto and aeroplane races, the like of which is liable never to be again witnessed by Connecticut people. Oldfield drives a big horsepower Christie. It is expected that all former records will be destroyed by him on these similar tracks. Beachey's dare-devil performances in the air, the like of which have never been equaled by any other aeroplane manipulator, will consist of dives, loop-the-loop and the barrel roll, foot of flying upside down. Beachey's remarkable performances are lately summed up in the following statement by Thomas E. Johnson:

"I was startled and amazed," said Mr. Johnson recently, as he related his "experience" in Orange, Conn., "when I saw that young man take the loop and send his aeroplane through the loop, and then follow that astounding feat with an upside down flight. I could not believe my own eyes, and, after many minutes, I said to myself, 'How many minutes ago did I see that man had done all that with this craft that could be done by the ordinary gentleman? He had some automatic balancing device calculated to act more quickly than man can think and act at the same time.'"

"Contrary to my impression, Beachey's loop was not performed high in the air, at a distance that would enhance the opportunity for a trick of legend-making. But aimed over my head he spun around, cutting all hope of gravity and accident. It was wonderful, awkward, but in fact that I was relieved when, after the third loop, Beachey came back to the earth."

"When I spent a whole day figuring out how it was possible for a young aviator to be performing in the air, the man who invented and flew the first aeroplane declared was impossible. There were sufficient food possibilities. When I sought out young Beachey and asked him for an explanation, he looked at me in a quizzical manner and replied, 'I look you for my example and set out to do what others thought impossible. Then, after studying it all out, I would not let it and combined thought and action to a degree sufficient to get away with it.' I got away with it. That's the whole story. Don't say it's impossible. And it is rare, sport doing it, too."

"NO CIGARET SMOKING BY MY EMPLOYEES," SAYS THOMAS A. EDISON



Thomas A. Edison, and for smile of his letter to Henry Ford.

That cigaret smoking is highly injurious both to mind and body is the opinion of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor. He employs hundreds of men, but not one of them is a cigaret smoker. Edison recently wrote a letter to his friend, Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile man, in which he set forth his views on cigaret smoking. Ford is said to agree heartily with Edison.

Collected from "Edison's Notebook"

From the Laboratory
Thomas A. Edison.

Friend Ford

Orange, N.J. April 26, 1914

The injurious agent in Cigarettes comes principally from the burning paper wrapper. The substance thereby formed is called "Acrolein".

It has a violent action on the nerve centers producing degeneration of the cells of the brain, which is quite rapid among boys.

Unlike most narcotics this degeneration is permanent and uncontrollable.

I employ no person who smokes Cigarettes.

Yours

Thomas A. Edison

MICHIGAN FREE PRESS (MI) TRIBUNE

June 07, 1914

(D)

Edison to Ford
on Cigaret Habit
Model for Pupils

Highly copies of a letter written by Thomas A. Edison to Henry Ford of Detroit, in which he expressed his opinion of cigaret smoking, mounted and framed suitably, for school room use, have been received by Superintendent Jordan and one copy will be hung in each school room in this city.

The letter is as follows:
"Friend Ford—The injurious agent in cigarette comes principally from the burning paper wrapper. The substance thereby formed is called 'acrolein.' It has a violent action on the nerve centers producing degeneration of the cells of the brain which is quite rapid among boys. Unlike most narcotics this degeneration is permanent and uncontrollable. I employ no person who smokes cigarette. Yours
"THOMAS A. EDISON."

Scientific American (N. Y.)

JULY 11 1874

June 6 1874

The Death of Sir Joseph Swan

SIR JOSEPH WILSON SWAN, inventor of the first incandescent electric lamp, died on May 27th at the age of eighty-six.

Although years of patent litigation have upheld Edison's right to be regarded as the inventor of the incandescent lamp, there can be no doubt that Swan was entitled to a place among the first two or three who gave to the world the present incandescent lighting system. He early showed a marked bent for scientific pursuits, and was necessarily apprenticed to a chemist in his native town. Thence he went to Newcastle, where he was employed in a large house of manufacturing chemicals, in which he became in time a partner.

As a manufacturer, Swan was engaged in the production, among many other things, of photographic plates. The dry plates of that time were slow, and instantaneous photography was impossible. Swan experimented with the purpose of increasing the sensibility and rapidity of the plates, and eventually produced the first really rapid dry plates. A valuable pendant to this great achievement was his subsequent invention of carbon jetlight in photography.

As early as 1841 Swan became convinced that for most purposes the incandescence of a filament, probably of carbon, would be the most practicable source of illumination.

His first electric lamp had a carbon filament which he made by pecking a strip of thin cardboard with powdered charcoal in a crucible and subjecting it to intense heat. This was placed in a glass bulb from which the air was exhausted, and an electric current was applied. It will be observed that this was practically the same method that Edison employed in his early experiments at Menlo Park in the late '70s. Swan secured his current from a battery of Grove cells, which was not sufficiently powerful to cause complete incandescence, though the filament was heated red hot.

In 1870-1880 Edison gave his first exhibition of electric lighting at Myrtle Park, with illuminants of paper or lambs carbonized through intense heat. Later in 1880 Swan gave, at Newcastle, his first public exhibition of incandescent electric lighting on a large scale, using in his lamps illuminants of cotton thread "pyrocarbonized" by the action of sulphuric acid.

Another successful filament was made by him by squirting a jet of cotton into a caustic solution, and then carbonizing by means of heat the tough thread thus produced. This process in modified form supplied the Edison carbonized lambs illuminant both in America and Europe.

NEWARK (NJ) NEWS

June 12, 1914 (D)

DANCING ON LAWN IN LEWELLYN PARK

Children Add to Attractiveness of
Program at Fete for Benefit
of Orange Free Library.

ENACT THE PLAY 'THE MAGIC TROLL'

Exhibitions of dancing featured a town fete yesterday afternoon and last evening on the lawn of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Dickinson in Lewellyn Park, West Orange, given under the auspices of the auxiliary of the Orange Free Library. Children as well as adults took part in the dancing, which included the square steps, and a competition was a feature of the evening's dancing.

Several children of Lewellyn Park residents gave a play, "The Magic Troll," in the afternoon under the direction of Mrs. Philip McKim Garrison.

Owing to her forthcoming marriage Miss Madeline Edison, who is president of the auxiliary, was unable to take an active part in the fete and her place was taken by Mrs. John Hammond Bradshaw. Among others who assisted were Mrs. Maxine H. Betsworth, Mrs. Earl W. Taylor and Mrs. Coleman St. Whisen, the latter, being president.

KANSAS CITY (MO) POST

June 20, 1914 (D)

PRIZED HEIRLOOM USED AT NUPTIALS, OF MISS EDISON



MISS JOHN EYRE STANGE.

Knoxville uses the cushion used by her parents when they were married. Miss Madeline Edison, daughter of Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor, and Mrs. Elmina, of South Orange, N. J., at Glenside, her father's house, in New Jersey.

The ceremony was performed in the reception room, with an old tapestry curtain forming a background and rare ferns, hanging baskets of trailing and roses and anemones and flowering tulips, plants on all sides. On either side of the bride was a tall silver candelabrum.

TOWN & COUNTRY (NY)

June 27, 1914 (D)

EDISON'S daughter and Justice Hughes were married on the same day. As to each other, however, as all the world as well as his wife, know, for anything that happens in the life of either Edison or Hughes is read not alone by the wife but by the sterner sex that never gives attention to a society paragraph. Justice Hughes' son, Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, was married to Miss Marjorie Bruce Stuart in St. Patrick's Chapel in the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist. The bridesmaids, who included the groom's sister, Miss Helen Hughes, had all been classmates of the bride at Vassar. The best man and the ushers had all been classmates of the groom either at Brown University or at Harvard. To many people the groom is interesting not only because the son of a Justice of the Supreme Court but as a grandson of Walter S. Carter, the well-known lawyer who had one of the oldest homes on Broadway Avenue in Brooklyn, the home that Mrs. Hughes, who was Annette Carter, left as a bride. Walter S. Carter, who was the senior member of Carter, Hughes and Hoyt, had much to do with musical culture in Brooklyn. He was president of the department of music of the Brooklyn Institute, he gave an organ to the big Methodist Church on New York Avenue, and was a member of the Guild of American Organists.

Mr. Edison's Daughter a Bride

Mr. Edison's daughter, Miss Madeline Edison, was married to Mr. John Eyre Stange at the Edison home in Lewellyn Park according to the service of the Catholic Church, Monsignor Henry A. Leann officiating. Her father gave her in marriage. The witness who preaches against place, though he has provided us with things that laugh and talk and give us lively merriment, was brought into most interesting contrast with eight bridesmaids dressed in frilly frocks of violet and turquoise, suggestive of the very recent style of life. These young girls included the Misses Margaret and Rachel Miller, nieces of Mrs. Edison; Miss Elmina Ambrose, Miss Carol Douglas, Miss Florence Walton, Miss Marie Cozzens, Miss Margaret Gray and Miss Elsa Denton.

NEWARK (N.J.) STAR

JUNE 13, 1914 (D)

Mr. Edison Stamps as "Plausible" Theory of Mysterious Falsetto Tone

Musician of Newark Also Discovers, as Scientist Attests, the Proper Distinction Between Voice Tones and Pitch and Deeply Interests the Wizard, Whom World Acclaims.

Thomas A. Edison the other day presented an interview to a music teacher and baritone singer of this city, Mr. Emil Hoffman. Mr. Hoffman is now on his way to London, where he is to lecture before certain scientific bodies on a discovery which he thinks he has made in the mechanism of the human voice in singing.

The alleged fact that he has discovered something which has been a mystery that has baffled those who teach voice production is regarded as certain by the reputed best physician in this city, who makes the care of the voice of the prima donna, or any other opera singer his particular branch of medical science. This is Dr. P. C. Weber, of 78 Clifton avenue.

Dr. Weber, when questioned, said that he believed that Mr. Hoffman was correct in claiming credit for a new theory and that he should have much praise for his scientific ingenuity and his original conception.

But the best endorsement he gave is that of Mr. Edison, who called his theory "plausible," new and distinctively of the greatest value to the singer. Indeed, Mr. Edison was so impressed that he granted Mr. Hoffman two hours of his three valuable times.

The fundamental originality of the reputed discovery of the Newark teacher is that the pitch of the human voice, quite distinct from the tone, is produced in the windpipe when the so-called chest tones, those which move the lungs, rise and, and in the space above the vocal cords, bands or harmonics when falsetto is sung.

The combination of competent vocalists and scientific instruments has been that the pitch of the voice is due to the tension of the stretched bands or ligaments. This, Mr. Hoffman declares, is an impossibility, and he avers that since, that is, the length of the space in the windpipe, gives rise to the strobic known as pitch.

The tone production, as is well known, or sound, is the result of the vibration of the two sets of vocal cords.

The discovery, therefore, of Mr. Hoffman, the distinction between tone and pitch, may well be called, after Mr. Edison, "plausible."

The musician illustrates his theory by a very simple method. He takes a bottle or a hollow glass cylinder and fills it with water at different heights. By blowing or whistling into the bottle or tube the tone is produced and the pitch changes according to the space the tone travels be-

fore it meets with the resistance which dissipates the waves of sound generated by the agitation of the vocal cords.

Thus while the pure tone of the great singer comes from the profound depths into which the diaphragm vibrates, the falsetto notes of another unfortunate singer are springing from the space above the vocal cords, the waves or vibrations ascending upward toward the throat, finding initially less resistance power as they rise upward. In this way is produced the ungodly falsetto note, a sound lost in the region around the soft palate, without purity or excellence.

As for the quality of a voice, its richness, its low or high register, that depends entirely upon the physical condition of the body of the singer.

And now for the exorable falsetto voice:

Breathing exercises, as a scientific observer of the mechanism of the human voice says, should always be carried on with a sphygmometer, especially because that instrument enables the teacher to check results (which otherwise can only be guessed at) with the greatest accuracy.

If this suggestion were kept in mind, once this scientist, the ear of the liver of music would be disturbed no longer by that intolerable and never-ending trill which now so frequently annoys many, in other respects, fine voices.

This fault-by the innocent regarded as a merit-is feared especially among French singers. But at the Conservatoire de Musique, in Paris, students are deliberately taught the wrong method of inspiration. For, as we gather from the "Méthode du Chant du Conservatoire de Musique," they are told to "sauter" (or draw in) the abdomen not to "induce out the chest."

Thus the mystery is at once cleared, because the tremor arises almost invariably from a weakness of the muscles of the diaphragm or abdomen.

Owing to the abdomen being drawn in, the diaphragm never properly is contracted; the muscles are not sufficiently exercised, and, consequently, have not power enough to resist the pressure that is brought to bear upon them, the strain of air they give forth loses its evenness and continuity.

Long gymnastics conducted on the right principle alone will counteract this fault, one of the greatest vices of singing today though not very noticeable.

**MISS EDISON WEDS
JOHN EYRE SLOANE**

**Ceremony at Glenmont in Llewellyn
Park Followed by Reception and
Dancing on Lawn.**

INVENTOR ESCORTS HIS DAUGHTER

Beautiful music and elaborate floral decorations marked the wedding procession of Thomas and Miss Nadeline Ladd, Thomas Alva Edison, Jr. and Miss Vast Orville, and John Myre Shattuck, son of Dr. and Mrs. T. O'Connor Shattuck, of Montrose avenue, South Orange. The ceremony was performed at 4 o'clock in the morning at the home of the parents of the bride, by the Rev. Livingston Henry H. Church, New York. In the presence of a limited number of guests, including only relatives and close friends, the ceremony followed with a joyful and simple reception, to which a larger number had been asked.

The service was read in the drawing-room. The bride pair knelt before an improvised prie-dieu of white satin, flanked on either side by a tall silver candlestick with lighted candles, and half encircled with a bank of roses and flowering wilsonia plants against a background of old tapestry which curtained off part of the room. The kneeling cushion of white satin was that used by Mr. and Mrs. Edison at their marriage.

[illegible]

nursed her ferns, ornamental-rooms were
other, and one part seemed irregularly
placed. The orchids were clustered at
one corner and the firs placed at the
with ferns. At the far end of the room
a vase of American lily stems gave a
touch of color to the decorative scheme,
the doorways were enriched with oak
foliage and the gem of the decorations
was evident in the smaller ornate vases,
lenses form. In the large square room
decorated with brackets of Centuria alba
dressed lilacs of the valley. At the side of
the side's end was the figure of a
miniature statue.

Prior to the

[illegible]

Mr. Monahan's brother, Charles O'Connor, who were Charles Monahan, and the ushers, bride: John V. Miller, brother of the bride, of Orange; Addison A. Van Tine, a cousin of the bride, of New York; and Harold P. Penak D. Packard and Clement Newkirk of Brook-

...and Mrs. Eliza DeLong of

Leaver, Cal.

Mr. Blouin's brother, Charles O'Connor Blouin, was best man, and the sisters were Charles Edson, brother of the bride; John V. Miller, a cousin of the bride; of Orange; Addison A. Van Tine, Austin P. Montgomery and Harold T. Hankin of New York; Frank D. Pachtent and Clement Negus of Brooklyn.

The bride's gown.

The bride wore a gown of cream white chiffon made with fineness of old rose point and duchesse lace, which had been on her mother's wedding gown. The bodice was of the same lace, and open at the throat. There was a full court train of chiffon velvet on which was appliqued blue veil was of tulle. It was edged with rose point and duchesse lace and was carried up with intricate orange-blossoms. Miss Edson carried a shower basket of white orchids and lilies of the valley, held together by narrow shower streamers and wore a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom.

The gowns of the bridesmaids were of delicate laced mauve tulle, made with draped skirts of turquoise Miss Edson and cost effect at tulle. The hair of the maids of honor were of flat sailor shape; room shape. Waiters in effect, coming over the face and high at the hair, ribbon, with a head under the chin. All were trimmed with roses. The bridesmaids carried shower clusters of mauve; the maids of honor, yellow roses.

Mrs. Edson wore a gown of salmon pink chiffon, with tulle and giraffe fluted with ostrich feathers the skirt to match the gown. She wore a French hat of brown, trimmed with ostrich tips. Mrs. Edson, mother of the bridegroom, an imported costume of champagne color, shimmered over an undershirt of lace made with fineness. The oversleeve was silk, at narrow box plating and a giraffe of turquoise blue satin tipped with tassels of gold. The bodice was of lace, embroidered in blue. She wore a black lace hat, trimmed with velvet streamers, pink roses and mauve bows.

The bride gave her attendants long hair pins of amaranth and gerbera. Mr. Blouin's gift to his best man, and others were moonstone scarf pins.

Guests at Ceremony.

Among those at the ceremony were Mrs. W. W. Nichols of New York, in suit of emerald green with yellow giraffe. Mrs. Porter of Cincinnati, Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Cotte, Mayor and Mrs. John Furmy Mitchell and Mrs. James Mitchell of New York; Miss Flora Voss, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. B. Criss and Mr. and Mrs. Robert March of South Orange, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Anderson, the latter a sister of the bridegroom, in opalescent tulle, draped with turquoise of lace and a black lace hat; Mrs. Charles O'Connor Blouin, in pink hat; Kenneth Gordon, Mrs. George Brown, Mrs. Katharine Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Ambrose, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley T. Cousins, the latter in blue lace; Mr. and Mrs. T. O'Connor Blouin Jr., the latter in white veil with pink roses and jacket of lace and white hat trimmed in pink; Thomas A. Edson Jr. and William L. Edson.

Following the ceremony the bridal party adjourned to the lawn near the main entrance of the house, where a small platform beneath a maple tree had been erected. Here they received the congratulations of their friends. Later the bridal party danced on the lawn and had a collection at a horseshoe table at the rear of the house.

Engaged sister Catherine Blouin.

As the bride left to join her traveling suit she gave her bouquet into the midst of the party. The ring in it was caught by Miss Carol Langley. Miss Douglas's engagement to Kenneth Gordon was announced last week.

The bride's traveling costume was of blue tulle silk, made with a dupes of blue and white, and a bolero of blue embroidered chiffon. She wore a black hat.

Mr. Blouin is a graduate of Columbia University and owner of an old and well known Irish family. He is a cousin of Lady Douglass of Ireland, also a cousin of Lady Greville, of the O'Connor line, of Tonnally, Ireland; of J. P. Greco of Trinito Abbey, Eastern, and of Mayor Mitchell of New York. He is a nephew of William H. Tracy of West Neck, Long Island.

The bride has been prominent society in the Orange, and is president of the Orange Free Library Auxiliary. She arranged many more affairs for the benefit of this institution. Her maternal grandfather, the late Lewis Miller of Akron, O., was one of the founders of the Chautauque system of study and education.

Mr. and Mrs. Blouin will live in New York on their return from a wedding trip.

NEW YORK GLOBE

.....

Miss Mary Miller, one of the biggest stars in the motion picture world, is leaving the Edison Company on July 12 to join the Universal Company. Miss Miller's long association with the Thomas A. Edison brand of pictures makes ~~her departure~~ quite a surprise to those in this branch of the profession. Her reason for the change is because she believes it to be a step toward a bigger future and greater financial advancement. Miss Miller's ambitions are very high, and she hopes some day to be a big factor in the theatrical world, interesting things are planned for her under the Universal programme, and her vast army of "movie fans" will look forward to her scenes with great interest.

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EASTON (PA) PRESS

JUNE 27, 1914 (D)

**EDISON PORTLAND CEMENT CO.
ROUTING OF EMPLOYEES
OF EDISON COMPANIES**

Edison Portland Cement Company Was Represented in Big Throng at West Orange On Thursday.

An outing of the employees of the different companies in whose titles the name of Edison appears, was held on Thursday at West Orange, N. J., and there was a great throng present from the Thomas A. Edison Laboratory, West Orange; the Edison Phonograph Works, West Orange; the Edison Portland Cement Company, New Village; the Edison Chemical Company, the Edison Storage Battery Company and Thomas A. Edison, Inc., all of West Orange. This last named corporation includes the well known motion picture producing company. All of these concerns are generally supervised and largely owned by the great inventor, Thomas A. Edison.

This great gathering brought together people of all kinds of call and occupations such as could be assembled by any other single source of enterprise in the world and the heart of Mr. Edison must have beat with pride and satisfaction when he entered the crowded stadium Thursday afternoon and was greeted by a tremendous outburst from all these people. They were all so happy, loyal and so full of the most skilled mechanics of the day, the greatest chemists and electricians, the leaders in the cement business, the moving picture artists and actresses and the artists who make our phonograph records.

On the athletic program were twenty events, track and field sports, with the exception of a baseball game between the Bronx Stadium and the John Wilkes and a trotting race between horse drivers by G. H. Wilson, vice president and manager of the phonograph works and Mr. Maxwell, who is also connected with the Edison interests.

For these various events several valuable prizes were awarded. The "Grand Prix Edison" was won by the team from the State Office. This was a very handsome cup competed for in a relay race between teams representing each of the Edison Companies. The other prizes were offered by the general managers of other companies to the individual in their own plant who made the highest number of points. The donors of these prizes were Messrs. E. J. Berggren, of the Thomas A. Edison, Inc., R. A. Bachman, of the Edison Storage Battery Company, C. H. Wilson, of the Phonograph Works, and H. G. Whympton, manager of the Bronx Stadium.

This is, doubtless, just what the employees of Thomas A. Edison have gathered for such a field day as was celebrated Thursday, but it was the first time that the Edison Portland Cement Company, which is among Easton's leading industries, has joined them. Through the efforts of Mr. S. Mottley, president of the cement company, the employees of the New Village plant occupied a very important place in the celebration.

On Thursday morning several hundred employees went down from Philadelphia on a special train over the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad. The trip was managed with great efficiency by E. S. Blier, of this city, who is assistant to the president. The athletic arrangements were in the hands of H. W. Goldsworthy, head druggist at the plant and the following employees were entered in the events: John Smith, H. Koehler, H. Kenney, J. Krumpholtz, M. Koep, E. Pifer, J. Brady, F. Cole, D. Althamer, J. Shank, J. Dodd, S. Garlin, A. Francisco and S. Frye.

Among the accomplishments of the boys from the cement plant were third place in the hammer throw by Garlin, first place in the quarter mile by Joe Kenney, third in the Grand Prix relay, third in the 100 yard dash by Jack Smith.

In these days of constant friction between capital and labor, it is decidedly refreshing to see others with a group of several thousand employees and feel the loyalty and devotion which they sincerely manifest for their great employer, Thomas A. Edison.

NEW YORK TELEGRAPH

"MANAGER PLIMPTON RETURNS."
Horace G. Plimpton, manager of negative production of Chicago, Ill., returned from Europe with John Plimpton on the Atlantic. He has been representing the Edison interests in some of the recent negotiations on the other side.

H
Sigsbee "Plimpton, Horace G."

June 1911

"EDISON, T.A. - PERSONAL"

July 23, 1914 (D)

**SAID EDISON WAS TO PAY
HIM \$200,000 HERE**

**Story of McMahon, Whose Body
Was Found in North
River.**

CORNER John V. Durkin of Jersey City will hold a inquest next Monday morning with the view of ascertaining how William McMahon, a retired merchant of 3729 M street, N. W., Washington, D. C., whose body was found floating between two Pennsylvania ferry ships at Rockaway beach last Saturday morning, came to his death, after Jersey city police have apparently relinquished their investigation to the county prosecutor's office.

Next reached the prosecutor's office yesterday that McMahon told James F. Durkin, a book dealer in Washington, he had refused a claim of \$200,000 against Thomas A. Edison for royalties and was coming to New York to sue the company.

Durkin's father, Alexander, died yesterday and the water where the body was found diverged with Franklin's hands in an effort to find the fragments, which were not seen. The diverging will be continued at low water today, when he left Washington last Friday McMahon had his car here in his pocket.

John Tipton, a Baltimore and Ohio conductor, said that McMahon was a passenger on his train, which reached Jersey City at 10:28 on Friday night last, and that more than once during the trip from Philadelphia McMahon took out a roll of bills and counted them.

"ORE MILLING"

July 07, 1914 (D)

**THOS. A. EDISON TRANSFERS
TIMBER LAND TO ZINC CO.**

Special Service of the TIMES.

NEWTON, July 7.—Drums were filed at the county clerk's office yesterday whereby the Zinc Iron Company, through Thomas A. Edison and Miss A. Edison, his wife, of West Orange, conveyed thirty-three tracts of 2,215 acres in very heavy timber in Franklin, the county, and Jefferson townships, Marquette County, to the New Jersey Zinc Company. The consideration is named as \$1.

There are on balance in the two tracts, which contain 953 and 1,265 acres respectively. It is thought that the zinc company, which has mines at Franklin and Undermountain, intends to cut the timber off for mill use. The deed of the iron company to Mr. Edison is dated June 25. That of Mr. Edison to the zinc company is dated last Thursday.

"EDISON PICTURE - GENERAL"

July 03, 1914 (D)

**Sues Thomas A. Edison
Over Movies Of Her Cat**

New York, July 3.—Miss Ruth K. Farnham, a cat fancier, of Cornwall, L. I., writes Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor, in my law firm because of her film and pictures, her \$2000 cat. She alleges in an action just filed that the picture was taken at the Madison Square Gardens show, and that she has been subjected to "a number of mind, annoyance, mortification and humiliation" because she was not ready and in a prearranged position to be photographed.

PITTSBURG (PA) LEADER

July 09, 1914

(11)

IT WAS MR. EDISON'S MISTAKE

The greater the man the greater his ventures, the greater his achievements, and the greater his MISTAKES

- ¶ MR. THOS. A. EDISON, the great inventor and scientist, has recently made a great mistake.
- ¶ He made a statement to the effect that the cigarette is injurious, on the alleged ground that he has found poisonous matter in the PAPER wrapper of some twenty different brands which he has analyzed.
- ¶ This statement was printed in the newspapers a few weeks ago. In the meantime, several protests have appeared in certain newspapers and trade papers, disproving the presence of any poison in the cigarette paper and making it clear that the substance which Mr. Edison has found, and which he calls "poison," is NOT poison.
- ¶ These protests were incontestable. They were based upon the results of scientific investigations and careful analyses previously made by unquestionably the most reliable chemical authorities, including the London "Lancet," the foremost medical organization in the world.
- ¶ Mr. Edison's contention involved all the cigarettes in general, no mention being made of any particular brand or brands; and so did the answers resenting Mr. Edison's unjustified attack.
- ¶ However, I do not think that the general character of the matter exempts the individual cigarette manufacturer from the duty to prove in a specific, definite and indubitable manner the purity of the particular brand of paper in which HIS particular brand of cigarettes are wrapped. I think each manufacturer owes this procedure to himself and to the public, in order to remove such unfavorable impression of his goods as Mr. Edison's erroneous and misleading statement may have left in the minds of those among his (the manufacturer's) present and prospective patrons, who may, in their turn, make the mistake of granting that just because Mr. Edison is a genius in ELECTRICITY, he is also infallible in his findings in ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.
- ¶ We all appreciate the fact that Mr. Edison has acquired and he maintains his prominence and fame in the most honest and deserving way, and we feel indebted to him for the most useful service he has rendered to humanity, as a wonderfully able electrician, CHEMISTRY, I BELIEVE MR. EDISON HIMSELF WILL ADMIT THAT SUPREMACY IN THAT BRANCH OF SCIENCE BELONGS TO OTHERS.
- ¶ When I read Mr. Edison's statement in the newspapers, I was particularly interested in it because I have, among my accounts, the advertising of the well-known

Philip Morris Cigarettes.

and it is part of my business to further the interests of PHILIP MORRIS & CO., LTD., by a correct representation of their goods to the public.

¶ I immediately decided to resent publicly Mr. Edison's attack. I was as positive at that time as I am now that the paper in which PHILIP MORRIS CIGARETTES are wrapped is absolutely the best and the purest paper made and free from any poisonous ingredients. But I did not want to base my protest upon mere personal knowledge or opinion, nor did I deem it sufficient to refer to my reports or certificates previously issued in favor of cigarettes IN GENERAL.

PITTSBURG (PA) LEADER

July 09, 1914

(U)

¶ My share of the task, as stated above, being to defend the PHILIP MORRIS CIGARETTES in PARTICULAR, it was necessary for me to present to the public the results of a SPECIAL investigation and a chemical analysis proving the purity of the PARTICULAR brand of paper in which PHILIP MORRIS CIGARETTES are wrapped.

¶ I could not very well hurry with the work. It required time to gather the necessary information from both the manufacturers of the PHILIP MORRIS CIGARETTES and the manufacturer of the PAPER used for wrapping the PHILIP MORRIS CIGARETTES, and subject this paper to a chemical analysis.

¶ This analysis alone took about two weeks. It was made in the most complete and careful manner by Ricketts & Banks of New York, who rank among the most reliable analytical chemists in the country, and who have issued a certificate to the effect that NO POISONOUS INGREDIENTS COULD BE FOUND IN THE PAPER IN WHICH PHILIP MORRIS CIGARETTES ARE WRAPPED.

¶ The following is a fac-simile of the text of the said certificate, the original of which is in my possession, and can be seen by any one, upon request:

Analysis No. 37763.

James Zobian Company,
225 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Referring to the sample of paper marked
"Philip Morris Cigarette" submitted to us for
analysis we have to report that we are unable to
find any poisonous ingredients therein.

Yours very truly,

Ricketts & Banks
SIGNED

¶ I always keep myself informed with the sales of my clients—

- 1.—MR. EDISON'S STATEMENT APPEARED IN THE NEWSPAPERS ON MAY 11TH—
- 2.—ON MONDAY, MAY 18TH, MORE PHILIP MORRIS CIGARETTES WERE SOLD THAN ON ANY OTHER DAY IN THE LAST SIXTY YEARS—
- 3.—THE BUSINESS ON PHILIP MORRIS CIGARETTES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY WAS LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY PREVIOUS MONTH OF THE LAST SIXTY YEARS—
- 4.—WHILE THE MONTH OF JUNE BROKE THE RECORD, WITH A CONSIDERABLE INCREASE OVER THE MONTH OF MAY.

¶ This remarkable increase in the sales of PHILIP MORRIS CIGARETTES, following Mr. Edison's attack, may have been a coincidence, but it may also be due to the public tendency to take special precautions, in such circumstances, by giving preference to the product which is the BEST KNOWN, the LONGEST KNOWN and the MOST WIDELY KNOWN in its field.

¶ The public knows that the LONGER a product enjoys FAVORABLE PUBLIC OPINION and the LONGER it is known, the greater is its QUALITY.

¶ The public knows today that the PHILIP MORRIS CIGARETTE is THE CIGARETTE which has enjoyed the most favorable opinion and continuous patronage of the most critical smokers throughout the world, for unquestionably THE LONGEST period of time in the history of high-grade Turkish Cigarettes.

¶ Although Mr. Edison's unjustified attack involved only the PAPER—and not the tobacco—of cigarettes, I believe, however, that MR. EDISON, AS A CIGAR SMOKER, PIPE LOVER, TOBACCO CHEWER and cigarette hater, will be particularly interested in the following extract from a report issued by the London "Lancet," the greatest medical authority in the world:

"It was found that the CIGARETTE, whether Egyptian, Turkish, or American, yielded the LEAST AMOUNT of its total nicotine to the smoke formed; THE PIPE YIELDED A VERY LARGE PROPORTION (in some cases 70 to 80 per cent.) of its nicotine to the smoke reaching the mouth of the consumer; and the analysis of cigar smoke gave figures midway between the two. From the point of view of nicotine poisoning, therefore, assuming that equal amounts of tobacco are smoked, THE CIGARETTE WOULD APPEAR TO BE THE LEAST HARMFUL FORM OF SMOKING, and the pipe the worst, the cigar occupying an intermediate position in this respect, judging from the amount of nicotine contained in the smoke therefrom."

JAMES ZOBIAN, Advertising Agent,
225 Fifth Avenue, New York

(20)

The Transphone and the Telescribe: Two New Inventions of Thomas A. Edison

By Herbert T. Wade

THE saving of lost time and lost motion is no secret in a modern business office as it is in a mechanical plant, and much of the facility of present-day commercial methods has resulted from various ingenious devices and methods developed to save the time and effort of clerical employees, and to add to their comfort and convenience. Especially is it possible to secure increased facility in the handling of the necessary correspondence of a large office, in the making of records for the executive heads, and in the general administration of the business in hand.

For example, the supplanting of the "blind" typewriter with its blinding sheet, requiring the tiring task of the carriage by the machine with visible writing contributed in no small degree to the speed and accuracy of the preparation of commercial correspondence and records, while the use of the dictating machine, whereby the letters are transcribed from a phonographic record without the agency of a stenographer who has written them in shorthand, has been another step in advance. Recently, as another evidence of progress, there has been perfected by Thomas A. Edison and his engineers an ingenious device, known as the "transphone," which greatly increases not only the efficiency of the dictating machine, but the ease and convenience of the typists who transcribe from the records.

How the Transphone Works.

The dictating machine or business phonograph is a familiar piece of office equipment, consisting of a phonograph on whose wax cylinders are recorded, at the convenience of the user, such correspondence and memoranda or other material as he desires later to be transcribed on the typewriter. These spoken records may be made at any time at the convenience of the person concerned, to be collected and given to a typist, who places the cylinders in her dictating machine and adjusts the listening device, which has rubber tubes by which the sound is conveyed to her ears, and then writes on the machine as she hears the spoken words reproduced from the sound box. It is of course possible that a typist may not catch the sound accurately, or may require a repetition of one or more sentences. This was an early defect of the dictating machine, and was remedied in part by providing a lever

JUCE'S
PRESSCLIPPING
BUREAU
NEW YORK BOSTON
CHICAGO
DENVER
CLIPPING FROM
Scientific
NEW YORK (N.Y.)



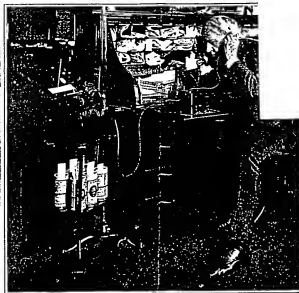
Copyright by Thomas A. Edison.

Typist pressing the transphone key, which causes the dictating machine to repeat a portion of its record.

for the typist, which could be adjusted so that the recording stylus could be sent back over a certain portion of the record and a repetition made. This, of course, required the operator to turn from her typewriter to operate the lever, causing a loss of time and a certain amount of distraction, as anyone who had given any thought to "motion study" readily might appreciate. In fact, an increase in efficiency of from 10 per cent to 25 per cent is claimed for the operator, in which must

he aided the effect of the reduced strain in transcribing.

Many operators at first were not particularly partial to the dictating machine at first, and it often required some persuasion and training to enable the transcribing to be done efficiently and effectively in an office. While the use of the dictating machine was a considerable advance over the use of note-book and shorthand notes, Mr. Edison realized that the mechanical side of office writing still required considerable improvement, and



Copyright by Thomas A. Edison.

Edison listening to a telephone conversation recorded by means of his teleewriter.

Accordingly, to avoid the former hand repeating of the dictating machine, he has now provided the transphonograph. In this a dictating machine is controlled electrically from the typewriter keyboard.

A special switch is provided, conveniently placed, and when the operator wishes a few words or a sentence repeated, she merely touches the button or key of the transphonograph switch, just as she would any key on her board. For, in fact, it is not unlike those corresponding to the various characters. Immediately the dictating machine automatically repeats over the space for which it has been set, giving a convenient number of words, one or a dozen or more. This can be done as often as desired, simply by touching the key, which is an electrical button, using the same essential touch as a typewriter key. This electric button actuates a "quick make-and-break" in a circuit with a magnet on the dictating machine, and when the latter is energized through the passage of the current, its armature is attracted, and a cam mechanism is operated, which lifts the travelling carriage from its screw and thus "back spaces" or moves it back the required distance on the feed screw, so that the repetition is effected as automatically as the operation of the mechanism is noiseless.

WILLIAM A. STERN

Member of Big Electrical Con

**Member of Big Electric
Construction Firm Dies**

William A. Sears, of the electrical

construction men of Sigm & Silverman
located yesterday afternoon at 414

residence, No. 1835 Spring Garden

street, 31r. Stora was born in
dubina in 1800. For 25 years 31r.

significantly (Table 1). The mean age of the patients was 56 years (range 40-74 years). The mean duration of disease was 10 years (range 1-25 years). The mean duration of disease was 10 years (range 1-25 years). The mean duration of disease was 10 years (range 1-25 years).

work completed by the firm were also

construction of the new bridge,
St. Louis, Mo., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

electric railways from Detroit to St. Louis, Mo., and from Dayton to

Chinensis, Japan, and from the
Chinensis and Philadelphia to Atlanta

city and the construction of many new chemical plants. The new aborenu

templated the construction of a syn-

under the DeWitts from 1860 to 1865.

Mr. Stern was associated with the Manhattan Club for

Thomas A. Edison he spent 10 years in electrical engineering, 10 years in electrical engineering, 10 years in electrical engineering.

development. He was a member of the United Nations, the Parliament Council

(55)

SAN FRANCISCO (CA) BULLETIN
September 24, 1914 (D)

UNIQUE EDISON
SHOP IS OPENED

The Edison Shop at 236 Geary street is today holding its formal opening and the roxy saleswoman and the decidedly different customer are deluged by thousands of buyers of good taste. The unique little place is a show in itself without the great display of Thomas A. Edison's latest contribution to the modern world—the Edison diamond disc phonograph.

The Edison Shop is of unusual architectural beauty. The roofcraft is red and the soft line and the walls are tinted to match.

The furniture is all specially designed and of the same trend, while the rugs conform to the general color scheme. Among the many interesting features are the lighting fixtures, also created especially for this store. Leaded glass windows and a beautiful concert hall, reached by a double stairway, add to the charm of the interior.

Concerts are being held throughout the day and will be continued daily, under the direction of Manager J. S. Haley, from 11 o'clock in the morning

ALLEN, THOMAS (PA) LEADER

September 22, 1914 (D)

YEAGER FURNITURE
AT ALLENTOWN FAIR

Supplemented by Demonstration of Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph

Thousands of the Great Allentown Fair are attracted by the superb display of the Yeager Furniture Company, which exhibits a very fine array of beautiful furniture, especially designed, made at the factory in Allentown, and on sale at the Yeager Furniture Company Store at 22 North Seventh Street.

In addition to the furniture there is an Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph.



the latest and most wonderful invention of Thomas A. Edison. The Diamond Disc Phonograph is one of the largest and finest of the machines, and is demonstrated by Charles E. Gardner, an expert from the Edison Laboratories at East Orange. Its wonderful perfection, and the beauty of the musical reproductions are the admiration of all audiences. The demonstrations of the phonograph will continue all week.

The furniture display comprises a living room three piece suite; bookcase, library table and several chairs in ambogany of the William and Mary Period, together with a few models of hand decorated black Chinese lacquered pieces, and an Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph.

TENTH (NJ) GAZETTE

September 29, 1914 (D)

DISSOLUTION OF EDISON COMPANIES TAKES PLACE

Articles of dissolution were filed yesterday with the secretary of state by the following: The National Police Officers' Association, National Plumbers' union, both New Jersey corporations; Thomas A. Nelson, in his capacity as co-owner of the Newark Record; The Edison Power Co., which has a capital stock of \$200,000 and the Mexican company \$25,000; - Executive of Mr. John J. O'Connell, the officers are: John J. Wilson, vice president; and Ernest J. Beckman, secretary and treasurer. Both the Mexican company and the Edison Power Co. are corporations of the State of New Jersey. William A. Mendonhoff, of Mount Pleasant, president; Nelson C. Barnum, of Newark, vice president; and J. J. Berggren, of New George, secretary.

PHILADELPHIA (PA) PRESS

September 29, 1914 (D)

Edison Phonograph Co. Dissolves.
Francis B. Sutherland.—Articles of Incorporation were filed to-day with the Secretary of State by the Edison Phonograph Company and the Mexican National Phonograph Company, both New Jersey corporations. Thomas A. Edison is the largest stockholder of each com-

WOONSUCKEY (RI) CALI

ROBERT C. PECK HEADS LIST

Awarded Prize As the Most Efficient
of the Kilsen Sales Force.

Robert C. Peck, personal representative of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., in Vermont and New Hampshire, has just been notified that a prize for the month of August has been awarded him by Mr. Edison.

This prize was offered to all the representatives of the Edison company in connection with Mr. Edison's plan for effectively promoting and advertising his new musical instrument, the Edison Diamond Disc. His award to Mr. Peck at this time places him at the top of the sales force of the entire country.

Mr. Park at present is engaged in a publicity campaign in Providence in the interest of J. A. Foster company who will handle the Edison products in their city.

"MOTION PICTURE - GENERAL"

NEW YORK AMERICAN

October 05, 1914 (D)

300 Notables to Be Edison House Guests

General Miles Among Those Who
Will Attend.

A long list of notables will be present at a reception at Edison House, Fifth avenue at Washington Square, to-morrow afternoon when Mrs. Edith Brackett Stuart will amuse them with the latest marvel of the wizard of Menlo Park, the Edison diamond disc phonograph.

Mrs. Stuart will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. Florence Guernsey, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs, and other presidents of women's organizations. There will be special music and dancing.

Among the prominent persons who will be present will be General Nelson A. Miles, Colonel John Temple Graves, Colonel J. Frank Sipples of the Old Guard, Chin Pu Wen, late secretary to Yuan Shi Kai, president of China, and some three hundred others.

NEWARK (NJ) STAR

October 05, 1914 (D)

Edison Employees and Their Families to See New Films

Office employees of the Edison plant and their families were here-delegated to attend a private exhibition of motion pictures in the Edison kinetophone theatre at the plant in West Orange tonight. The film dramas, some of which have been released to the trade as yet, will be shown in the building known officially as "No. 2," in Alden street. The pictures represent the latest output from the concern's New York studio.

Carl H. Wilson, vice-president and general manager for Thomas A. Edison, Inc., was the originator of the scheme, which represents an innovation at the plant. His idea is to have thoroughly acquainted his employees with some of the products which they helped to manufacture. Next Tuesday night, and for a number of succeeding weeks, men of the various departments will be extended invitations to view the pictures.

TALKING MACHINE WORLD (NY)

October 15, 1914 (D)

ATTRACTIVE EDISON EXHIBIT

At the Domestic Science and Pure Food Show at the Mechanics Building, Boston—Much interest shown in Lectures and Demonstrations of Edison Disc—Other Exhibitors.

Directed by The Talking Machine World. Boston, Mass., October 6.—The notable feature of the Domestic Science and Pure Food Exhibit at Mechanics Building, which opened to-day, is the Thomas A. Edison exhibit, which occupies the interior of a big Swiss chalet erected on the large stage of Grand Hall. The exhibit is in personal charge of Harland R. Shelton, who is one of the efficient attaches of the Edison Co., and who often is singled out for special work for the company at distant points. The Swiss chalet, because of its elevated position, is most conspicuous, and the interior, which resembles a good sized hall, is filled with seats. Periodically Mr. Shelton gives talks or lectures, both on the Edison disc machines and on the moving-talking pictures which are thrown on a large screen beside his raised platform. On two sides of the room are raised platforms on which the Edison disc machines are exhibited. Outside of the Swiss chalet two other of the Edison exhibits are those of the Telescriber, which is a connection of the dictating machine, and the Transophone, each of which has a place on the floor of the hall close to the Swiss chalet.

At the rear of the improvised hall, on the stage, are several rooms, each of which is devoted to an exhibit of Edison dealers here in Boston. These who have these individual exhibits are George Lincoln Parker, of the Colonial building; Chickering & Sons, of 182 Tremont street; the Shepard Norwell Co., on Winter street; and the Shepard stores of Providence and F. H. Thomas Co., of 291 Boylston street. It is said that the Edison exhibit, which is one of the most talked-of displays of the show, cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

In the parcel post exhibit the Eastern Talking Machine Co. makes an interesting showing by way of illustrating the difference between the old way of sending goods and the new one through the medium of the parcel post. A card board box shows the damages sustained in sending records improperly shipped and another box shows the modern method of packing for shipment. In the one case the records are scratched and otherwise damaged, but under the more up-to-date method there is not the slightest damage whatever and the records are received by the purchaser in perfect condition.

TORONTO (SD) HERALD

Thursday, October 23, 1914 (D)

Improving the Talking Machine

Out of the large number of inventions pertaining to talking machines, there has appeared in the Patent Office a simple clarifying, articulating, amplifying attachment for these machines, which Mr. B. Chausson, the inventor, says was discovered by the accidental touching of a fine needle with the finger while a record was being played. Mr. Chausson in his statement, for the benefit of the Scientific Americans said that "he immediately conceived the idea that if he could add power to the vibration of this fine needle it would reproduce all there was in the record with volume equal to that of a heavy needle, without any of the heavy needle's effects such as scratch and undertone." By means of a disk attached to the needle near its point the desired volume was obtained, and tones never heard before were brought forth. "It is deemed that as a result," the singer or musician was in the room, not in the box. It reproduced all the artist put into the record in the artist's natural voice or the musician's natural touch.

The wizard Edison in a statement several months ago declared that the telephone and the talking machine were very imperfect, inasmuch as the enunciation was not as plain and distinct as the human voice in its ordinary use. This has been emphasized in the place of the "talking movies." The discovery of Mr. Chausson may revolutionize the reproduction of talking machine records, and pave the way to more perfect results in telephone communication.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN (NY)

October 23, 1914 (D)

A Number of Edison Patents.—Thomas A. Edison has several patents No. 1,000,511, for a recorder, No. 1,000,516 for an improved mounting of the stylus of a phonograph reproducer, and No. 1,000,547 for a similar invention; No. 1,000,518 involving improvements in the stylus lever and bending weight associated therewith, and No. 1,000,549 for a method of making sound record imprints.

BUFFALO VIEWS 'TO BE SHOWN

Moving Pictures to be Displayed
at the Panama-Pacific
Exposition.

WILL BOOM THE CITY

Fair Visitors Will See That Buf-
falo is a Big Industrial
Center.

FAMOUS OPERATOR HERE

Man in Charge of the Camera has
had an Interesting Career in
Edison's Employ.

The various civic and industrial ac-
tivities of this city will be portrayed in
moving pictures at the Panama-Pacific
exposition to be held in San Francisco
next year. Twelvemay James H. Hutton,
a moving picture operator, is the em-
ploy of the Times A. Edison company
took pictures of the harbor, the city and
business activities of the town for the
New York commission that is re-
presenting this state at the exposition.
It was recommended about the city by
H. A. Mearns, president of the Cham-
ber of Commerce and Secretary Rich-
ard C. O'Keefe.

In the morning pictures were taken
of the soldiers at Fort Porter. From
the fort the party went to Lafayette
high school, where the pupils went
through a fire drill. The high-school
boys and girls got out of the building
in record time without mishap. The
operator said it was one of the finest
pictures of his kind that he has ever
taken.

Pictures showing railroad activity in
Buffalo were taken from the Louisiana
street viaduct, under which many trains
go in and out of the station pass
daily. They crossed at Shelton Square
and in the banking district also were
taken by Mr. Hutton.

In the afternoon the party went
around the harbor in the police boat,
the Grover Cleveland. It was intended
to take pictures of the lifesaving sta-
tion and the life-boats at work, but
Captain Flarity suggested that the pic-
tures be taken this morning. They will
be through a drift, launch one of the
boats and demonstrate how a drowning
person is saved.

Out near the breakwall an excellent
picture was taken of the fireboat Dutch-
ess in action. The fire panned the
operator at a fast clip and then shot

two streams of water into the air about
125 feet. After this exhibition the party
went to the Leckmann steel plant,
where pictures were taken of boats ha-
ving loaded and unloaded at the ore
docks.

More pictures will be taken today.
Visitors to the Panama-Pacific expo-
sition will see how grain is loaded and
unloaded at the life elevators here. They
will see in the movie none of the big
ore and grain freighters that run be-
tween here and Duluth.

Mr. Mearns said after the trip that
an effort will be made to show the pic-
tures in Buffalo. The films will be de-
veloped in about a week, the operator
said.

The state commission plans to take
about 1,000 feet of film and of that
amount 1,000 will be taken in this city
and the immediate vicinity. About
\$150 is being spent for this purpose.

"It was our purpose," said Hutton,
"to get pictures that will show that
Buffalo is an industrial center. We
wish to convince the people who will
see to the exposition that this is a busy
place with plenty of activity. Some of
the pictures will make a great impres-
sion on visitors to the exposition."

The operator who handled the mov-
ing picture machine made a trip around
the world for Mr. Edison 25 years ago
and since then has made similar trips
five times. He has traveled from one
end of Africa to the other several times.
He took pictures in the Boxer and Russo-
Japanese war and during the Boxer up-
rising in China. He has had many nar-
row escapes from death while hunting
and taking pictures.

through their eyes. Looking at their an-
cients' used their eyes millions of
times before they used their tongues.
But these are facts that we do not
remember when we send children
to school. We forget that children
are children. We treat them as if
they were adults. We try to teach
them as we try to teach adults—with
books. We ignore the easy way to
take the hard way. We make little
or no appeal through the eyes, but
make almost every appeal through
the tedious process of memorizing.

That the child does not understand
what he is asked to memorize makes
no difference in the next moment.
He must learn what is in his book.

School House Are Pale Shadows.

"Now, I hold that while school-
books are made for children, children
were never made for schoolbooks. If
this were not true, schools would
be the universal delight that they
really should be. My boy would not
be making excuses to evade school.

New York City would not be spending
more than \$700,000 a year to pay
truant officers. German children
would not be committing suicide to
rid themselves of school. Instead, if
schools were what they should be, every
normal child would be eager to go
to school. Children are intensely
inquiring. They have just been born
into a new world about which they
are eager to know. The very destruc-
tiveness of children is but an indica-
tion of their eagerness to know what
is made of things. The eagerness
with which a child plays shows how
keen it is for action. But schoolbooks
neither show anything in action, nor
show the inside of anything. They are
but pale shadows of things as they
are."

Mr. Edison believes that moving
pictures will do what books have never
done—make schools universally in-
teresting to children. In his opinion,
moving pictures satisfy the natural
requirements of children for action,
information and entertainment.

Children will be interested, because
the information will be presented to
them in a way in which they can read-
ily receive it—through their eyes.
They will understand everything.

Teaching Geography With Pictures.

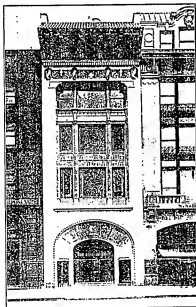
"I am going to try to teach geo-
graphy in a different way. At this
moment I have one of the best mov-
ing picture showmen in the world in Africa. I told him to land
at Cape Town, and to take everything
in sight between there and the mouth
of the Nile. His pictures will show
children what Kaffirs are and how
pacific. He will show them at work
at play and at their homes. They
will be able to tell that they will run
and skip work with before the chil-

NEW EDISON SHOP OPENS ON UPPER FIFTH AVE.

Magnificent Home of the Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph Inspected by Admiring Visitors Interior Decorations Are on a Lavish Scale—Latest Showplace in New York's Fashionable Thoroughfare

On Monday last the New Edison Shop, the home of the perfected Diamond Disc phonograph, the latest and one of the greatest of Thomas A. Edison's marvellous inventions, was thrown open to the public. The new building is located in the heart of the city's fashionable shopping section, on Fifth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, opposite the New York Public Library. It has been designed with the idea of providing a sumptuous home for this most stupendous instrument—a new shrine for music lovers, a temple devoted to the demonstration of this wonderful instrument. The building is four stories in height, of imposing architectural design and fully equipped through-

out with the grandest floor ware—none one finds a large general reception room, suitable for the elegance of its furnishings and the beauty and harmony of its color scheme. The walls of this room are done in exquisitely figured American walnut (a beautiful wood that has not been fully appreciated in this country). The furniture of this room was especially designed for it, and it is richly upholstered in light blue, corresponding with the draperies. The prevailing tint in this room, aside from the walnut paneling, are blue and gold, and the effect on the eye is at once rich and restful.



New Edison Shop on Fifth Avenue, New York

out with every convenience for the display of the instruments, and with the most luxurious furnishings for the comfort of visitors. Here is exemplified a rare choice in form, material and coloring, beautifully blended with the single idea of producing a harmonious ensemble.

The exterior, as shown in the accompanying illustration, presents a facade both imposing and attractive, having an arch of granite terra cotta, with inset panels of cream and gold, finished in stone colors in relief.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

October 22, 1914 (D)

New Edison Shop on Fifth Avenue Open

The new Edison shop, a temple devoted to the demonstration of the newly perfected diamond disc phonograph, latest of the creation of Thomas A. Edison's inventions, is open, opposite the Public Library on Fifth avenue, near Forty-second street.

Intended as a home for the instruments, the building has four floors, and is imposing in architectural design.

Harmony in the keynote of the ensemble. Material and coloring are beautifully blended. The exterior is attractive with an arch of granite terra cotta and the inset panels are cream and gold.

The grand reception room, finished in American walnut, is arranged for elaborate display of the newly perfected instrument. The concert chamber is in the rear and daily recitals will be given.

The walls of the music room are of American walnut. There is a domed Byzantine ceiling. Special attention has been paid to the room, as throughout the building to acoustics. There are sound proof walls, special lighting and ventilating features and every contrivance for the production of perfect harmony under ideal conditions.

The record room is on the second floor, fitted with sound proof panels for the hearing and testing of records. The executive offices are on the third floor.

NEW YORK PRESS

October 26, 1914

(11)-



LATEST CONSIGNMENT OF EDISON PHONOGRAPHS FOR W. D. WILMOT.

A REMARKABLE "EDISON DISC" SLOGAN CONTEST

W. D. Wilmot is inaugurating a contest, which promises to create keener interest in the city than did the contest for selecting a slogan for Yale River. Mr. Wilmot has coined a slogan which describes the contest. It is to be called the "Edison Disc Contest" and it is a contest in writing such things about the Edison Disc Phonograph. Mr. Wilmot has spent much time and has had conferences with Mr. Edison himself in planning this contest, and every step has been carefully considered to insure fairness.

The prizes for the successful ones are \$10, \$15 and \$10, all cash prizes, and the award will be made before Christmas so that the sum will come in very handy for Christmas purchases. The full list of rules for admission to the contest are contained in the advertisement and these should be carefully and understandingly read. Mr. Wilmot will also be very glad to explain anything that is not clear. The final judgment on the advertisements will be made in the advertising department of Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

It is interesting to note the art which accompanies their article, picturing the freight car which brought a recent consignment of these Edison Diamond Disc Phonographs to this city for the Wilmot store. The lot is valued at \$875 and shows what an immense business since the perfection of the diamond style disc phonograph. There was a time when phonographs were ordered warily by men, taken or thrown from the factory, and now they are being ordered in thousands for the Edison disc is becoming popular for home, school, church and hall entertainment. Any disc record of any make can be played on the Edison by changing the sounding instrument and this is an added advantage. Mr. Wilmot and his clerks are always glad to play for you any records that you may wish to hear, and you need feel under no obligation for the favor.

By the courtesy of Mr. Edison, Mr. Wilmot is able to exhibit for a short time a number of the original full record phonographs of 1877, 27 years ago. This has been heard for a short time and the public is invited to come in and see it.

Do not forget to read every word concerning the contest and do not lose another minute in consulting with the conditions for this contest means a great opportunity for you to make money.

NEW YORK PRESS

October 26, 1914 (11)

NEW EDISON BUILDING IS DEVOTED TO MUSIC

Diamond Disc Phonograph
Can Be Seen and Heard
There Daily.

One of the latest and most interesting of the inventions of Thomas A. Edison, the perfected diamond disc phonograph, can be seen and heard in the Edison shop, recently opened in No. 115 Fifth Avenue, opposite the New York Public Library.

The shop takes up a new four-story building dedicated, its purpose was, to music. The building is distinctive in design and the interior shows are in accordance with the special demands made on a building in which music constantly is heard.

In the first floor of the building is the large general reception room, artistically decorated and thoroughly equipped. Its display in this room are all the latest types of the phonograph. In the rear of the first floor is the concert chamber, in which daily recitals are given from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5:30 p. m. On the second floor of the building is the record room, and the office are in the third floor.

Special attention has been paid throughout the building to acoustics, sound-proof walls, special lighting fixtures and perfect ventilation arrangements add to the convenience of the Edison Shop.

EDISON'S KIN AT FRONT

Major Oesper, Inventor's Son-in-Law, Fighting for Kaiser

West Orange, N. J., Oct. 24.—Thomas A. Edison's son-in-law, Major Carl Oesper, is at the front with the German army. He has been in the army for four or five years and is an official in the ordnance department. He is also an expert electrician and for a long time assistant chief of the engineering department of the German army. Mr. Edison, who, with Mrs. Edison and their son Charles, is visiting Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, at his home in Detroit, is expected home the latter part of this week. Several days ago Mr. Edison received a letter from his daughter, stating that her husband was somewhere at the front. Mrs. Oesper is a daughter of the inventor by his first marriage.

Rabbi Says Edison is in Error
in Saying Jewish People
Are Responsible for War
in Europe.

[illegible]

I fear that Mr. Edison, for whom personally I have the highest admiration, has been misled by some thing that he has heard or read. In the article, he has become the victim of a misinterpretation of facts that are, really, very physical. He is alarmed, there is a mania being rendered to "wire" him, he is being "wired" by the "wireless" and his son does not, willfully, misrepresnt the "wire" in this matter, these words will no doubt be repeated broadcast and will, unfortunately, do the law a very great wrong. I am sorry that our radio is not being prominently published as the official statement.

Jews Head Most of Big Industries, Declares Edison

[illegible]

NEW YORK PAPER

October 28, 1914 (D)

Edison's Call to Americans

At a time when the advantages of a great neutral nation are waiting to be seized by American manufacturers, when the world's markets are ours, if we can supply them, the bugle call of Thomas A. Edison should stir all Americans who are hesitating, pulling, quailing over the difficulty of making things without the dyestuffs, the chemicals, the mechanical parts, the raw materials we have been taking from Germany.

Edison says: "We have become too much a nation of dependents. It has been too easy for us to import our materials. This European war came along to teach us to depend on ourselves. Get into Nature's inventions and make her give us."

Our manufacturers are declaring that months or years will be needed to develop plants to turn out the chemicals we need. Edison gives them an object lesson. He wants a ton and a half a day of carboric acid. He finds a synthetic process for manufacture. Builders and chemists say it will take nine months to erect a plant. He laughs at them. In four weeks he has in operation a manufactory turning out nearly two thousand pounds of carboric acid a day. That is an object lesson emphasizing the bugle call.

Courage, energy, determination are needed. We can do things quickly if we think we can do them quickly. Americans of an older day had more confidence in themselves and in smaller facts. The spirit of Thomas A. Edison was theirs.—
Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

1. INTRODUCTION

November 16, 1914 (b)

**EDISON DIAMOND
PHONOGRAPH
CONCERT**

WILL BE GIVEN IN F. O. S. OF A.
HALL BY HOWARD I.
JAMES.

—Howard I. James, the Lebanon street furniture dealer and burglar agent for the Wilson Blaindell Dine Photograph, has arranged to give a public concert in P. O. S. of A. hall on Thursday evening when music lovers of the city are assured of a real treat. The concert will be free there being no admission charge and absolutely no obligation.

Mr. James given the public a cordial invitation to attend. Mr. James has arranged to have A. G. Stewart, of Trenton, N. J., a representative of the firm, to be in charge of the affair.

Concerts of a similar nature have been given in Reithem, Rendling, Harriehurg, Willmssturt and Seranton and have proved successful on every occasion. Large audiences have heard the Edison disc machine in the latest productions.

THOMAS EDISON SENDS OUT BRITISH RECORDS

**PHONOGRAPH WIZARD RUSHES 55 PAT-
RIOTIC SELECTIONS TO CANADA.**

PRESENTED THROUGH THE R. S. WILLIAMS & SONS CO., LTD.

Thomas A. Edison, the Photographic Wizard, has just announced a list of 55 British and French photographic records on the Blue Amberol for Edison patrons.

[illegible]

November 06, 1914

(D)

TOM EDISON STUDYING FISH

Transfers Aquatic Peas Helps In
ventor's Work on New
Submarine.

A great tank of fish, kept in one of Thomas A. Edison's laboratories at Llewellyn park, West Orange, N. J., is being used by the inventor in his studies in preparation for the making of his promised new type of submarine.

When Mr. Edison made his inspection of a submarine at the Brooklyn navy yard with Secretary of the Navy Daniels, the inventor declared that he would make a submarine that would startle the world because of its ability to play under water indefinitely.

Mr. Edison has taken a great interest in the fish in his tank, and for two years has spent hours at a time watching their movements. He would occasionally take them in his hands to study the movements of their muscles. From the action of the fish, it is said, "the ythord" took his idea for a submarine.

Mr. Edison, Mrs. Edison and their son, Charles, have left their home in Llewellyn park, West Orange, for an automobile trip to Detroit, where they will spend a week at the home of Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer. It will be the first long tour of the inventor since a year ago last summer, when he went through New England and Connecticut and that interrupted his work for several weeks.

Mr. Edison, when asked what he would do in the evenings while on his way to Detroit said, "We can go to the 'movies'."

"Impossible," he added, "I'm starting off with some crude ideas, and by the time I get back I'll have them advanced far enough to experiment and try to prove them."

Last winter the Edison and Ford families and John Burroughs, the naturalist, spent several weeks at the Edison winter home in Fort Myers, Fla. At that time Mr. Edison promised Mr. Ford he would come for lunch, he spent in Detroit. Furthermore, it was planned at the Edison laboratory here, recently Mr. Edison has been asked by Mr. Ford to make an inspection of his plant and advise him as to the best kind of machinery required to manufacture in serial quantities of the type to save time and money. — News-Times.

"ELECTRIC LIGHT - GENERAL"

KANSAS CITY (MO) TIMES

November 07, 1914 (D)

EARLY DYNAMOS ON VIEW.

First to Reach Kansas City to Go to
Northeast High School.

Thirty-two years ago a dynamo built by Thomas Edison in 1880 was installed to light twelve incandescent electric lights in the Santa Fe Street station, Eighth and Santa Fe streets, of the old Kawsmouth Electric Light Company—the first incandescent lights in Kansas City. Three years later, 1885, another dynamo, built by Prof. Elihu Thomson, the Philadelphia electrical engineer, was installed in the basement of the home of E. R. Weeks, 1409 Cherry Street. It was larger and furnished the first electric light in any Kansas City residence.

The old dynamos have been exhibited this summer in the rooms of the Missouri Valley Historical Society in the R. A. Long Building by Mr. Weeks, who was the builder of the early electric light stations here. But yesterday they were taken by Mr. Weeks to the Northeast High School to be placed in the department of applied electricity there under Prof. F. H. Ayres. The dynamos were among the earliest made by both Edison and Thomson, but were soon discarded here because more economical and efficient machines were soon invented. Both the universities of Missouri and Kansas asked Mr. Weeks to place the machines in their museums. He preferred, however, to have them remain in Kansas City. He said last night that no similar model of the Edison machine was now in existence.

ELECTRIC REVIEW, CHICAGO (IL)

November 14, 1914 (D)

MR. T. A. EDISON, Mrs. Edison and their son, Charles Edison, returned last week from a two weeks' stay with Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, at his home in Detroit. They went to Detroit by automobile, but returned by rail. Looking fresh and happy, Mr. Edison went directly from the Pennsylvania Station in New York to his laboratory, where he said: "I've neglected my work for two weeks, and now I have to make up lost time. On my trip I made countless notes of experiments I want to carry out."

EL PASO (Tex.) HERALD
NOV. 14, 1914

PUT EDISON TO SELLING PEANUTS

Man Who Bossed the Wizard While He Played
Newsboy Is Here.

When Tom Edison returned to the scenes of his boyhood in Port Huron, Mich., where he was a newsboy on a ditch, where he was a newsboy on a Grand Trunk train, called "The Grand Trunk News" and learned telegraphy, he was given a newsboy's blue cap and coat, a basket of peanuts, apples and candy to sell on the limited train which carried him and Henry Ford here to the gateway city to Canada.

The man who suggested this visit to the eccentric inventor and who fitted him out with his cap, coat and wares, is talking in ill trim. He is Harry W. Allen, of Port Huron, western messenger of the Canada News company, which conducts the passenger and news service on the Grand Trunk lines.

Think the News?
Edison, the most famous inventor in the world and one of the most wealthy, took most money for the news "hutch-ers" wares and was so pleased with Mr. Allen's suggestion that he kept the cap, coat and basket and sent him a check for the equivalent and stock together with a personal letter of appreciation.

He never saw the man at the real secretory on any luck. Mr. Allen said: "He went through the train calling me wares and made Henry Ford the millionaire automobile manufacturer, dig himself up a price for a bag of peanuts. His face but he worried him at deep study and he laughed and shouted his wares just like a big hearted boy."

WHEATON (Kew) GAZETTE
NOV. 21, 1914

NEW YORK POST

NOV 21 1914

EDISON CREDITS JEWS WITH GERMAN SUCCESS

LETTER TO EDITOR
SIR: I have just read your issue of the 20th inst. containing an article by Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, of New York, on the subject of the German success in the war. I am glad to see that the country does not forget the Jews who have advanced Germany to the high position in business. I know the business ability of our Hebrew friends. They have control of the vast mines of Germany, and the military government governs the country does their bidding. As an instance of this, the electrical business in Berlin is controlled by a Jew and it employs about 50,000 men. The German navy was built by the credit of Jewish business men of Germany, so that the country has allowed its business men a free hand to combine and has not restricted them as has the British Empire.

Whether that Mr. Edison was misquoted or Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, of New York, wrote the article, says the American Hebrew, asking whether the printed interview states what he had said in the reporter. Mr. Edison's answer to Mr. Schiff is as follows:

Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, William and John D. Rockefeller, New York City, N. Y., 1914.

My Dear Mr. Schiff: Replying to your letter of the 16th inst., let me say that I have not seen the newspaper article you refer to, but I remember what it said and it was this:

"That the Germans look to the credit for the great advance of their nation in commercial prosperity, whereas the fact is that the military group that rules Germany had brains enough to take the advice of the great Jewish bankers and business men and gave the captains of industry a free hand to build up the enormous industry of modern Germany."

I trusted the Rockefeller, Shulman, and Lowy and said that if one went down to the bottom of things in the great and most successful industries, one would find up to the Jew, who furnished the ability that made them a success. Yours very truly, Thomas A. Edison.

DIDN'T ATTACK GERMAN JEWS THOMAS A. EDISON CORRECTS MISQUOTATION IN WESTERN NEWSPAPER

In an interview with the Detroit Free Press, planned to have appeared from Thomas A. Edison on the war in Europe, the inventor is reported to have said that he did not know the Germans had advanced Germany to the high position in business. He knew the business ability of our Hebrew friends. They have control of the vast mines of Germany, and the military government governs the country does their bidding. As an instance of this, the electrical business in Berlin is controlled by a Jew and it employs about 50,000 men. The German navy was built by the credit of Jewish business men of Germany, so that the country has allowed its business men a free hand to combine and has not restricted them as has the British Empire.

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THOMAS A. EDISON DENIES REPORTED ATTACK ON JEWS

In Letter, Says They
Did Most to Build Up
Germany

Thomas A. Edison, in a letter to Jacob H. Schiff, the New York banker, made public in The Day, a Jewish newspaper, denies that he attacked the Germans in an interview and a reporter for a Detroit newspaper, a Western newspaper, credited his supposed statements to the Detroit Free Press. Edison, who had been quoted as saying that the Germans had advanced Germany to the high position in business, and that the military government governs the country does their bidding, said that he did not know the Germans had advanced Germany to the high position in business. He knew the business ability of our Hebrew friends. They have control of the vast mines of Germany, and the military government governs the country does their bidding. As an instance of this, the electrical business in Berlin is controlled by a Jew and it employs about 50,000 men. The German navy was built by the credit of Jewish business men of Germany, so that the country has allowed its business men a free hand to combine and has not restricted them as has the British Empire.

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TOWN WHERE EDISON WAS BORN OFFENDED

Twice In Little Ohio Village

Of Milan He Has Dis-
appointed Them.

GALA DAY PREPARED
FOR HIM OCTOBER 28

After Committees Had Been
Named Great Inventor Fa-
To Show Up.

Sandusky, Ohio, Nov. 22.—The 500 residents of Milan, 14 miles southeast of this city, can't understand why Thomas A. Edison persistently refuses to come to this town and the little brick house in the outskirts in which, nearly 65 years ago, he was born.

Edison was in this vicinity recently, and visited nearly every place in which he had ever before visited Milan. He spent several days at Fort Huron, Mich., where, with his parents, he lived for several years after leaving the village of his birth. He was the guest of the city of Cleveland for two days, and later of the city of Akron, where he met, wooed and won his wife.

Before leaving Cleveland for Akron Mr. Edison said he would spend a day or two in Milan before returning home, and at once Milanites commenced making preparations to receive and entertain him. Mrs. Nancy Wadsworth, a first cousin, who, with her daughter, Miss Mabel Wadsworth occupy the place, had the old Edison homestead holding open and awaiting.

"Tom's Coming."

"Tom's coming to see me," Mrs. Wadsworth told her neighbors, "and we want him to be pleased." John L. Williams, the oldest man in the place, was made chairman of a reception committee. He was a friend of Edison's father and was among the first to extend congratulations after Tom was born, on February 11, 1847.

October 28 was the day that Edison was expected and it was Williams' ninety-ninth birthday. Martin Ward-

law, the village druggist, from whom Edison's father purchased medicine, usually to relieve the ailments of those who awaited the visitor. George Schenck and Schooner St. and both were intimate friends of the elder Edison, while women and children were their best guests. It was to be a great day for Milan.

But the hours passed, evening came and Edison had not shown up. Finally the evening papers arrived, containing a dispatch from Akron, saying that Edison had changed his mind and would not visit. "It's a pity," he was quoted as saying.

Keen Disappointment.

"It's the same old story," said Williams. "We have been disappointed before. Edison doesn't want to come here. For my part, I shall never dress up to receive him again." The disappointment was general. The lights of a dozen coal oil lamps in the little brick house in the outskirts of the village were extinguished. The little group that had assembled at Mrs. Wadsworth's to meet "Tom" dispersed.

Later summer Milan had a homecoming celebration and Edison received a special invitation, bound in leather, accompanied by a letter bearing the signature of every man, woman and child in the village who was able to write. The day before the celebration began the committee resolved, as Edison began the summer vacation, that he was held by important business and would pay Milan a visit later on.

Two years ago, when a new ship, the *Edison*, was dedicated, Edison was invited to deliver the principal address. He declined, explaining "that he was too busy just now."

"He" left Milan with his parents and the age of 6 years and has never been Milan there.

EDISON WAR TIME

By A Staff Correspondent

AMERICAN itag. - 71 N. 4th - New York

EDITORIAL NOTE.—We do not publish this story as a piece of adequate reporting. It is a mere war bulletin, with all details heavily censored or else impressed outright. We can print practically nothing but the bare facts of an enormous achievement. A great victory has been won in "the only war in which humanity has any-

thing permanent at stake." The master-genius who directs this warfare, the world's greatest strategist in the conquest over Nature, has given out this bulletin. He will not divulge his strategy, describe his weapons, or permit our correspondent on the battlefield. He simply posts this notice of his victory.

Mr. Madison

"YES, I'm interested," he said, turning from his desk in his revolving chair and looking me steadily in the face. "I've got a daughter over there, married to a German major, I think he's a major—some kind of an officer, anyway. They were safe when I last heard of them a few days ago."

He threw back his superb head and laughed heartily. "I think of one who does not understand danger for others any more than for himself. He spoke of the incident as one of his might speak of someone marooned an hour or two on a clam-flat at ebb tide. Then he suddenly whirled about to his desk again, grasped a handful of memoranda scrawled in lead pencil on yellow paper, and thrust it toward me."

"THERE'S the real war," he cried, "the only war in which humanity has anything permanent at stake. Get into Nature's intrenchments and make her give up. That's what we must do. We've been depending too much on other people to do it for us, too satisfied to be a nation of assemblers, putting together what we can pick up quickest and cheapest. Now the other people can't give us our material any more—and where are we!"

"Substitutes, substitutes! We've got to find them. Countless—no end!—my head is burning with them." He waved his hands aloft with fingers spread. "It has been too easy for us to import our materials. This European war came along to put us to it and teach us to depend on ourselves. I'm learning how. I've been as bad as the rest of American manufacturers—maybe not quite as bad, but bad enough. I'm learning, though, learning fast."

Again he threw back his huge white head and laughed, but this time with the sheer joy of battle. Suddenly I realized the truth of what he said. The real war—no mere sport of principlings, but humanity's strife for progress and welfare, the war for the liberation of happiness—was here. I was at the front. This room, piled high with books and apparatus, was the world's military headquarters in the only war worth waging, and before me sat the world's acknowledged leader, the deo of often had pressed Nature's obstinate resistance from stronghold to stronghold, and finally to unconditional surrender. Compared with the campaign he had waged those of Caesar and Frederick

seemed the idle, tiring play of boys. Besides his victories, those of Hannibal and Napoleon seemed insignificant.

EDISON looked his part, every inch a crack-time warrior and no lay figure in dress parade—unshaven, disheveled, dusky, his little serge suit bagging about him and wrinkled like sackcloth, his white hair was unkempt and his face pallid. He looked as though he had not slept for a week. When he shook hands with me, his hand was cold as a fish, though it was a roasting day in mid-August. But under their heavy lids his blue eyes shone and sparkled. "All the blood in his body was in his brain: he was thinking, thinking, ceaselessly driving all his energy into things that must be short, sharp, and final."

For a crucial battle was on, an unexpected, sudden encounter that threatened the life of one of his greatest industries. We hear so much of Edison the inventor, that we forget Edison the manufacturer; yet he is one of the greatest manufacturers in America, incorporated in more than a dozen different industrial companies with factories at many places. About his own laboratory at West Orange are clustered immense factories where he makes storage batteries with which he is revolutionizing transportation day by day; photograph films for moving pictures; phonographs and phonograph records, these last being of a new and highly improved kind. And since the first ounce of handmade gunpowder was the record that was threatened by the stoppage of European imports.

SOME time ago Edison undertook the perfection of the phonograph. One of his greatest difficulties was with the elimination of the surface sound or scrape, caused by microscopic roughness on the surface of the disk. There were two peremptory conditions upon the manufacture of his new records. They must be made of a material smoother than glass (to get rid of the surface noise) and hard (to withstand the wear of the reproducing needle), and get the overtones just give quality to music. He invested such a composition, proved it, and then—having already introduced improvements into the phonograph itself—began to manufacture and market his records.

One of the ingredients in this composition is carboric acid. Perhaps I should say rather that carboric acid is one of the

essentials in its manufacture. For really I do not know what part it plays, the process is secret. I only know that they must have it and they must have with much of it that Edison ranks as the largest consumer of carboric acid in this country. He gets away, month in and month out, with approximately a ton and a half of carboric acid per day.

He imports it from England and Germany, where it is derived directly from coal and shipped in crystals done up in metal drums. Carboric acid is distinctly one of the things about which war makes so much big talk nowadays, that "can't be made in this country." Our coal has all been tested, Mr. Madison croak tells me, and appears to be deficient in the elements that produce it. So we have been importing our supply from abroad as we do with many other heavy chemicals.

EDISON, then, had been getting in enormous supplies of English carboric acid to feed the maw of his ravenous record factory, when suddenly the war broke out and the English Government clapped on an embargo, leaving him high and dry. There was no longer a handful of carboric acid to be had from abroad for love or money. They need it all over there for the manufacture of explosives—not being, as many of us in America do, that one phonograph record is worth more than a war material manufactured in this country. The old fare of handmade gunpowder blew the monk Schwartz's pistol through the ceiling.

What was he to do? The first thing, obviously, might have been to give out a depending interview to the newspapers all about the "paralysis of American industry," and how he would be forced to shut down and throw men out of employment, and what hard times we were going to have this winter, and as much more to the same effect as he could think of—you probably know the line pretty well.

But Thomas A. somehow isn't built that way. That kind of talk is foreign to him. He is a first-class fighting man. He has the notion that a leader's business is to lead. If a man is an acknowledged captain of industry Edison thinks there is something up to him besides taking profits, lobbying, and keeping the flag handy. The old fare of handmade gunpowder isn't dead yet, not with Edison.

Well, then, since our coal doesn't do

The American Magazine

for the direct manufacture of carboic acid, the thing was to find some other way of making it. Could it be made synthetically? Oh, yes, of course. So can dynamite. But nothing much had ever been done about it. There were several processes for synthetic carboic acid, but apparently they were just to show that it could be done. None of them had ever been developed; in fact, no synthetic carboic acid had ever been made in this country. As for making it on a commercial scale, such a thing had never been thought of, because, it isn't possible to compete with the foreign product. Such was the report brought in by Edison's experts, as being the unanimous consensus of carboic-acid-using Americans.

"Just so," said Edison. "We'll see about it."

HE SPENT the next three days and nights, looking up and examining the different known processes of making synthetic carboic acid. There are some half dozen of them. He narrowed these down to one or two, took them into his laboratory and did some experimenting. Finally, at the end of the third day, he had fixed on a certain one, known as the sulphonic acid process, as most satisfactory.

"Give me an outline of it," I asked.

"Never mind," said he. "Any chemist will know what it is, and other people won't care."

This was early in August. Three days, as I say, were consumed in strategy, in laying the plan of campaign. It was decided by the master-mind that the enemy's stronghold was pre-eminently the sulphonic acid route.

The best thing was to organize the campaign. A plant had to be put in. There were no precedents—remember that nothing of the sort had ever been attempted before. The plant must be put up on a commercial scale, able to produce Edison's quota of a ton and a half per day; it must be put up fast and put up perfect. The supply was running too short to afford mistakes and changes.

So he consulted manufacturing chemists. Would they undertake the job, working by his plans and specifications?

If so, how long before they would begin delivering the goods?

"Yes,—six months," said one. "Six—eight—nine months," said others.

"H'm," said Edison, "these boys must think we're on a peace footing here. I'll build that plant myself."

He detailed forty men, draftsmen and chemists; told them what he wanted; divided them into three eight-hour shifts; and gave the command to start.

THEY worked twenty-four hours a day for a week; and he with them. He lived in his laboratory—nothing new for him, he has often done it before. His meals were sent in, and he ate them when he got around to it. I happened to be in the laboratory one day when he came in to lunch—half past two, and a little cold toast and some tea. The standard British ration looked like Delmonico's best by comparison. He has a couch in an alcove off the laboratory with a quilt which has seen service, and shows it, and here he would stretch out and sleep for an hour or so, as he could make the time. As the draftsmen and chemists progressed with the plans, they would bring them to him piecemeal. He canvassed every detail with lightning rapidity, considered everything, tested everything, and brought it into conformity with the prearranged design that he carried in his mind. "Make it so," he would say, like Nicholas I of Russia to his railway experts. And they made it so.

In a week—one hundred and sixty-eight consecutive hours of work for forty men in three shifts, and Edison in one—everything was finished. The campaign was fully organized; the supplies were ready, mobilization had been going on meanwhile at record speed,—better than Russian speed,—and the great siege began.

Not far from Orange is Silver Lake, where Edison already has a great chemical factory. Space there was available, and the rank and file of his army went to work.

The siege lasted—How long? Six months, nine months, remember, was the professional estimate of the other industrial commanders. *Seven* months, and the stronghold fell. On the eighteenth day after the plans were authorized the

plant turned out seven hundred pounds of carboic acid. (The plant is being run daily and before long will be turning out two thousand pounds a day.)

IT HAPPENED to visit the laboratory on this day, and suggested that I would like to go over the plant in order to impart an idea of the physical magnitude of the achievement. I was reminded of the effect produced on the workhouse officials by Oliver Twist's innocent request. Kindly, but very firmly, I was given to understand that such a thing was utterly, unthinkable, and preposterously impracticable and impossible. No war correspondents with the army, that was the invariable rule. It was the first day of investment, and not the remotest chance could be taken with anything that might prove a disturbing element to the army of occupation. Later, perhaps, much later, it was barely conceivable that I might look the field over, but not now—nor soon enough to do this article any service whatever.

Photographs, then? There are none, no one had had any time to take photographs or think of any. Again, perhaps, later there will be some but as I write I have not the faintest expectation of any illustrative material to aid the reader's imagination.

But, once more, it is a war situation.

HOWEVER, the facts are clear and they are as follows:

Three days after England's embargo on a material that "cannot be made in this country," Edison had determined a process for making it synthetically—a brand-new departure in commercial chemistry.

Within the next week, his plans for a manufacturing plant were complete and his mobilization effected.

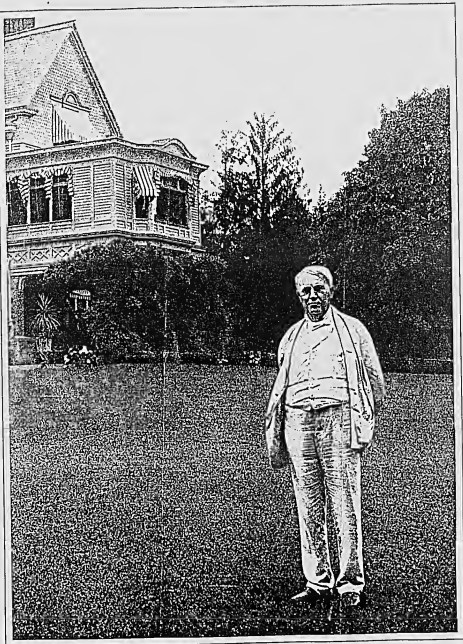
Seven months after the plant delivered its first day's output of product—while other chemists assured him would take at least six months.

Finally, his product is delivered at a cost which warrants his operating hereafter, when the "foreign product" begins to come in again. It is no temporary measure—he is in the carboic acid business to stay, as long as he needs it.

MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA

WE WANT to print more articles like this, as much better as you will allow us information to make them. We want to record more achievements like this, done in the splendid spirit of '76. We want to hold up to admiration and encouragement the wonderful examples of resourcefulness and enterprise that are sure to emerge from this unexampled situation, so fraught with marvelous possibilities for American industry.

We don't want your trade secrets. This article itself shows how far we are content to waive our ordinary standards of reporting. We want to bulletin the progress of industry under these extraordinary conditions, and are satisfied with the basic facts. If we can show what our commercial strategists are actually accomplishing under war-time stress we will be ourselves making an unprecedented approach toward this magazine's idea of helpfulness and service.



PHOTOGRAPH BY J. H. HARRIS & COMPANY

"This European war came along to put us to it, and
teach us to depend on ourselves. I'm learning how!"

"EDISON, T. A., INC.—GENERAL."
NEWARK (NJ) CALL
December 29, 1914 (D)

ORANGE READY TO AID EDISON

City Officials Urge Measures to
Safeguard Inventor's Plant
in the Future

BY BETTER WATER SUPPLY

With a view to helping the city of Orange and the maintenance of the Edison plant in West Orange to an understanding, so that the proper measures can be taken on the part of the former to safeguard, as it is, the property of this concern against future fire, and that the latter can cooperate in the effort to bring about a better water supply, the city of Orange has made an appointment to confer to-morrow morning with Earl F. Wilson, general manager of the Edison plant.

In the meantime Commissioner Harry D. Wetzel, in a plan to extend the water supply of Orange in such a way that an ample supply will always be available in case of fire at the plant, Mayor Minahan paid a visit to the works yesterday afternoon, but found Mr. Wilson absent. He then arranged to see him to-morrow.

The Mayor believes, as do other members of the Orange City Commission, that Orange is in a better position to solve the water problem for the Edison works than is West Orange, which is dependent on a private concern for its town supply of water. The plan of Commissioner Wetzel, in the south, is to carry the simple main across State street, from the place where it reaches it at Lincoln street, along Cleveland street, to the right of way, and by way of Lakeside street, round the vicinity of the Edison factories. The mere work of extending that main has been estimated by City Engineer Fred T. Crane at \$10,000.

In order, however, to insure an ample supply, the city would be put in the necessity of supplementing its waterworks facilities by building a dam, as has frequently been suggested, between the Campbell pond and the old reservoir, between the First and Second mountains. Such an undertaking would cover behind the city in the sum of \$25,000. The water thus impounded would amount to 150,000,000 gallons.

It has been seriously considered as the part of Wilson for Orange to build that dam on its own account, and it is said to be certified by a contract with the Edison concern for use of the water thus supplied, the concern for furnishing out to the project would be sufficient. In the opinion of those who have given the matter careful thought.

No formal proposition has been laid before the Edison management, but it was stated yesterday that within a short time the company will be given an opportunity to consider it.

"ELECTRIC LIGHT - GENERAL."
ROCHESTER (NY) TIMES
December 31, 1914 (D)

INCANDESCENT LAMP

Display Men To Hear Talk
by J. W. Johnston.

The Flower City Association of Display Men has secured the Lecture Hall of Brick Church Institute this evening for an informal, illustrated talk by J. W. Johnston, of this city, on "Thomas Edison—the Romance of his Invention of the Electric Lamp." The entertainment will be complimentary and is offered as a charity from the Display Men of the city to all interested in Edison and his famous invention. Mrs. F. Clayton Lamborn, soprano soloist, will sing after the stereopticon talk.

EDISON OPTIMISTIC IN FACE OF LOSS

REBUILDING OF BURNED FACTORY
BEGINS AT ONCE.

**Interruption in Industry Will Be
Much Less Serious than at First
Feared — Damage Now Set at
\$750,000, and Most of Force Will
Be Employed During Reconstruction.
— Burned Body of William
Troebor, Film Operator, Found.**

Thomas A. Edison's optimism and indomitable energy rule supreme in the West Orange house of the Edison Industries which was swept by fire yesterday. Already gangs of men are at work bringing order out of confusion. Preliminary estimates show that the damage is far less than at first reported, an official guess at its extent now being below \$750,000, most of which is believed to be covered by the self-insurance scheme adopted by the company.

Instead of throwing out of employment thousands of men and women, he was at first, fourth, the work of the plant will be no little delayed, it was found to-day, that the effect upon the pay-roll will hardly be noticeable. Those employees who cannot be used at their regular tasks will be given work retooling the various departments in their new quarters in the storage battery building, which was unharmed.

The New York contractor who will remove the debris and retooling the concrete structures, whose extension came through the fire unscathed, conferred with the directors, and supplies for the interior work have been shipped.

COULD HAVE BEEN

To offset the satisfaction of the officials of the Edison companies when they discovered that their losses were immeasurably less than had been at first supposed, it was found this morning that one life had been lost in the conflagration. Firemen at work in the ruins of the film testing laboratory, where the fire originated about 6:17 o'clock last night, came upon the body of William Troebor, of West Orange, a moving-picture operator, who was at work. It lay within five feet of an exit, and it is believed by Fire Chief James J. Sheehan, of West Orange, that Troebor returned for some purpose after once getting outside the building, and was overcome by smoke and fumes.

Thanks to the perfect discipline shown by the men and women in the several buildings, who conducted themselves as in a fire drill, there were no other casualties. Two houses were slightly injured, and several others, including Chief Sheehan, had cuts and bruises.

Not one moment has been lost in putting the vast plant back on a working basis. After watching the destruction wrought by the flames, which were suppressed for nearly six hours, while the fire apparatus from Newark, Orange, Montclair, and Unionfield struggled impatiently with its normal strength, the unpaid inventor returned to his home in Llewellyn Park about one o'clock this morning, there to concentrate his attention on the task of reorganization.

FACTORY REMAINS EXTENSIVE BLEND

Edison had already equipped himself with reports from his men and copious notes he had taken himself of the extent of the damage, so far as they could be ascertained last night. This morning M. H. Hatchison, chief engineer of the plant, drove up to the hill to lay before the head of the allied industries all the data secured at an early meeting of all the executives and department heads in the Edison laboratory building, which was saved by heroic efforts.

Unconscious to bedulgence in sleep, as Mr. Edison and closest assistants are when intent upon a problem, they applied themselves to much purpose this morning that at noon Mr. Edison was able to announce that in ten days his factory would be making photograph records again.

Although Mr. Edison did not come down to the scene of the fire this morning, reluctantly giving way to the advice that he confer with his assistants in his own home, he was said to be formulating all of his attention upon his efforts to make the disaster, as far as his employees are concerned, no more of a hardship than is involved in a shutdown for stock-taking at the worst.

BELIEVES PAY-CHECKS WILL BE UNCHANGED

One of his helpers expressed the belief that no one would be dropped from the pay-roll even temporarily. Checks are of work over the rolls, and it is expected that pay checks will be issued as usual on Friday and Saturday.

While Mr. Edison was shut up in his study, arranging himself to all visitors. C. M. Wilson, vice-president of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., was presiding at the meeting of department heads, at which Charles Edison, the inventor's oldest son, was also present. His daughter, Mrs. John P. Edwards, and younger son, Thomas A. Edison, Jr., walked over the scene of the fire and walked the women still playing streams of water into the ruins of tangled globs and smoldering timbers.

By noon to-day, the three superintendents of the plant involved in the fire and Chief Engineer Hatchison were able to form a fair estimate of the losses Mr. Hatchison said that they were very accurately surprised how much had been saved. In the first place, the only building of any consequence out of the twenty odd on the Edison grounds, which cover nearly twelve acres, was a brick structure known as the wax building, where the photographic record materials were kept and used. The film-testing laboratory, where the fire started, was of small value.

CONCRETE BUILDINGS STOOD FLAMELESS

The other important buildings were of reinforced concrete, which for the most part came through the flames with some damage. The executive building, which was inspected by J. L. Meyer, of the Mayor Construction Company, a western under a blanket contract to do all the Edison Company's building, with equipment and men furnished by them, is reported to have sustained a damage of only five per cent. Only where water was played on the hot walls have the concrete buildings suffered, without the inflammable contents were generally consumed.

OMAHA (NE) NEWS

December 10, 1914 (D)

BENSON A FRIEND OF THOS. A. EDISON

Visited Burned Plant—Head of
Company to Sell First
Edison Movie.

HDW HE GOT IDEAS

The destruction of Thomas A. Edison's great plant at West Orange, N. J., last night was of more than ordinary interest to one Omaha—Marinus A. Benson.

He was glad the laboratory was destroyed because it had been a place where he had been working for many years. Mr. Benson is a personal friend of Thomas A. Edison, was president of the International Novelty company, organized to sell Edison's first moving picture device—the kinetoscope.

Mr. Benson visited Edison more than fifty times. The great inventor told him how he got his ideas for the phonograph and wireless telegraphy and that some time he would talk with out wires to him at Omaha.

He gave Mr. Benson a large photograph of himself, which has hung over Mr. Benson's desk fifteen years. One of his phonographs on which he himself engraved, "To my friend, E. A. Benson," the inventor also gave Mr. Benson.

How He Got Ideas.

"Mr. Edison told me he got his idea for the phonograph while winding a heavy paper around a cylinder," said Mr. Benson. "He was talking at the time and a needle was perforating the paper. Although partly deaf, he heard the sound of his 'v.' coming from the paper.

"He said he got the idea for wireless while pitching horseshoes on Long Island. He happened to place his ear near the iron stake. The sound of a ball impressed him. He investigated and found the ball was in Connecticut."

Mr. Benson said Edison and the late Edward Rosewater started out together as telegraphers.

In the laboratory were the wonderful devices of Edison's and as that building is saved, the inventor's work is not lost," Mr. Benson said.

NEWARK EVENING STAR

Dec. 18, 1914 (D)

WEST ORANGE MAY LOSE BIG EDISON PLANT

NEWARK EVENING STAR
— 12-18-14

Edison Says Lack of Water Pressure May Force Removal of Factory.

Thinner better water pressure is expected this industry in West Orange. Thomas A. Edison may also advantage at the offer of two sites with platification that are coming in from all parts of the country. Mr. Edison made the statement to a fire reporter in discussing the poor water pressure at the dangerous fire last week.

Mr. Edison said some of the offers received are very attractive. The discussion consists of remodeling the conditions a coalfield may be held tomorrow afternoon by the West Orange Town Hall. It is probable that the senior doctor, the town engineer, will be present to suggest a plan for providing higher pressure in the vicinity of the factories.

While the situation created by the present condition is the first problem to be actually solved by the fire. Town Council and Mayor-elect Parham Vanden, the officials of the present body, several of whom are employed at the Edison works, are anxious to start at once to give positive assurance to Mr. Edison that the water problem will get immediate attention. The present contract with the West Orange Water Company will expire in 1917, and although estimates have been made by the company to arrange a renewal of the arrangement, the council has not agreed to continue the service.

The water company has suggested getting a supply from another source, but within a long time agreement. The council will be guided in its future policy by a success by Engineer Vanden's report.

Larger means for the business operations, especially in the neighborhood of the Edison works, are insured if it is secured, and other improvements in the main and lateral are as urgently required.

"The poor water pressure at the fire was the topic of all the firms at the place," Deputy Chief Matthew P. A. McDermott, who was in command of the fire-fighters from this city, who rendered such great help at the fire, particularly in saving the laboratory, called attention to the pressure as one of the causes. He praised the work of Fire Chief Sheehan and the battery men, and said it was impossible for the West Orange firemen to do any more under such a handicap.

"Water at that time was, Newark," "If there had been any water to play on the window frames of the concrete structure," said Mr. Edison yesterday, "the fire would not have

gone to the lengths it did. Time after time the flames ran outside would, lick the window frame about through the entire length of the buildings, and so on over the west wing. The best of water caused the spread of the flames and engine was not suitable. I will be compelled to remove at least part of the plant to some other place. I have several offers of sites under consideration. "The parts of the plant burned are being put in shape for temporary use only. I had planned for a large building for use of expensive equipment, but we would have to store about 25,000 of them. The lack of water prevents the insurance companies from giving any insurance."

Mr. Edison, discussing the big working group he maintains, said the total number of men and girls is 2,000. About 200 men, and in said 600 were employed, when the fire happened. The main concern, during the talk yesterday, seemed to be about his employees. He was asked what the money loss totaled, and answered immediately:

"I don't care about the money loss. What I want to see is my people back at work, and the public getting the goods we manufacture."

He said several shops now are in operation, with 60 persons employed, while 2,000 others are working on the ruins.

"I sincerely hope everybody will be back at their tasks in six or eight weeks," continued Mr. Edison. "They won't be out of a job long."

After his study in March, finished Mr. Edison believes the plant will be ready for use in March. Mr. Edison was well pleased with the performance of the concrete structure and said that 85 per cent of it is standing, with 15 per cent of the machinery. It is believed that the steel, brick and wood buildings with their contents were destroyed.

"I asked if the strain of the week's excitement and the hard work directed by his subordinates had bothered him, he chuckled:

"Not at all. It all seemed very easy and going like clock-work. And I am used to hard work. This is the first time of the old days. Why, twenty-five years ago when the incandescent electric light were first used I had fifteen plants in course of construction in various places, with 15,000 employees and 200 additional working on the same. That was a task in 1886."

Asked if he was not handicapped by twenty odd years added to his physique, Mr. Edison laughed again and remarked he did not notice any change in himself.

"I've got a beard now," he added, referring to Mrs. Edison, who was at the plant a few minutes before "she makes me sleep anywhere from three to four, five or six hours. The one chance I have to work in when she's away, then I am out in the morning and all day."

Mr. Edison's former sleeping time was three hours a day, he said.

TRIUNE

Dec. 18, 1914 (D)

NGLE BAIT FOR EDISON Many Cities Offer Inducements for New Plant.

West Orange, N. J., Dec. 17.—After the factory was destroyed by fire, Edison and other privileges and inducements have been made from all parts of the country to Thomas A. Edison if he will bring to the town and cities making the inducements all or part of his factories when he rebuilds. The Town Council, many of the offers made to the inventor, has some striking ways of keeping the Edison plant here. Special concessions in taxes will be offered, it is rumored. Work of reconstruction goes on rapidly, but Mr. Edison is worried about the hundreds of his men thrown out of work.

He expects to be shipping products soon more. The concrete and steel construction of the factory buildings is 80 per cent gone after the fire, and so far most of the machinery has been salvaged, he declared.

"I can't work twenty hours a day as I used to," Mr. Edison said. "Mrs. Edison has some odd miles to take me to rest. For some time now I have been getting five and six hours sleep a night, but I feel no better than when I get three and four. Too much sleep does not agree with me."

Triune
Dec 18/14

Unbound Clippings Series Clippings (1915)

These clippings cover the year 1915. Most of the items are taken from newspapers, but there are several longer magazine articles as well. Many of the clippings relate to Edison's opinions about the war in Europe, his appointment as chairman of the newly formed Naval Consulting Board, and the use of Edison storage batteries in submarines. Also included are clippings concerning the fire of December 1914 and subsequent rebuilding efforts; the debate about the respective merits of brick and concrete structures; and the report of the National Fire Protection Association and National Board of Fire Underwriters, which attributed the fire to the lack of protective measures on the part of the Edison company, mistakes by the West Orange Water Co., and an undermanned local fire department. Some of the articles report tensions between the West Orange Fire Dept. and the Edison company's brigade of volunteer fire fighters.

In addition, there are clippings regarding Edison's plans to shut down his cement plant at Stewartville, New Jersey, because of slumping sales; the deaths of longtime associates Charles E. Chinnock and H. Ward Leonard; Edison's receipt of various medals and honors; his views on protecting the chemical industry through trade laws; and his development of a miner's lamp and a powerful portable searchlight. There are also many items pertaining to the visit by Edison and Henry Ford to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco; their meeting with botanist Luther Burbank; their trip to Los Angeles; and Edison's attendance at the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego.

Approximately 20 percent of the clippings have been selected. Most of the unselected items are duplicate versions of stories about Edison's appointment to the Naval Consulting Board and his trip to California. Also unselected are clippings, unrelated to Edison, about submarines, the war, and the California expositions.

Most of the news stories about the fire of December 1914 and its aftermath can be found in Cat. 44,509 and Cat. 44,510 in the Scrapbook Series. Hundreds of additional clippings about the Naval Consulting Board and Edison's visit to California can be found in Cat. 44,452, Cat. 44,453, and Cat. 44,454 in the Scrapbook Series.

Friday, January 08, 1915

MUSIC IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Read: "A Pleasant Surprise" Urged by
Charities' Visitors.

The use of phonographs and records in our public institutions is urged by Mary G. Peizer, a member of the New York City Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association.

"A pleasant surprise" is frequently quite the patient and brings him mind from his own distress, while for the cripple or defective it is both a source of good cheer and a stimulus," says the appeal.

This committee visits twenty-five public hospitals and almshouses, each of which have many wards in which music would be welcome. Phonographs and records sent to Room 701, Charities Building, 105 East 22d Street, Manhattan, will be acknowledged and carefully distributed.

Saturday, January 02, 1915

Aeolian Company Now Preparing to Make Phonographs.

Has Developed Instrument That Enlarges Scope of Repro-

duction, Says Tremaine.

It has announced today that the Aeolian Company, hitherto chiefly identified with the manufacture and sale of pianos and piano-players, was preparing to begin the manufacture of phonographs in a large way.

The Aeolian Company, which is capitalized at \$10,000,000, has a world-wide organization, its factories are located in England and Germany as well as in several cities of the United States.

President H. B. Tremaine, who made the announcement, added that the Aeolian Company meticulously and had been carrying on experimental work in the phonographic field for the past two years, and that a type of instrument had been developed which greatly enlarged the scope of phonographic reproduction.

Several interesting patents have been embodied in the mechanism of the new instrument, now being a sounding board held under tension by another a horn of peculiar design and construction, and a third a special sound-box differing from any hitherto used.

NEWARK (NJ) STAR

January 04, 1915

Greeks Present Edison with Floral Horseshoe

Thomas A. Edison was presented with a floral horseshoe on Saturday afternoon by a number of Greeks of West Orange who, even though out of employment since the fire which destroyed a part of the Edison plant on December 1, waited in person their condition in the inventor. Mr. Edison assured them that it would not be long before all were working.

The Greeks marched to the laboratory behind a band of music and made a gala event of the presentation. Following the presentation Mr. Edison gave out an interview in which he expressed great confidence in the rapid approach of a business boom for this country and criticized the American businessmen as being weakened for not putting their money out and trying to solve the most serious problem.

February 01, 1915

EDISON IS HONORED AT ANNUAL DINNER

"His Boys" Pay Tribute to "Old Man" at Banquet of Employees' Club.

WELL-KNOWN SINGERS ENTERTAIN

To the waving of handkerchiefs and the cheers of about 250 of "his boys," Thomas A. Edison, having his very 51st birthday, was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Edison Club at the Washington restaurant. The cheering, lasted five minutes, only to be renewed with renewed vigor when the victor was introduced to his employees by Toastmaster Thomas J. Leonard. Mr. Edison came in about 10 o'clock, while the diners were enjoying a cabaret entertainment.

As is his traditional rule, Mr. Edison refrained from making a speech. He was presented with the first photograph of an improved model turned out since the big Edison fire. It took fifty-one days to make it, according to Mr. Wilson, vice-president of the company, who made the presentation. Most of the important tools used in the manufacture of the machine were lost in the fire, Mr. Wilson said.

There was no speaking at the banquet, the dinner being accompanied and followed by entertainment furnished principally by singers whose voices are well known through the phonograph.

The dinner included a good-natured "ribbing" and "roasting" and the program contained a tribute to "the old man."

"If Mr. Edison were a king we could not have the words his majesty with half the reverence we put him that honestly phrase 'the old man.' The tribute read: 'Although he is younger than any of us, his achievements seem to make him centuries old and yet we call him the old man because he is too big to be called Mr. Edison.'

"Unconscious of his own gigantic mental stature, he stands forth above all men of all times, an intellectual giant, making giants of us all. Here is the youngest old man, the greatest the most prolific, the bravest, the truest, the most generous of men."

FALL RIVER (MA) GLOBE

February 26, 1915

HISTORY IN MOVIES.

Thomas A. Edison has arranged for a special motion picture film on which the history of the United States can be portrayed by the action of the settlers of Jamestown down to the present, and will be divided into historical periods. Edmund C. Ross of Montclair, N. Y., editor of "The Nation," is the historian of the film, and is now preparing the scenario. "Here, on the film has begun. The plan will be slightly different from the representation of the novel film in that the primary function will be to give a comprehensive picture of history that will be easily understood by the children. Text explanations of simple characters will be introduced in short chapters as they occur. The plan is to have a series of chapters on the life of the nation that Mr. Edison has had in mind for some years.

February 27, 1915

William H. Stinson, Harvard '12, of Clinton, Mass., won a prize of \$100 in a competition for the best motion picture scenario for a college play. His winning story entitled "Jerk Ketchum, Captain," was one of 237 submitted.

BALTIMORE (MD) SUN

February 08, 1915

—The names of the prize-winners in the Motion Picture Artistic Daring Contest, which closed January 8, will be announced in the current issue of the Dramatic Mirror. This picture play, in accordance with arrangements with Thomas A. Edison, Inc., will be released on February 22, 1915. The Edison Company has sent the picture with the best members of its stock company, and the play is already in rehearsal. The ending furnished by the lucky picture winner will be published complete in the issue of the Mirror dated February 22.

BINGHAMTON (NY) HERALD

February 15, 1915

MOVIE PRIZE WINNER.

The names of the prize-winners in the motion picture artistic contest announced in the issue of the Dramatic Mirror of February 17, 1915 picture play, in accordance with arrangements with Thomas A. Edison, Inc., will be released on March 25. The Edison Company had sent the picture with the best members of its stock company and the play is already in rehearsal. The ending furnished by the lucky picture winner will be published complete in the issue of the Mirror dated February 24.

2

Battery business of the Edison Storage
The Edison Storage Battery Co. has announced that it has secured a contract with the U. S. Navy for the supply of 10,000 Edison Storage Batteries for the use of the Navy. The contract was awarded to the company by the Navy Department, and the batteries are to be delivered to the Navy by the company. The Edison Storage Battery Co. is a leading manufacturer of storage batteries, and its products are used in a wide variety of applications, including marine, industrial, and automotive. The company's batteries are known for their long life and reliability, and they are a popular choice for many applications. The contract with the Navy is a significant achievement for the company, and it demonstrates the high quality and reliability of its products.

Justifying his belief that the American people is "perfectly willing" to pay

higher. Initial cost, for a battery that will last 10 years, is \$1000.

at an exceedingly low upkeep cost, and

which is guaranteed to show full rated capacity at all times during and at the

end of four years of constant service.

February 25, 1915

Searchlight and Hugo Electric Lamp
All Instructions Work at Edison
Plant, West Orange, N. J.

“Just a temporary set back,” smiled William A. Wilson as he watched his model plant at West Orange, N. J., look up again after the fire.

The afternoon following the fire Mr. Galloen called up the Nelson Lamp Works of General Electric Company at Harrison, and asked for assistance in lighting the ruins, in order that the work of clearing up and rebuilding

would be carried on by night as well as by day. By seven o'clock that evening two incandescent searchlights, averaging 2,000,000 beam candle-power, and ten big flood lamps had been installed.

The next morning, twenty-five one
1000-watt lamps with reflectors
were installed. They arrived strong in
fastness, orbitally over the ponds
of five hot and benighted, messenger
haves.

Within an incredibly short time thereafter, steel cables had been strung across the chaotic mass of ruins, and the Mazda lamps equipped with oxidative type reflectors were suspended from the cables to remove the debris with dispatch was a

problem of magnitude and complexity; suffice it to say, Mr. Edison and his forced team to meet the emergency. Many wagons were impressed for the removal of the general rubbish, while railway wrecking cars with an occasional paintbrush of flat color disposed of the

heavy underfoot; the large steel girders being cut up by oxy-acetylene jobs into noticeable lengths. This detail in itself was no small task; as became evident when it is realized how many girders had to be cut in this way. For example, as the big bare foundation for the girders was lifted in a tangle

mus was as high as the tamps. The speed with which the work was done was in fact amazing when it is noted that only a few days after the fire the entire foundation had been cleared, and was ready for new construction. For the disposal of the rubbish a vacant lot

at some-life distance was selected. It was, however, 1000 feet away from the nearest electric light and it was light it for night work by ordinary methods would have entailed the erection of a line of poles. The problem was solved by the employment of

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incandescient: haloflight: used
searchlight: "
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FEBRUARY 27, 1911

¹Meyer Touchet Jr., "Said Edison,"

Mr. Mary Anderson Magazine contains an interesting editorial about Thomas A. Edison and a chronology of his life and achievements, prepared by William H. Woodworth, who for thirty years has been one of Edison's chief biographers. The article is accompanied by a remarkable photograph of Mr. Edison. This photograph was rescued from the back of the line which devastated the Edison plant in December. The name was charred and the glass covering the photograph was cracked and broken by the explosion. The photograph remained unharmed. The great inventor, with characteristic humor, inscribed on the margin, "Never touched by fire." An extract from the editorial on

On December 5 the large manuscript, consisting of 100 pages, was visited by a United States Forest Service ranger, who estimated its value at \$100,000. The manuscript is now in the possession of the National Archives and Records Administration.

The inveterate wanderer the day with
 the thing important in his mind. What
 do you suppose it was? What would
 you be thinking about under those cir-
 cumstances, with the baby on your
 back and nearly all you own in the world,
 when you are only and lonely?

"Thomas A. Edison was intensely examining the fire-resisting qualities of reinforced concrete constructions, so that hereafter such buildings may be truly

"There's a mighty expensive experiment," he said, pointing to the fishing file, "but it's a good one. There will be modifications around here to measure

That stuff cools off enough, and when the balloons go up again, they'll get the proof.¹

g lines, when so many show the
in leather and crack about head
or bad luck; or some kind of petty
grivance! Here is the living
of American spirit and com-
Not a thought of the past! Not
great, except for the single life lin-
of his greatness when the

Not a hint of complaint or disagreement, but every power of thought, will concentrated on what he was to do next. The sixty-seven years he told, "but I'm none too old to be fresh alert to-morrow morning. Only is ever too old to take a fresh

Is there ever anything finer, more
difficult and truly American than
the inspiration of such an
epoch ever broken? Can one ever
let it, or let it lose its power over
us? We take this occasion to publish
the history of Edison's life.

things he has achieved in the realm of natural sciences. We are grateful for, but we are most of all grateful for the idealism, patience, and courage and spirit that you outlined in bold relief against the background of the Valley road."

February 10, 1911

Three Men Injured in Fall of Scaffold at Edison Plant

Three men were injured in falls from scaffolds in the Panama yesterday. One, an East Orange painter, sustained a fractured skull, and the limbs of two, who fell with a guttersed scaffold at the Illinois works, West Orange, were only minor.

The Hard Orange violin is Edward F. Abbey, forty-two years old, of 332 Dodd street. He was working on a woodshed at a new building in South Burnett street. Abbey was about twenty feet above the ground when he lost his hold and fell. A passerby

The three men working at Wilson's were repairing one of the buildings damaged by the recent fire when the scaffold collapsed. One of the men

escaped uninjured, John Lupo, forty-two years old, of 125 North Park street, East Orange, suffered trivial lacerations and abrasions. He is twenty-six years old. Luckawanna place, South Orange, received a splintered axle. Both men were taken to the hospital.

CHICAGO (11) AMERICAN

February 13, 1915

Engineers to See Edison Fire Pictures

Actual photographs of the five
parties destroyed Thomas Edison's in-
stant will be displayed at a meeting
of the Western Society of Engineers
in their rooms in the Mountbarn
Hotel in Monday evening, when Lewis
H. Thompson presides. Mr. Thompson
is assistant secretary of the Associa-
tion of American Portland Cement
Manufacturers.

FALL RIVER (MA) CHANGE

February 13, 1915

F. Charles W. Murray, a son of William Murray of Warren street and a graduate of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute for the Boston Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance company, has submitted a lengthy report to his company, as his invention of the recent fire at the Emerson and North plant at West Orange, N. J. The report is full appears in the regular director of the company and is a tribute to the young man. The letter is signed "F. C. Murray, a graduate of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology."

NEWARK (NJ) NEWS

February 1, 1915

[illegible]

REPORT ON EDISON FIRE IS PUBLISHED

Experts Found Lack of Fire Protection at Plant

TOWN DEPT. UNDERMANNED

Were Called Too Late To Be Effective

Lack of protective measures on the part of the Edison Company, inefficient fire fighting and the failure of the West Orange Water Company to have a mini early on the scene to control the pressures were blamed by the National Fire Protection Association and the National Board of Fire Underwriters for the extent of the high fire which had December swept the Edison plant.

The report goes into great detail in describing the fire and the measures taken to combat it. It particularly notes the absence of sprinkler systems, window protection and of fire stops in the building.

Concrete construction, however, it declares had shown its worth. It adds that modern methods of building, which have come into existence since most of the Mallon buildings were erected, render that form of construc-

In view of the great emphasis that has been placed on the lack of water pressure, the West Orange Water Company comes in for very little blame. It is held that the waste of water through the abandoning of lago and hydrants with the water still turned on did much to reduce the pressure and make the efforts of the firemen and their pumping machines ineffectual.

"Special mention is made of the fact that the West Orange apparatus was commandeered. The majority of the Town Council have recently been censured for adding two new men to the force. Concerning this the report says: "When the West Orange Fire Department reached the fire it was already underground and considerable valuable time was lost in getting to the fire. It is regretted that the handling of the fire by the Edi-

The employees, it states, who discovered the fire failed to summon either the private or public fire departments until after an unsuccessful attempt had been made to extinguish the fire. As the result of this delay the fire was entirely beyond the resources of the West Orange Fire Department very shortly after the alarm was given.

"The complication of valves on the private system and the lack of complete previous arrangements regarding the opening and closing of these valves are in a large measure responsible for the lack of water in both the private and public systems.

ANOTHER FIRE IN EDISON'S PLANT

Great Inventor Discovers It While Working in Laboratory.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., March 3.—Thomas Edison's work in his laboratory after midnight today discovered a fire in one of the buildings of his great plant here and summoned the firemen in time to prevent what might have been a serious loss. The fire almost destroyed a building where the first, second and third motion picture cameras were stored. Most of the records, which were in a concrete vault, were saved.

When he saw the flames, Mr. Edison dashed out of the laboratory in his shirt sleeves and stood outside directing the firemen for some time before his wife and son, who arrived from the Edison residence nearby, could persuade him to put on an overcoat. The inventor was soaked to the skin by a hose which twisted out of the hands of the fire fighters.

The building burned was the only one not touched by the conflagration which nearly wiped out the Edison plant last December.

**Author Tells of Incidents in Inven-
tor's Life.**

The March "American Magazine" contains an interesting editorial tribute to Thomas A. Edison and a chronology of his life and achievements, prepared by William H. Stephenson, who for thirty years has been one of Edison's chief associates. The article is accompanied by a fragmentary photograph of Mr. Edison. This photograph, was recovered from the thick of the wreckage devastated by the Edison plant in Decem-

by. The frame was glimmered, a metallic gloss covering the platform. It was excited and blackened by the heat, but the picture itself remained, unimpaired. The great inventor, with characteristic humor, scribbled on the margin: "Never touched my." An extract from the will, a fearful accompanying the chronology follows:

"In Dec. 11 the large manufacturing plant of Thomas A. Edison, situated on the Valley road, Orange, New Jersey, was visited by a devastating fire which destroyed buildings, apparatus and supplies, whose value ran at the time of

The inventor watched the fire with
 his eyes, and his hands were busy
 with the work of the machine. He
 was thinking of the many things
 that he had done, and the many
 things that he was going to do.

Thomas A. Kilham was intensely examining the fire-resisting qualities of reinforced concrete construction, so that hereafter such buildings may be truly fireproof.

"There's a mighty expensive experiment," he said, pointing to the blazing pile, "but it's a good one. There will be a mobilization around here tomorrow if that stuff cools off. I think so. When those buildings go up again, they'll be an example."

"The value of the private pumping plant was entirely lost, as the reservoir was only one-fourth full when the fire started and the mains which it supplied were shut off from the yard hydrant system throughout the entire period of the fire. The water which was pumped flowed through the house lines and broken connections. The electric cables supplying motor-driven pumps overhead, instead of underground, were broken by the collapse of No. 31."

The investigators found that the absence of fire walls in the large buildings permitted the flames to sweep through from one end to the other. The heat was so terrific that in some places the concrete ran like

The report finds that fires of such a character should be made impossible rather than to depend on the fire resisting qualities of buildings.

NEWARK (N.J.) NEWS

March 04, 1915

EDISON CEMENT CO. MAY CLOSE PLANT

Works Near Stewartsville Likely to
Shut Down Entirely Because
of Poor Prices.

NO PRODUCTION SINCE DECEMBER

Unless better prices obtain within thirty days, the Edison Portland Cement Company will close its plant at New Village, near Stewartsville, Warren County, for an indefinite period. The plant has practically been closed since the middle of December, for no cement has been manufactured there since that time.

Operations at the plant since December have been limited to shipping cement manufactured prior to the shutdown. Announcement of the impending cessation of all activities was made today at the New York office of the company by Office Manager Hurst.

"Present Portland cement prices," said Mr. Hurst, "do not warrant our continuing, for the prices are below the cost of manufacture." Conditions in the cement trade, Mr. Hurst added, have been brought about by a price-without war, in which the Edison company has not participated. Portland cement was quoted at \$1.22 and Portland cement, Hudson River, at \$1.26.

Originally the New Village plant employed about 600 men. Since manufacture was stopped, however, only a few men have been employed in the parking department. It had been rumored about New Village in the last few days that the plant was about to shut its works, so have several other cement works in that vicinity recently. Today's official statement, however, seems to set optimistic rumors at rest.

The Edison company is a New Jersey corporation and its manufacturing plant is near the present and future site of the new village. The new village plant has a capacity of 1,000 barrels daily.

W. S. Jaffrey of Esopus, N.Y., is president of the company; Harry F. Miller is treasurer, and William E. Morse secretary. Mr. Miller, who lives in Orange, is also a director.

"CEMENT"

NEW YORK (NY) AMERICAN

March 05, 1915

CEMENT CO. MAY SHUT DOWN

March 4, 1915.—The Edison Portland Cement Company at New Village, employing 600 men, will shut down unless the cement manufactured by it prices increased by Thomas A. Edison goes up in price within a month.

NEW YORK SUN
March 08, 1915

EDISON FIGHTS ANOTHER FIRE

Wife Makes Him Put On His

Rubbers.

GOLD RECORDS SAVED

Inventor Drenched When
Nozzle Breaks Away.

"Thomas, you'll put on those rubbers or you'll go straight home!" Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, a pair of rubbers in her hand, waved through the fire lines about the building containing gold-plate phonograph records early this morning, while the structure was in danger of going up in smoke and causing her husband tremendous loss. Three alarms had been sent in, and the fire companies of West Orange, N. J., were fighting hard.

"Put them on, Thomas!" she commanded. "You'll catch a cold!"

"No, no; I'm too busy for rubbers," he tried to voice her aside.

She stood firm. He looked at her, glanced at the blazing building, and looked again at her. The rubbers were extended toward him.

"Oh, well," he muttered, "we have to let the ladies have their way."

And he sat down and put them on. Mrs. Edison returned to her home, a catbird smile on her face, regardless of the fact that she had waded through ankle-deep water to reach her husband's side.

The fire was discovered at 1 o'clock this morning while Mr. Edison was working in the laboratory of his big plant. The flames spread rapidly through the one and a half story structure, and for half an hour heavy loss seemed inevitable. The lightning force of Orange was called upon to assist the company's firemen and those of West Orange.

Directed by Mr. Edison and Miller Reese Hutchinson, chief engineer of the plant, the firemen cut a hole through the roof of the building and threw several hoses through the opening. That protected the adjacent laboratory, and the flames were soon quenched. Before that Mr. Edison was drenched when one nozzle broke, and he was a shivering, wet, sooty man. No attempt to estimate the damage was made by Mr. Edison this morning, but he said that none of the master records had been damaged, and they were all in boxes that had not been touched by the flames.

**Denver Dry Goods Manager of
Phonograph Department
Visits Factories.**

INVENTOR IS STILL ACTIVE

Frank Farmer Sings Billy Sunday
Records for Victrola Company
at Plant in Canada.

W. C. Wyatt, manager of the photo-graphic department of the Denver Dry Goods company, has returned from New York, where he was one of the guests at a banquet given in honor of Thomas Edison on the inventor's 65th birthday anniversary.

Wyatt attended the national convention of the Edison Diamond Drill Jobbers' association.

He spent most of his time in the Edison factories at Orange, N. J., watching the manufacturing of the talking machines.

"The ten men it takes to make a pin are quite contained by the number it takes to make a record," said Wyatt yesterday. "Myself and other members of the jobbers' association were permitted to inspect fourteen different departments in each one of which one-half of a record was completed." In addition to this there were several departments in which secret processes were carried out, into which neither I nor anyone else was admitted to enter.

Edison Continues Active.
 "Edison is very brisk and full of vigor and is full of new plans and projects for the betterment of his plant and the improvement of his many inventions. In voice and in his quick, compact movements he is like a man in the prime of life and it is hard to

Frank W. Farmer, well known church soloist of Denver, made several records for the Columbia company of New York and the Victor company of Camden, N. J., while in the East recently. Farmer's singing at the Billy Sunday meetings here attracted the attention of a representative of the Edison company and he was engaged to make records for the concern.

Recorded Gospel Hymns.
Among the hymns which Farmer recorded on the unethers are Aekloy's "When You Knew Jesus, Too," "Able and Willing to Save" and "The Strang-

He will return East for a short time in the near future to complete his "master record" which will then be placed on the talking record markets of the world.

While on his trip Farmer was the guest in Philadelphia of Billy Sunday and sang at five of Billy's great Philadelphia meetings. The evangelist, says Farmer, is jubilant over his Denver campaign and refers to "the great city of West which we helped make dry" while addressing his Philadelphians in church.

An instrument, which has been invented and built during the last three months at the Kaiser Testing Laboratories to produce musical tones, is being used in its place on one of the instruments in the orchestra of the Tunesing symphony society for the purpose of producing the tones of the piano. The Russian composer, who has written into the score of this symphony a part for a color organ, is terrified that he will be unable to make electrical color soundings to help his orchestra produce the tones he has failed. The composer himself has

tempted it in 1911 at Moscow, but a short circuit or the blowing out of a fuse ended the play of color in the symphony. Before that attempt had been made in England to produce "color music" by electricity, but technical difficulties prevented success.

The theory of color music is that the seven primary colors form the basis for effects harmonizing with music. When the Russian pianist-composer, Nikolai Galitsky, wrote his *Color Music*, he was interested in a more influential woman in the field of color music and took the problem to J. W. Lich, president of the Edison Company. He placed the Edison test-

the color organ in the laboratory at the disposal of the society, and during the last three months Irvinton S. Miller, a specialist in electric lighting, has been working with Altshuler on the instrument. Two models were made and discarded and thousands of coils were made and discarded, which were all still, therefore, was crumpled ruddy.

out yesterday was considerable. "I had a great deal of trouble in getting the color of the red to match the color of the red in the photograph," he explained, with minute accuracy the length of time that a flash of light would be visible in order to make it possible to vary the duration of color notes. "Another difficulty was in building the instrument so that the player could produce his colors with the same stress or strain as he could produce his notes. I was able to do this by almost obtaining by using his voice. Another was to produce the

MUSIC TRADES - NEW YORK (NY)

March 13, 1915 (D)

Edison Plans Real Opera for Country

At his recent birthday at West Orange, N. J., Thomas A. Edison, hale, hearty and optimistic at sixty-eight, tallied off his plans with boisterous enthusiasm.

When asked for word as to about his new coming years, Mr. Edison's thought promptly turned to his talking parrot, which he described as "three years old, and on which he is still working. "I'm going to make a bird that will talk, pulling his speech but down on his forehead and snuff, pulling his hands deep into his trousers pockets. "I'll take some more, and I'll have to put up a building just for them, but I'll come, I'm, is going to live it, opera as well as New York, and it will be mighty near as good as that at the Century Theatre in New York, only the divergence in prices will be tremendous."

ST. ALBANS (VT) MESSENGER

March 16, 1915 (D)

HOMER EDISON A WITNESS
 Inventor, will testify in Boston Battery Car Bankruptcy Case.
 Newark, N. J., March 16.—Thomas A. Edison, the electrical inventor, will be a witness in the bankruptcy court to-day, in a case, against transactions with the Federal Storage and Battery Car Co., a bankrupt corporation. A New York broker, P. S. Lincoln, will also be a witness.
 The Federal company was originally organized in manufacture storage and other battery cars to be operated by storage batteries. It has been repeatedly announced by Mr. Edison that he had perfected the storage battery. The company, organized for a financial connection with the Edison firm, but the Edison firm was unsatisfactory and the company failed. Edison claims that the bankruptcy concern never had a contract with Edison, but that the latter secured a contract in January, of last year.

CORPUS CHRISTI (TX) CALLER

March 17, 1915 (D)

EDISON IS WITNESS.

NEWARK, N. J., March 16.—Thomas A. Edison, the electrical inventor, will be a witness in the bankruptcy court to-day, to explain certain transactions with the Federal Storage Battery Car Company, a bankrupt corporation. A New York broker, P. S. Lincoln, will also be a witness. The Federal company was originally organized to manufacture street and other battery cars to be operated by storage batteries. It has been repeatedly announced by Mr. Edison that he had perfected the storage battery. The company, organized for a financial connection with the Edison firm, but the relations turned out unsatisfactory and the company failed. Edison claims that the bankruptcy concern never had a contract with Edison, but that he himself secured a contract in January, of last year.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

March 27, 1915 (D)

"I CAN SEE HOW THOSE POOR MEN DIED."—EDISON

Crew Overwhelmed by Gas as They Fought for Life, Declares Inventor—Blames Submarine Batteries.

That the twenty-five men trapped when the submarine E-4 sank off Honolulu were victims of chlorine gas generated as a result of the land storage batteries being flooded by sea water was a statement made yesterday by Thomas A. Edison, at his laboratory in West Orange, N. J.

"The danger to the life and health of those who go down on submarines will not be lessened until the possibility of the generation of chlorine fumes is removed," declared the inventor. "What I cannot understand is why they allow a submarine to hold tons of sulphuric acid, when some marine underwriters refuse to insure a vessel carrying large quantities of this acid, while others, if they take the risk, do so by charging a high rate."

The trouble in the case of the submarine is that the land storage batteries are carried in a compartment surrounded by the main hull tank. When sea water is admitted to these tanks the hull sinks. This, in conjunction with other means, enables the boat to submerge. It is evident when the water is admitted to this tank it is under pressure. The containing jars of lead cells are made of fragile rubber, easily broken. Sulphuric acid leaks from these jars and attacks the steel wall of the main hull tank with resultant corrosion.

"When the sea water is admitted to the main hull tank the sea water floods the battery tank. When sea water mixes with sulphuric acid in a land battery hydrochloric acid is formed. This attacks the lead plates and produces chlorine gas. Also when a land battery is submerged in sea water, electricity passes from the cells through the sea water and liberates chlorine gas in volume."

Mr. Edison pointed to the fact that the submarine E-4, which sank off St. John's, Newfoundland, was last seen carrying a cargo of sulphuric acid leaked from the steel drums in which it was being carried, which, upon being mixed with the blue water, produced hydrochloric acid which attacked the fasten-

ing of the ship, causing her to spring a leak.

With chlorine gas, which is of a heavy, green color, the men in that submarine could live but a short time. No doubt it will be found that the weaker men of the crew had all suffered from hemorrhages. I saw pictures these poor fellows—first stupored by chlorine gas—making vain efforts to take the steps that would raise their ship, but in a few minutes they are helpless."

Attention was called by the inventor to the hearing of Secretary of the Navy Daniels before the Naval Committee of the House when attention was made that the greatest difficulty experienced with submarines was with their storage batteries.

The testimony on this point was shown to be the following: "Trouble was due to the acid electrolyte coming through the battery tank lining and bulbheads into adjacent compartments, causing the battery tanks to be flooded with sea water, which, in reaction with the acid, gave off chlorine fumes in considerable volume."

The matter of the world will continue to have trouble with the submarine and must expect such catastrophes as yesterday's so long as they continue to use submarine acid.

"The only remedy is an alkaline battery, a storage battery containing no sulphuric acid. It has been demonstrated that chlorine gas coming from batteries much as used on the E-4 remove the men on board. Their lungs are most affected and hemorrhages have been numerous among crews of vessels carrying land batteries. I spent much time and money in perfecting a battery for submarine use. It costs much more because it is a very dense structure that land, but the battery lasts longer, is more efficient and better in every respect."

It was stated at the Edison plant that Edison Gillette, formerly of the submarine E-2, had been sent to the naval college camp in Colorado a short time ago. Chlorine gas had injured his lungs.

CHIC

The Literary Digest for March 20, 1915

MR. EDISON'S BRICK AND CONCRETE

THOMAS A. EDISON is something of a specialist in concrete. His own record as recommending it as a sort of universal building material—good for walls, floors, roofs, tables, counters, and buildings. The bulk of it all of the newer part of his huge West Orange factory. Then, on the afternoon of December 8, 1914, came the big fire, and in the supreme test Mr. Edison's concrete—well, what did it do? To the intelligent reader, who relies on what he sees in the public press, this is something of a problem. He may take his oaths. "The concrete buildings" were a total loss; they had come through the fire "practically unscathed." They had "held badly"; they had "stood the test well." It was doubtful to the advantage of the builders that the material they had chosen should be demonstrably resistant to fire. It was also natural that those who prefer brick should look somewhat critically over the ruins for evidence that concrete is not, after all, such a universal success as a building material. Hence the interest that attaches to an article entitled "Brick—the Scapgoat of the Great Concrete Fire at West Orange," printed in *The Brick and Clay Record* (Chicago, February 10). This, we are assured, is the result of two investigations conducted by representatives of the paper, accompanied by expert photographers. It gives, we are told, "independent facts" with "no attempt to discredit concrete or any other material," and asserts that while the brick in the Edison structures behaved in a most briclike manner, the recently converted stink from the original. Says the writer:

"Mr. Edison not only designed and constructed the buildings, but manufactured the event that went into them. The formulas were his. They were secret, and had been heralded as the formulae of the most perfect cement in existence. "It is but natural that, since the fountain-head of information was colored by so intense a personal interest, reports that reached the earlier investigators were garbled. There had been a great fire—in the buildings were, in truth, constructed of concrete. There they stood—the shoring of the walls was but incidental. Hoping would be slight—the buildings were almost as good as new. The salvage was then to 87½ per cent."

"Other investigations followed, and further newspaper and magazine articles have appeared. Each bears the mark of a more shrewd and careful inquiry into the real effect of the few main building materials that were employed. Each has shown a growing disinclination to accept the statements made by the Edison engineers as to the amount of damage sustained by the buildings, and an ever-increasing inclination to accept the physical evidence of split columns, disintegrated concrete, and

other signs of the rotting of fire—evidence that bear out all of the theories that were, seemingly, set at naught by the earlier reports."

"So, in adding this article to the 'Literature' of the Edison fire, it must be understood that it unites but one step in the search of information that will, unless the power of the 'Wizard of West Orange' be greater than that of Truth itself, uncover the real facts that can only be reached by a really scientific examination of all concrete and of what scientists know to be its limitations under fire."

"The fire-resisting qualities of the brick wall have caused it to be taken as a standard by the underwriters. Indeed, or rather, the brick itself, will endure—that is, stand, and be unimpaired by a temperature of from 1,800° to 2,800° F., depending upon the fluxes in the original clay from which the brick was made. A temperature of 1,800° F. can be maintained on one side of a 12-inch brick wall for four hours and the other side of the wall will be cool enough to hold the hand upon. While we figure that a brick wall is best made where laid in mortar that is highly saturated with Portland cement, the fact is that 'As far as actual resistance to fire or intense heat, common fire-and-stand mortar in small quantities, as when used for joints between bricks, or as plastering on a brick wall, has greater fire-resisting qualities than any other plastic material.'"

"The mortar may be said to 'render' heat to the degree that will disintegrate it, or remove all water, so leaving the mortar in a chalk form. The degree of heat necessary to dehydrate ordinary mortar is from 1,200° to 1,500° F. And it is proved that this 'ordinary' mortar—that is, flour and sand—has greater fire-resisting qualities than cement mortar."

"And, going further than that—cement concrete has no more fire-resisting power than cement mortar—in fact, less. The mortar loss is determined by the kind of aggregate used in its composition. When limestone aggregate is used, the amount lost is determined by the fact that 1,200° will turn limestone to quicklime."

"The reason that brickwork endures heat is because so much of the surface that is presented to the fire is of really fire-resistant material. With a 2½-inch brick and a ½-inch joint, nine-tenths of the wall surface has an actual endurance power of 1,800° to 2,800° F. The other tenth is held in place, as it were, between the superior phases of higher fire-resistance. A uncrenelated bond—the position in which the brick are placed—maintains the strength of the wall, even after the dehydration of the first four inches of mortar."

"Concrete surfaces, on the contrary, expose a surface exposure of lower fire-resisting power. As the heat reaches it dehydration begins, melting slowly, it is true, but nevertheless sure, and as fast as the cement dehydrates its strength is destroyed."

In the Edison fire, the brick underwent more, this is exactly what happened, and they appear to the evidence of photography. Concrete columns broke in two; on one floor nearly half the supports are completely wrecked. The cement became do-



A CONCRETE PILLAR AFTER THE FIRE.

The top of the brick chimney displays this picture to show that in the Edison factory fire it was the heaviest pot concrete that suffered most, while brick came through the test almost unscathed.

hydrated, and therefore porous, and when the water from the hose touched the surface it turned to steam within the pores and blew the concrete to bits. Even when the concrete seems to be in good condition it is often greatly weakened. The writer goes on:

"The object of this article is, frankly, to plant a warning-sign in the path of what is palpably a false impression as to the relation of concrete under fire conditions, and the salvage that it is either actual or assumed."

One difficulty in this is the fact that Mr. Nelson is so strongly entrenched in the public mind as a man of superhuman intelligence and of seeming infallibility. If, indeed, it be impossible for him to be mistaken, then the building of this great plant, accomplished as it was by the complete rejection of the approved fire-resistant methods of construction, the absence of sprinklers, the closely set buildings—all these are correct in principle, and the hearts of engineers who are devoting their lives to the study of fire-prevention are wrong. . . .

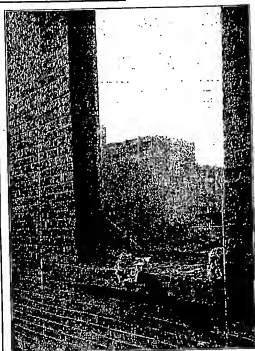
"As the facts—the real facts—of the Edison fire became better known, the men who make, sell, and believe in brick as the standard fire-resistant material will come into their own. The more extravagant the claims of salvage—the more persistent the attempt to cover up badly designed and badly executed construction by equally ill-conceived replacement—the more will the mind of the coming builder turn to the material that has been through fire, unscathed—and with an unblemished record."

"We will spare you the details of report that vary, so far as the brick buildings are concerned, from one that says that the only brick building on the grounds was 'uninjured' to the report, made by one of the Edison officials, that 'all of the brick buildings were in ruins, while the concrete buildings were perfectly uninjured.'"

"The photographs show that, wherever brick was used, it stood up—supporting, in many cases, concrete walls that were built upon it. One wall stood a heat that melted the glass in the windows—melted the rush-weights—tarnished the limestone sill to chalk. Other brick walls, being those of buildings with wooden joists and wooden floors, stood alone—the inner works gutted. Warped steel, disintegrated concrete, wire-mesh, and plaster sinks up the rubbish heaps—brick seen conspicuous by their absence. Evidently, what little brick there was came through the fire very creditably."

"But brick is a concrete snip has a certain confidence—it may be made a scapegoat. That is the part it has been made to play in the accounts of the Edison fire that have deigned to mention it."

"Yet, with all of this discrediting, it has not received half the setback that has come to cement concrete—first, by its inequity run at West Orange, and, secondly, by the silly claims that have been made for it by the man on Mr. Nelson's payroll. The lumber interests have, even at this time, begun to take these points in their fight against concrete."



THE SUPREME TEST OF BRICK.

The glass and leaden sash-weights were melted, and the limestone sill turned to chalk, the brick walls remain. They are speckled with discolored mortar—concrete with its consistency lost and powdered by heat and steam.

MORNING MATCH 23-1915

JOHN T. DEMPSTER, AN ASSOCIATE OF EDISON, DIES HERE

Well-Known Inventor, Long-Connected With General Electric Company, Succumbs After Illness of Six Weeks at His Home in This City—Native of Wales—Some of His Inventions—Funeral to Be Held Tomorrow.

John T. Dempster, a co-worker of Thomas A. Edison in the experiments which produced modern electric illumination, a prominent figure in early electric development in England, and a member of that class of experimenters who laid the first foundations leading into the present age of wonderful electrical development, died yesterday morning at 8:50 o'clock at his home, 122 Edward street, after an illness of six weeks. Mr. Dempster was employed for 13 years in the standardization department of the General Electric Company, beginning with the old Edison General Electric Company, and his work in making delicate instruments of great accuracy made possible some of the greatest achievements of the electrical world.

John Thomas Dempster was born in Gwilyr, Wales, April 15, 1860. About the year 1888 he came to this country and settled in New York City. In 1890 he moved to Schenectady and had lived here since. He married Mary Turner of Buxton, Derbyshire, England, a cousin of the famous artist Turner, in 1871. His wife survives with together with two daughters, Mrs. Howard H. Pruyn and Mrs. Walter Garrett, both of Glen Falls; three sons, Alexander, of Newark, N. J.; Leonard of Seattle, and John T. Jr., of this city; also one sister, Mrs. Philip Dykes, of May Bank, Bideford, Devonshire, England.

The funeral will be from his home tomorrow afternoon and will be private, with burial in Park View Cemetery.

He was the son of Thomas Dempster and Sarah Williams. His father was a noted wood worker who did much of the fine wood work in the Episcopal cathedrals in England. He learned the trade of a cabinet maker, leaving his apprenticeship with his father. He became intensely interested in electrical phenomena at an early age, busily toiling to reproduce the works of

Michael Faraday and Sir Humphrey Davy. In 1878 he built the first commercial telephone in England, attending between this office and yard of a large coal company in Leicester. He took out seven or eight patents in four or five years on telephones and electric lighting devices and improvements, and had in all about 15 patents along those lines.

He became very active in electrical work and closely connected with all electrical development since his arrival in this country, having been associated with Thomas A. Edison at the works of Bergmann and Company, Boulevard street and Avenue U. C. New York City, of which he was for six years superintendent. This firm was transferred November 5, 1901, to this city under the title of the Edison General Electric Company. The Bergmann factory was then located in Berlin, Germany, and Mr. Dempster was there with the company for about a year.

In 1900 he returned to America, where he has since devoted all his time to the development of electrical apparatus and measuring instruments. In the standardization laboratory of the General Electric Company to be used on that department. He constructed the oscillograph, which records substantially the shape of electric waves transmitted through a wire. For about a year he was in the research department of the General Electric Company, and two sons, John and Leonard, are at present in that department.

Mr. Dempster illuminated the agricultural fair grounds in Leicester by carbon arc lights built by himself. This was the first time these lights had been exhibited in England outside of London. He was also said to have been the first man to ride a bicycle in England. The machine ridden by him was one of the old style, wooden tires. He used to ride, this every Sunday from his home in Litchfield to Buxton, 22 miles, to visit his father, with. That was considered quite a ride in those days when bicycles did not run so smoothly as now.

NEW YORK TIMES

APRIL 18, 1915

EDISON'S FRIEND A SUICIDE.

Theodore Guillaudus, An Aged Engineer, Shoots Himself.

FREDERICK, N. J., March 27.—Theodore Guillaudus, a friend of Thomas A. Edison, for whom he was once a consulting engineer, committed suicide today in the home of Mrs. Anna Smith, where he boarded, by shooting himself in the head. He was nearly 85 years old and was melancholy because all his possessions were dying off. Guillaudus was born in New York and leaves two sons and a daughter. He was a retired master engineer and worked with Edison after retiring from active service on ocean-going steamships.

EDISON

Was Trusted For Meals

By Agent Cincinnati Railroad
Lunch Room Proprietor

Tom Taggart Was Given His
First Start at Xenia.

Indiana Political Leader Outlined
His Partners in French-Lake
Springs Deal.

There is a man in business in Cincinnati, who played an important part in the development and early life of Thomas A. Edison, the "electrical genius" as well as in the youthful career of Thomas Taggart, the millionaire politician of French-Lake Springs, Ind. This man is Gerrard Olin, who lives in Dayton, but conducts the restaurant at the C. H. and D. Stanton. He is said to have trusted Edison for his main power use, and to have started Taggart in business and given him the first \$200 he ever took. Mr. Olin, in 10 years ago, but takes the same interest in his eating place as he did 20 years ago, when he managed the lunch counter at the Panhandle hotel. Mr. Olin, delighted to tell of his experiences with Edison and Taggart.

"When I conducted a restaurant in Indianapolis many years ago," Mr. Olin said, "Mr. Edison was working as a telegraph operator at a very nominal salary. During his off days and evenings he always came into the restaurant and we had many pleasant chats. He told me of his ambitions he was having in perfecting his patent. As the material he used cost most of his salary, I often treated him for his meals (one week to another) and then Mr. Edison, many times, although he always paid me (in time) for his address and as I had a good deal of time to spare, I

Taggart, who took a great interest in the work of Edison, Mr. Olin said he had a great deal of time to spare, and he was working for me in my railroad restaurant at Xenia as a bell boy. He soon worked himself up to a position, and afterward I put him in charge of my restaurant at Cincinnati, Ind. Then Tom went working for me at Cincinnati, and I soon took place at Cincinnati. I went there and bought a lot for \$200. When I returned I made a present of it to young Edison. In three months he had sold the land for \$4,000. This was the seed of his fortune.

"When the DeKalb hotel was built at Cincinnati I succeeded in having him made manager. Everything went smoothly until one day in a race the other 'fellow' of the whole force. Tom then returned to me, and after a time became interested in the property at French Lake Springs, with five other men. One day, and this is the place I always took, Tom put it over on the other five as much as a whole.

"He called them for \$20,000 to be used to repair the hotel. One of the partners told Tom he was willing to sell his share in the business as he was getting old. Tom told them that he would not buy any share but would take an option on all of the stock. The partners agreed, and Tom borrowed money from a bank, in which he had never dealt, and closed the deal before night.

"I was a Fed. Union Soldier.

"He presented a shared business note here, because when the partners decided to sell they did not take consideration of the fact that there were \$20,000 in the bank which represented the profits of the year before. In selling therefore Taggart, he really paid them with their own money. Following the Civil War Mr. Olin was operating the Miami restaurant at the depot in Cincinnati, and he says that he had a "banker" loan of the Union soldiers every day. A woman was kept busy going from the restaurant to the depot, bringing provisions, which were sold at that time they arrived. He estimates that his profit was about a day during those stirring times. He is said to be the oldest restaurant man in active business in the state of Ohio. The is a native son of Xenia now used in restaurants and has been inaugurated in the West by him for 20 years ago. It had been tried successfully in the East, but the first month of the trial Mr. Olin lost it. This loss continued for four months, gradually decreasing until the fifth month when a profit of \$2 was received. From then on the profit was a success.

MONTGOMERY BOY ON EDISON'S STAFF

Home on Vacation, A. M.
Kennedy Has Brought
Diamond Disc Talking
Machine

IS FIRST IN THE SOUTH

That Thomas A. Edison, the wizard inventor, prefers Southern boys in places of responsibility is demonstrated again in the fact that a Montgomery born and reared young man is his staff engineer in the laboratory at Orange, N. J., the scene of the recent dramatic configuration that at one time threatened to wipe out the life work of Edison. A. M. Kennedy, son of Joseph M. Kennedy, a native of Montgomery and an Alabama educated boy, holds this responsible position with the wizard.

Mr. Kennedy is at home for a vacation a few weeks, the first that he has had since he left his home city to accept a position with Edison over two years ago. Prior to going with Edison force, Mr. Kennedy was actively engaged in the management of the Kennedy Company on Commercial street, in which he was then and now is a partner with his father. He arrived last Monday night and brought with him probably the first Edison diamond disc talking machine in the South.

Mr. Kennedy is, like all of Edison's attachés, a thorough and enthusiastic Edison man. The wizard to the general public is the same wizard to his attachés, except more so, for they see and understand his methods of work and appreciate and acquire the medium of the intense enthusiasm that he throws into everything that he undertakes. In talking to the Edison plant Mr. Kennedy makes time play on lightning wings in talking of Edison, the man, he is just as enthusiastically enthusiastic.

The diamond disc talking machine brought South by Mr. Kennedy is at the store of the Kennedy Company. All day yesterday it attracted the interested attention and rapid admiration of hundreds of people who tarried to hear the remarkably clear and concise tone expressions of the beautifully constructed instrument. The Montgomery man brought several dozen of the finest of records along with the machine, and takes evident delight in demonstrating that, as he says, Edison has solved the problem

of eliminating all "mechanical" sound and friction and retaining only the actual tone and intonation of the human voice in the mechanical instruments. The various selections played yesterday afternoon proved every contention Mr. Kennedy made for the records and the machine.

Edison has eliminated the use of the motion in the reproduction of the collection, the "point" being a pure white diamond plate on which rests a weight of three and three-fourth ounces, which, carried to its lowest sequence, means that there is a pressure exerted through this point equivalent to four tons to the square inch. There is little real difference in the actual operating mechanism of the Edison and that of other talking machines.

Mr. Kennedy contends that the combination of the use of the diamond point and the method of recording the human voice or musical selections is what makes the Edison the pre-eminent talking machine of the century. His description of the making of a record is an interesting recital that is seemingly plain and simple during the telling, but also fails to be able to repeat thereafter this simple little description.

In making a record of the human voice, for instance, the sound waves are caught and recorded in wax. From this wax record is made a Mother mould, and from this Mother mould are made the son-moulds. The Mother mould is carefully stored away in a specially constructed building for, probably future use, and the son-moulds are used to make the records that reach the general public. Edison's greatest and only concern the night of the recent great fire was over the safety of his Mother moulds. If these had been destroyed, his life's work would have been gone. When found they were safe, he saved every record and then allowed by standards and actually made a particular fire.

Mr. Kennedy was born in Montgomery. He became the first of the "local boys" of Edison, which he says the highest honor which can be bestowed on a Montgomery man. He is a thoroughly reliable and capable man.

EDISON BLAMES FAMINE IN DYES UPON CONGRESS

Inventor Declares It is a Shame
a Great Nation Should Face

Commercial Shortage as
Result of the War

CAPITAL WILL NOT INVEST
UNDER PRESENT TARIFF.

Says Industry Could Be Placed
on Its Feet in Six Months if

Money Were Ready

During the war, capital
has been so scarce that it is
difficult to get money for
anything, and it is a shame
that a great nation should
be in such a position.

Mr. Edison yesterday to a representative of the world's
dye industry, a dependent
upon others are really in a bad situation. A large number of textile and
other manufacturing plants face a
partial shutdown within the next
few weeks. Many necessary orders
cannot be obtained even now, and the
statement that the country's stock of
dye will not last more than six or
eight weeks is not an exaggeration.

We have only ourselves to blame
for our plight. We have freed the
situation for years, talked about it,
and done nothing. Not one man in
Congress would put a dollar of his
own money into the dye industry
under the conditions that have obtained
and that obtain to-day. Capital
will not go into an industry that
offers nothing but a certain loss.

What is needed is a simple piece of
legislation that would give an
increase in the existing rate. I believe
we can compete on equal terms
with Germany and all the world, but
we must be protected from the unfair,
understanding competition that Germany
may be expected to resume after
the war.

When we did manufacture dyes
all in the hope of creating a real dye
industry here, German manufacturers
shipped their dyes at prices below their
cost of production, until our business
was reduced to nearly nothing. Can-
ada has a similar anti-dumping clause in
its tariff that prevents such competition.
There is one good reason why we
should not have it here. In the last
tariff revision there was an anti-
dumping clause, but the Senate cut it
out.

"I do not contemplate remaining in
the business myself. When the war
threatened to prohibit our industries
I undertook to do something to help
out. I required carboxylic acid for
phenolphthalein, and the carboxylic
acid comes from benzol, which is the
base of the naphtha dye industry. The
benzol recovery plant which I recently
installed at the Cummens Steel Com-
pany's site plant is only one of several
similar plants that by July will
relieve the shortage of benzol.

Very Respectfully,
"Eventually benzol probably will be
cheap enough in this country to be sold
for meter units in competition with
gasoline, but that will not under-
take to convert the benzol into dye-
stuffs so long as it is unprotected from
sale later by the hands of the German
syndicate."

Nicholas Brady, one of the into An-
thony M. Brady, has furnished me with
funds to establish an indie plant, and
Henry Ford, the automobile manufac-
turer, furnished the capital for me to
install a second carboxylic acid plant of
15,000 pounds capacity. I already have
a carboxylic acid works at Silver Lake.
At this latter plant we are turning out
about 100,000 pounds of carboxylic acid a day.

When I told Mr. Brady and Mr.
Ford how serious the situation might
become for American industries they
said go ahead, but their investment is
largely philanthropic. Of course they
will make money if the war continues
a long time, but they ran the risk on a
hunch, speculative investment. The
only way to install the dye industry
permanently in this country is to in-
vest capital into the dye industry.

We can produce immediately only
the primary colors. What is most
needed now is a supply of the styptic
black, reds and blues. The com-
plicated product of the German chem-
ical, which takes longer to produce. But
the demand for these colors is so great
that it is a serious problem of capital
to get the dye industry on its feet. A
dye industry could be placed well on its
feet and even to large proportions.

On the next day, Congress
passed a bill that would give the
dye industry a 10% increase in the
tariff on the dyes, with the industries
facing, curtailment and prostration
from lack of dye when we have in
the country every essential raw ma-
terial. What kind of a business op-
portunity have we in Washington that such
a calamity should overtake us? Washington
should be the business
office of the nation. How far would
such business management carry a
great corporation?

A special session of Congress
Mr. Edison shook his head gravely.
The demand for picric acid for high
explosives has been mainly responsible
for the shortage of carboxylic acid.
Mr. Edison said he had not sold any of the output of his Sil-
ver Lake plant for picric acid manu-
facture, but not because of any
scruple against furnishing munitions
of war.

I would sell it for war purposes
if I had it to sell, he said. "There
may be plenty of carboxylic acid, I
believe, but the nation should have
an equal share at auction. Plenty of
ammunition would be available this
war quickly. A decisive battle—
chances for an great, deciding
struggle—would bring the end so
much quicker and be better for every-
body."

PORTLAND (ME) EXPRESS & ADV.

May 04, 1915

WORK FOR EDISON.

Edison is said to have perfected an invention for keeping the air in submarines pure. We wish he would do as much for offices, hotels, city halls, prisons and other airtight compartments above water level.--New York Evening Sun.

Incandescent lamps with tungsten filament and nitrogen-filled bulbs represent the greatest efficiency.

NEWARK (NJ) STAR

May 04, 1915

Medal of Honor to Be
Conferred on Thos. A. Edison

As the American who has done the most to benefit mankind, Thomas A. Edison will be the next recipient of the Clevie Forum Medal of Honor for Distinguished Public Service.

This medal was first awarded last year to Col. George W. Goethals for his work on the Panama Canal.

Mr. Edison was the popular choice for the second medal, which will be presented to him in Carnegie Hall, New York, next Thursday evening. There will be no admittance charge and the Clevie Forum, 161 West Forty-eighth street, New York, is holding for tickets.

President Butler of Columbia University will preside, and Ougheimo Marconi, Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Charles A. Coffin will speak. Percy Mackaye will read a poem.

The medal was designed by Paul H. Henshaw and struck in the Tiffany studios.

CUMBERLAND (MD) NEWS

May 01, 1915

Edison has invented a process for keeping the air of submarines pure. But why this discrimination in favor of submarines?

May 17, 1915

(11)

ABOUT THE EDISON FIRE

Plant Lacked Most of the Modern Safeguards.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In a communication to the press Thomas A. Edison claims that a pamphlet entitled "The Edison Fire," being a reprint from "The Clay-Worker," is false and misleading, a statement not justified by facts. The pamphlet is no account of just exactly what the writer of the story saw when he visited the Edison plant soon after the fire. The writer was denied admission to the property, and so had to compile his photographs and description of the fire wreck to what could be seen from the street. Admission to the grounds was refused, guards being stationed at every approach to prevent anybody but employees entering.

Mr. Edison is a noted authority on all matters relating to electricity, but the destruction of his plant proves conclusively that he is not an authority on fireproofing. It is a matter of common knowledge that his plant was not equipped with any of the modern safeguards against the spread of fire. There was no sprinkling system, no water curbs, no veto glass, no anything, to prevent the spread of fire, which of itself proves that Mr. Edison is not a safe builder. Had the fire occurred during working hours in all probability there would have been a deplorable loss of life, due to this lack of intelligent methods of construction which should characterize every modern plant, especially one filled with inflammable materials, as was the Edison plant.

Now as to concrete being fireproof, I think I am safe in saying that even a casual investigation will show that it is not. Concrete is an artificial stone, and even natural stone is not a good fireproof material, for it spalls and goes to pieces under extreme heat. For this reason, it is not as good a fireproof material as brick or other clay products. Common building brick is subject to a temperature of about 2200 degrees Fahrenheit in burning, and hence is a much better fire resistant than stone.

It was a brick wall that saved what was left of Salem. It was the brick buildings in the path of the fire that saved Baltimore. Such instances can be multiplied indefinitely, but those are sufficient to prove what nearly every one knows and concedes to be a fact—namely, that brick and tile are the safe fireproof building materials.

Mr. Edison further says that the brick buildings within his property were utterly destroyed. Has any mortal man ever seen a brick destroyed by fire? You cannot burn up a brick in a conflagration. Not so with concrete. The writer saw with his own eyes at Baltimore the remains of concrete buildings of which little or nothing was left but the bent and twisted beams and rods of iron, exhibiting evidence that concrete is not a good fireproof material, and that is what the pamphlet referred to proves.

GEORGE A. RANDALL,
Editor of "The Clay-Worker."
Indianapolis, May 8, 1914.

May 20, 1915

(12)

MR. EDISON Defends Concrete as Fire-Resisting Material

IN connection with the behavior of reinforced concrete and other materials in the Edison fire, Thomas A. Edison has written the following letter to the editor:

Sir: The Detroit Brick Manufacturers and Dealers Association is distributing throughout the United States a pamphlet entitled "The Edison Fire," the contents consisting of a reprint of an article appearing in a trade journal, "The Clay Worker." The entire purpose of this publication is to discredit, and if possible, retard the use of reinforced concrete in the construction of fireproof buildings.

The results of the fire at my plant on Dec. 3, 1914, are most in an entirely false and misleading manner. Of the seven reinforced-concrete buildings none were destroyed. A small section of the upper floor

of one of the buildings fell in, but was supported by the lower floors. The pamphlet referred to presents three views of this, the suggestion being that they were of three different buildings. The brick administration building to which they refer, which remains standing, was protected by an adjacent concrete building and was not subjected to the fire.

Every brick and steel building which was attacked by the fire was completely destroyed, together with all the machinery they contained, while the damage done to the concrete buildings amounted to about 12 1/2 per cent, and of the machinery contained in the concrete buildings 38 per cent was saved and is now in operation. Manufacturing was resumed in some of the old concrete buildings within a few weeks after the date of the fire.

Temperatures were far in excess of those in the ordinary fire, but reinforced concrete showed its superiority over any other fire-resisting material.

I regret that any representative of the brick interests should have seen fit to sponsor this publication, the evident purpose of which is to deceive. The millions of dollars of fire losses in this country annually make it a matter of moment that the superiority of reinforced concrete for fireproof structures should be thoroughly understood, and it is for such purpose that I have written this letter.

Orange, N. J.

THOMAS A. EDISON.

MINERS NOW GIVEN ELECTRIC LAMPS

Fool-proof Apparatus Invented by Edison is
Small, Convenient to Carry and
Very Practicable

IT IS a strange anomaly in the last few decades, which have been marked by such a wonderful pace of development of things electric, that it is just recently that the first really practical electric lamp for miners was made its appearance.

Mine fires in the past have been the cause of untold and inestimable loss of natural resources, yet, despite the efforts of inventors and engineers, mining men were not satisfied in the nature of a portable lamp for miners was brought forth than a developed and improved "Edison" lamp, in which the flame shrouded, underground worker's forehead is protected, by wire gauze, which can move away the instant before it can penetrate to the miner's face.

It is a strange anomaly in the atmosphere of the mine. It is a simple apparatus, and dependable within limits, but in this day of mechanical perfection it is such a reliable rule.

It is a rule, to view the workings of mines and still less so to attach Mr. Miner to a pocket in the wall by means of an electric cord, the only two possibilities of an electric lamp in the small primary battery and the small storage battery, and these were the problems that the inventors and engineers had to "back."

First to Capitalize.
The primary cell, was the first to capitulate in the struggle to obtain a lamp that really was safe, for it was almost impossible to produce one which would be economical in weight and maintenance costs, and yet give the required amount of light. All its defects were magnified as soon as the attempt was made to reduce its size and weight sufficiently for use when strapped to the miner's belt, and still give it enough power to produce light for the long period that the miner is required to stay below the surface. Then, too, the cost of the materials was large, and the operation was troublesome.

Better success was had in the development of a secondary, or storage battery, modified for the purpose, but even these batteries were a constant source of trouble until Thomas A. Edison perfected the alkaline type. Corrosive sulphuric acid, which was the only practical electrolyte previously, required a container made of lead rubber, or some equally fragile substance. It was found very difficult to keep the vessels water-tight in actual service, and sulphuric acid directly is not good for one who is in the small of one's back.

A rod hot from isn't, either. And, furthermore, when the battery leaks, the light leaks out with the electrolyte.

Such loss of light is a common experience in mines where the type of battery is employed, and its effects are further rendered than the temporary decrease in the efficiency of the work or the individual miner. It has a demoralizing effect on the entire organization.

Mining men know the dangers from diminished illumination and the manifold troubles which result.

They, too, as lead is a component part of such a battery, light weight was of course impossible. Attempts have been made to produce the electrolyte in gelatinous form, but disadvantages resulted from the attempts which more than outweighed the benefits.

In February, 1910, the Bureau of Mines, of the Department of the Interior, gave its approval for the first time to a storage battery, lamp for safety, and for practicality and efficiency.

It is a rule, to view the workings of mines and still less so to attach Mr. Miner to a pocket in the wall by means of an electric cord, the only two possibilities of an electric lamp in the small primary battery and the small storage battery, and these were the problems that the inventors and engineers had to "back."

Small and Convenient.

The new Edison mine lamp battery is contained in a small nickel-plated case of convenient size and weight, to be strapped at the back of the belt. It is tightly covered, and from it a flexible tube, carrying the insulated wire, is brought up over the back of the head to the incandescent lamp fastened to the front of the miner's cap. It is a "fool-proof" apparatus, which requires no attention whatever from the miner, and which he cannot damage without actually breaking it open, for the outfit, properly charged, and with the current turned on, is handed to him at the mouth of the mine, with the cover locked. It will continue to produce light until the battery is exhausted when it emerges from the workings, or until the battery is exhausted.

Those in charge of the batteries have nothing to do but unlock the covers, hook them up to the power source and recharge for the next day's work. The materials in the battery are permanent, neither the battery produces no ill effects, and the battery does not have to be fully exhausted before it is recharged. Even such mistakes as the reversal of the charge does not permit reversal of the battery, and it may be used for indefinite periods charged, or left for indefinite periods without any previous use, specific gravity readings of the electrolyte are unnecessary, and the only care required, other than that

of recharging, is the replenishing of the electrolyte about once every 10 months and the occasional addition of distilled water to replace that lost by evaporation. Other parts of the battery are unchanged by its operation. The plates never have to be removed.

The whole outfit is just a plain, light, water-tight little case, into which you pour electrolyte from two vials when it has been emptied and there you are.

NEW YORK SUN (NY)
May 09, 1915 (D)

"EXHIBITIONS"

Edison Talks on Lighting of Two Pacific Coast Fairs

THAT looks good to me," ejaculated Thomas A. Edison as he finished his great work at the foot of the Orange Mountain, New Jersey. The veteran inventor was gazing complacently at the towering white buildings that had already replaced the acres of old ones swept away by the great fire of the spring. "Now I can concentrate on the biggest problem, or even talk a little to people."

It is needless to say "hat in the midst of his interest" General Mr. Edison remains the electrical developer.

This fact was vividly brought out recently when President Helen M. Martin of the National Electric Light Association went to West Orange to invite Mr. Edison to attend the annual convention of the San Francisco exposition. He had been invited to the first fair in 1876, and had since then been a constant presence at every one of them. He had been a member of the committee on the problem of making the United States self-sufficient so that no cutting off of foreign supplies could break down its industries.

On this aspect of protection Mr. Edison insisted very strongly: "Where would the country have been electrically if buying abroad its supplies of dynamo, motors, arcs and incandescent lamps? A country which per capita spends more for electricity than for daily bread would have been reduced to electrical starvation for a long time if electricities would be started. Now the war makes absolutely no difference to us, and we ship at least \$25,000,000 of electrical apparatus abroad every year, with more to follow. No one can deny this aspect of a protective tariff."

Narrowing from the general down to the particular, Mr. Edison gave some interesting and novel opinions on electrical subjects. President Scott and Secretary Martin of the National Electric Light Association submitted to him photographs of the electric lighting at both the San Francisco and the San Diego expositions. There has been universal admiration of the "flood" illumination of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, where all the buildings have been thrown on them from exterior electric floodlights. This method, said Mr. Edison, is the oldest, more widely known method is that of outlining the buildings with incandescent lamps, the "pencil" effect, which lights accurately, but is not so good.

San Diego simply came into Mr. Martin produced photographs of the lighting effect at the two California expositions. I first showed the San Diego picture to Mr. Edison as he scanned it. "Too many broken lines, though," he said.

"Now look at these," said Mr. Martin as he handed Mr. Edison flood

light views of the "Tower of Jewels" and other buildings at the San Francisco fair.

"Not half as good," was the Edison comment. "You can see those buildings in the daytime and see them better. The people don't want to see the buildings at night as well as all day. Let the buildings be dark all day. Let the outlines lighting, you and them, with outline lighting, will get a beautiful spectacular effect."

Mr. Edison went on through with his "monocle." "Don't you think the architecture is the finest ever seen at a world's fair?" queried Secretary Martin, who is an enthusiast over the effects at the San Francisco exposition.

"No," returned the veteran inventor. "Chicago in 1893 was the best of all."

From this subject Edison turned naturally to that of outdoor lighting generally, especially streets, and had some characteristic views to offer. "I believe," he said, "that ultimately the authorities of cities and central station companies will settle down to street lighting entirely by incandescence. The whole tendency, as I study it, seems to be that way. And arcs lamps were first in the field and had their way, but you will find that none of the great electrical inventors who stood behind them have anything much to say in their own defense. To the incandescence lamp, then, the march of progress has definitely pointed its way."

Incandescence, then, the inventor said, would light the world. "I don't think," he said, "that the arc lamp is a very good thing, but it is too widely distributed, and too intense at the spot. The only way, in my opinion, to get profit and even distribution is to spread your lamps in smaller units more frequently and get uniform distribution over every foot of street. It will take time and money to make the change, but it is coming. I tried it out years ago under adverse conditions, but now in all the larger cities the circumstances are favorable for more uniform and efficient street lighting."

Mr. Edison was positive that the day of the "dimmy" auto would be brief and that street railways had little cause for fear.

"Just when you come to the electric vehicle for several use, and more particularly the electric truck, I see no end to their future," said Edison very emphatically. "The horse is a very poor motor. His God as priced than ever, he is really property, and nobody now wants him in the city. As to the gasoline truck, I do not think it can compete with the electric, whose motor has only one moving part, while the gas motor has 400 with all the consequent depreciation. You can't find a gas truck, I guess, that is five years old. The electric truck is going to come along in a few years and electrical men should help out the ball rolling. It takes time to introduce such things. We."

NEW YORK AMERICAN

1915

Sunday and Family Guests of Edison

"Milly" and "Ma" Sunday and their two boys visited the laboratories of Thomas A. Edison at West Orange, N. J., yesterday and spent an hour with the famous inventor. After a tour of the rebuilt factory, the visitors and his family were taken to Dr. Edison's museum, where Dr. Edwin Couer of the laboratory obtained a photograph of the

MAY 10 1916

THEODORE EDISON INJURED BY AUTO

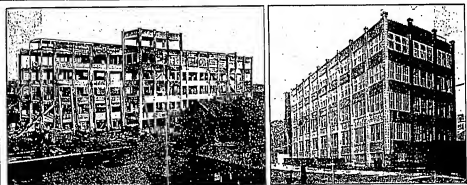
Son of Inventor Kneeling Be-
side Car When Struck by
Another.

Theodore Edison, seventeen years old, son of Alfred and Mrs. Emma Edison of West Orange, had a very narrow escape from serious injury when he was struck by an automobile while riding on a bicycle. The accident occurred on the highway near the Edison home, where the young man was riding. He was struck by the rear of an automobile which was traveling in the same direction. The young man was thrown from his bicycle and was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica. His injuries were described as his parents, who were alerted down to the hospital, were permitted to take the young man home. Today it is reported at the Edison home he is resting easily and that speedy recovery is anticipated.

With Robert Powell, a companion, young Edison had motored down a highway, when some one called out that something was trailing behind his machine. The youth put out his hand. The driver became confused as he turned a corner by the sudden appearance of a man riding a bicycle with a child on the handlebars and another car approaching. He did not notice young Edison, members of the latter's family believe, and the accident was considered unavoidable.

The Edison automobile was damaged and was taken to the garage.

The Literary Digest for May 15, 1915



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A CONCRETE PHENIX RISEN FROM THE ASHES.

At the left is a building to the Edison plant where the work of reconstruction was begun; at the right, it is ready for use less than a month after.

really realize that these risks can be met only when the industrial basis on which production rests is adequate—a condition that can never exist under handicraft production. The problem is not how to return to the old conditions, but how to develop an industrial art suited to our changed conditions and changed methods of manufacture.

REBUILDING THE EDISON PLANT

FOR REASONS connected doubtless with the personality of Thomas A. Edison, and with the public interest and "auto-vision" of anything associated with his name, discussion of the fire at his factory in West Orange, N. J., on December 31, has become something of a store-center around which regale the controversy regarding the respective merits of concrete and brick as a material for the construction of buildings. Such a discussion, of course, is of interest and importance to every one who is erecting or occupying a building—and that includes all of us. *THE LITERARY DIGEST* has reproduced articles on both sides of this controversy and now presents what must be a final citation in its part by telling of the work of rebuilding. A note of triumph is discernible in Mr. Edison's report on the restoration. Mr. Edison's repairs are now well along toward completion, and he says in a statement given to the press that, despite the ravages and extreme intensity of the fire, "the damage done to the concrete buildings amounted to about 12½ per cent., and of the machinery contained in the concrete buildings 18 per cent. was saved and is now in operation." Manufacturing, he adds, "was resumed in some of the old concrete buildings within a few weeks after the date of the fire." The temperatures were far in excess of those in the ordinary fire, but he reports that "reinforced concrete showed its superiority over any other fire-resisting material."

"The millions of dollars of fire-losses in this country annually 'make it a matter of moment,'" he believes, that these facts should be known. "The Edison fire" has rightfully occupied a most prominent place in the eyes of the engineering world," notes *The Engineering Record* (New York, April 17), owing to the fact that, "tried by a test of the strictest severity, the concrete buildings came through in remarkably good condition, altho not without some local damage." Of the total number of concrete buildings in the buildings affected by the fire "only 2.3 per cent. had to be cut out and completely replaced," and "on 41 per cent, only repairs were made." At one point the temperature

"reached 2,500° F. and probably more," which, as the editor remarks, is "a metal men seven feet high is generally composed of building-materials." Accustomed by critics that the concrete in one building "actually fused in the fire" bring out the fact "that there were stored in the basement of the structure when the shagging occurred 20 tons of ortho cresol, 10 tons of meta-cresol, 33 tons of phenol, 8 tons of crude phenol (glycolic acid), and 3 tons of formaldehyde"—material for a pretty hot blaze. Says *The Record*, editorially:

"To show the behavior of the structures into proper perspective, a few of the outstanding facts may be briefly rehearsed. There was no collapse except of two floors at the end of one building; in one place, the wall columns failed so that the span between span supports was 75 feet, the integrity of the four-story structure above was not affected; in another case there was a similar span, safely carried, with two floors above, while in a third there was a drop of 14 inches at a failed column without collapse of the structure. As a result of this toughness of the frame, which seems hardly possible of duplication in any other structural material, the salvage of non-burnable contents in the concrete buildings was very high, ranging, for the machinery, about 88 per cent. Striking as this experience was, it is questionable whether the remodeling chapter, the repair work, is not of even greater engineering interest. . . . In every case, except where total collapse occurred in one corner, damaged members have been repaired and—most remarkable of all—members badly deformed through failure of their supporting columns have been jacked back to place and restored. While every precaution should be taken not to subject any structure to a repetition of such a severe fire-test, there is an added feeling of confidence in concrete from knowing what it can endure and to what extent repairs are possible. The fire taught much as to details of construction, and should result in improvement in minor respects. Of course, the oversmoking lesson was—and its importance is great as to hear equilibrium—but a non-burnable frame does not make a fire-proof structure. Fire-protected doors and window-openings, fire-walls, and automatic sprinklers are needed even so the frame can not be consumed by fire."

As Mr. Edison has taught the rest of us so many things, it is interesting to note that he has a tendency as well as a teaching spirit, and we read that he is now installing fire-precautions that have long been in his conscience:

"Fire-resistant construction is being used at window-openings, in the form of steel sash not with wire glass, while all floors are non-covered. Where not already used, stair- and elevator-walls are being enclosed with brick fire-walls, and similar construction is being used to cut off stair- and elevator-towers from the structure proper."

SPRINGFIELD (MA) EVE. UNION

May 25, 1915 (D)

SAN DIEGO (CA) UNION

May 20, 1915 (D)

Mr. and Mrs. Edison at Franklin Institute, Philadelphia



Mr. Edison, at a meeting of the institute last week, was presented the Franklin medal; this photograph of the famous inventor and his wife being taken on that occasion.

EDISON AND SCIENTIST HONORED BY INSTITUTE

By the Associated Press. May 15.—
PHILADELPHIA. Thomas A. Edison, the American inventor, and Dr. Felix Kauterbach, of the distinguished Dutch scientist, were tonight awarded Franklin medals, the highest gift of the Franklin Institute. The medal was founded in 1911 by Samuel Insull, of Chicago, to be bestowed on those workers in physical science or technology, who have made the greatest contribution to human knowledge, and it is planned to make two awards each year.

May 23, 1915



UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

THOMAS A. EDISON ARCHIVES A NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL OF ESTEEM

He Is Shown Here Receiving the Civic Forum Medal From the Hands of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. "Inventor—World Benefactor," are the Words Inscribed Upon the Medal. All in Favor Say "Ave!"

"I believe that we should have a navy larger than our present fleet, probably much larger, but I do not believe that the additional ships should be kept in commission."

"It should not in the least subject to the payment of any share of the tax which would be necessary for the construction of a dozen dreadnoughts or, for that matter, of two dozen dreadnoughts, but I should strenuously object to the payment of a tax far in excess of all of them, unused and in commission during days of peace."

"Ships should be built and stored, and after each ship is built it should be launched and tested, and then, like the arms and ammunition, it should be stored till the day of need come. Enough vessels of the most powerful type should be kept in commission to be used as training ships and enough men should be trained so that we would have no difficulty in finding competent crews for all our vessels. Great's great surplus of trained men, then send them back to industry, with payment of a small annual retainer."

"I believe that in addition to this Government should maintain a great research laboratory, jointly under military and naval, and civilian control. In this could be developed the continually increasing possibilities of great guns, the minute of new explosives, all the technique of military and naval progression, without any vast expense."

"When the time comes, if it ever did, we could take advantage of the knowledge gained through this research work and quickly manufacture in large quantities the very latest and most efficient instruments of warfare."

"England is doing great work, now, with wonderful artillery. By far the greater part of these big guns have been created out of raw material since the beginning of the war. They seem to be as effective as, if not more so than the German guns, which were made in advance of and in anticipation of the conflict, exceeding many other guns, made in former years of peace, but, becoming antiquated, presumably melted up in furnish some of the material for the new artillery."

"At this great laboratory we should keep himself, with every advanced thought in armament, in sanitation, in transportation, in communication—as, for example, under the last named head, with the rapidly developing telegraph and telephone, and, under the head of transportation, with motor car buildings."

"If we did this we very quickly could manufacture supplies in wholesale quantities when the need for them arose. We could see it is that no attacking nation could have longer-range or more

accurate artillery than we would be prepared to make upon short notice."

"Such a development before is entirely practical. I believe that if we ask for it the Government will give it to us. Every corporation of importance may have an organization of the sort. The Pennsylvania railroad has one. That this plan or concept defeat at the hands of more progressive companies."

"Business, in a sense is warfare. A corporation, like an army, must either keep up with the procession or go under. Business methods would work as well with no navy or a navy as they work with Ford in the manufacture of his motor cars, or on their work with Mr. Rockefeller in the preparation of petroleum products, or, to cite a naval example, as they worked with Goethals in building the canal."

"The task of keeping everything at the top notch of scientific perfection, ready to be put into operation at a moment's notice, is a business man's job, not a soldier's or a sailor's job. They should be disciplinarily busy with the training, every year, of the new crop for the reserves."

"Civil affairs should not be cited upon to be inventors of new scientific instruments or agencies. They are executive; research work should be in the hands of scientists trained to it and developed in it through the continuous and practical activities of commercial competition."

I asked Mr. Edison if the organization of a board of practical scientists, the most ancient in the country, as the auxiliary of our defense forces would not be a good idea, and if he would volunteer to serve as one of its members if requested.

"I would join such a board, of course," he answered. "But I am doubtful about its efficiency. I am afraid it wouldn't work. It certainly would not if it had a large membership."

"Six men?" I suggested.

"Not more than three," he answered. "And it would not do the most important work. The development laboratories and the drill sergeants could do that."

What Edison Thinks of Gardner's Plan I asked Mr. Edison to specifically comment on the movement which formed one of the most conspicuous features of the recent congress—that led by Mr. Gardner for a vast increase in our military expenditures.

"The Gardner movement is unquestionably bad," he answered without hesitating. "We don't need any such 'preludes' as he and his associates are advocating. For General Leonard Wood I have the highest and most profound respect, but I do not agree with him in his opinions as to what is necessary to the welfare of this country in the way of a military establishment."

"We do not need the great machines which these undoubtedly well-intentioned gentlemen are advocating. There is infinitely less reason to believe, today, that we need them, than there was before the outbreak of the European war. We now know how to fight. We did not know. Europe did not know, until this war developed."

"Thus, and in my belief, thus only, can we assure our safety from attack, and, by assuring this, prevent attack, without burdening ourselves with a vast military expenditure, without robbing industry and professions other than the military and the naval of men needed in shops by the million."

"There is a great social lesson, as well as a great economic lesson and there are many military and naval lessons to be drawn from this European war by the United States, and every one of them emphasizes the futility of the old European method which taxed the people to the breaking point, robbed society of the useful effort of its fittest, men in the end, profligate war."

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July 13, 1915

EDISON HEAD OF NEW NAVAL BOARD

O'Neill, Wright Also to
Serve on Advisory
Body.

Washington, July 12.—Thomas Edison will head the civilian advisory board of the new bureau of invention and development of the United States navy, Sen. Dinglek announced today. O'Neill Wright is also scheduled to become a member of the board.

SUBMARINES IMPORTANT.

Edison will devote himself especially to the submarine department, it was said, and Wright to problems of flight. Neither will be limited to any particular field, according to officers in touch with the navy secretary's plans, but it was acknowledged that he regards the submarine and the aeroplane as the two things calculated to play the most important part in the sea warfare of the future and is especially desirous that they receive the most thorough attention from the new department. With Edison, as the navy's expert in landmine craft and Wright as its authority on the air, it was noted the department will have the greatest combination in the world.

ACCEPTANCE IN MAIL.

Edison's formal acceptance of a place on the bureau had not reached Sen. Dinglek today, but it was anticipated, press dispatches having announced that the great inventor would be glad to take the post offered him.

Concerning the wishes of the bureau's personnel, it was said the secretary would consult Edison himself.

"One of the imperative needs of the navy," said Dinglek, "is machinery and facilities for utilizing the natural inventive genius of Americans to meet the new conditions of warfare as shown abroad, and it is my intention to establish a department of invention and development to which all ideas and suggestions, either from the service or from civilian inventors, can be referred for determination as to whether they contain practical suggestions for us to take up and perfect."

HENRY FORD SUGGESTED.

Summing up the great advantages which in his view would result from

such an organization's creation, he is quoted as, Edison's suggestion to be its chief initial member, adviser and chairman.

Other suggestions for the board included the names of Henry Ford, Cowley Hewitt, Prof. Lewis Johnson and Nikola Tesla.

Wright, he announced, he would be glad to serve on the advisory board said:

"I believe that an advisory commission would be of great benefit if it were constituted so as to co-operate and work in harmony with the regular departments of the army and navy."

NEED AEROPLANES.

"The lack of aeroplane equipment in the navy is not the fault of the navy itself, but is due to the lack of interest in congress. In spite of the fact that there were no appropriations for the purpose the navy has succeeded in purchasing out of other funds a small equipment of aeroplanes. But, of course, this equipment is necessarily small and inadequate."

"The European war so emphasized the importance of the aeroplane in warfare that congress this year made an official appropriation of \$1,000,000 for aeroplanes in the navy and \$200,000 for the army."

"Political parties are beginning to develop their quadrennial politics."

June 04, 1915

DESIGNS BATTERIES MAY GIVE
SUBMARINES CRUISING RADIUS.



West Orange, N. J.—The Edison storage battery works here is busy making cells for the United States submarine B2, which is being refitted. The lead batteries having been satisfactory. It is also constructing storage batteries for the submarine I-4, the first government-built submarine, which will be christened by Mrs. John Barry Khan, daughter of Thomas A. Edison.

"Three times a year for four years a representative of the Krupp people acting for the German government, came to the United States to see what progress was being made with the submarine battery, having found the lead battery not entirely satisfactory. Edison would not sell a set of cells until he was satisfied they were perfect. This battery was not perfected until a month after the war started."

JUNE 6, 1918
ST. PAUL (John) PIONEER-Press

ST. PAUL MAN SAYS EDISON SHOWED HIM

Wizard Just Scanned Balky
Dynamo, Tuned Screw, and
Lights Were On.

ST. PAUL JOB CAME TO HIM

John Gorman, Early-Day Employee of

Great Inventor, Was Proposed

North of Edison's Opportunity

Now in Edison's Service for Receiving

Telephone Conversations, Was Read Last

Week with more than ordinary interest

by a pioneer worker in the electrical

industry, an associate of Edison in his

early days, who lives in St. Paul.

Next to the home of the Pioneer

Press and Dispatch, on Minnesota

street, there is the store and office of

John Gorman, electrical contractor.

Gorman was the first manager of the

St. Paul Edison company. At one of

the first electrical conferences in the

West, he installed a wire working for

Thomas Edison, some of the first light-

ing and power plants in the country.

He owns one of the first dynamos

built by Edison, and now sent it to

the University of Minnesota.

Sailed Seas Seventeen Years.

Gorman was born in 1841 in Ireland.

When 11 years old he shipped as a cabin

boy on a sailing ship, and for seventeen

years sailed on all the seas of the

earth. In 1875 he landed in Philadel-

phia from a tramp ship that had just

come from Africa. He was taken ill

and was lying unconscious in a hospital

when the ship called, leaving him

paralyzed in a strange land. He did

many things in the next few months

to keep body and soul together, and

then nearly in 1877, went to work for

the Brush company, helping to install

the primitive generating plant, of

those days. A year later he left them

and went with the Philadelphia branch

of the Edison company.

Edison Evidently Lacked Capital

"Tommy" was doing a bit of work

even then, and making lots of money,

in fact, but he must have been ham-

pered by lack of capital for our shape

were in a dining and drug basement

that rented for it is a month," Mr. Gor-

man says. "I had not been there long

before they were sending me out

without the company within a year of men

installing electric system. I will not

forget my first job out of town.

"I was sent to Baltimore to wire the

plant of the Baltimore Sun, and set

up one of our dynamos. I don't re-

member the exact date, but it was on

a Saturday afternoon that I mentioned

that all was ready and we would turn

on the lights at 8 P. M."

Crowd Wades in Water

An "immense" crowd collected in

front of the building and witnessed the

actors for black arrested with watch

ingering hands to tell me that it was
about 10 o'clock. Promptly at the second
they threw the switch and closed my
eyes to protect them from the sudden
glare of the intense darkness. But
my occupation was useless. There was
no glare, nor any light. Something
had gone wrong.

The crowd waited patiently until
midnight, while we worked feverishly,
feeling, suspecting, un-biding and re-
winding the coils. Then they went
home, disappointed. But we stayed
and worked on nervously, then patient-
ly and calmly.

Hear Edison Is Coming.

"We worked all that night and all
day Sunday without even stopping to
lunch. Sunday night we stopped for
a while to eat and then went back to
the dynamo. We had no sleep that
night, for we had to start that genera-
tor Monday morning. We heard that
Mr. Edison was to pass through the
city that afternoon on his way to New
York and would stop off and look the
dynamo over. We had no admittance
to get that balky machine working be-
fore he could arrive and do it for us.
I left home in early in the afternoon
and rode calmly by while I went
through all of the tests for him. The
generator, the machine was in good
condition and should work. The only
trouble was that it didn't."

Wizard Turn Screw: All is Afloat.

"Tommy" smiled over to the gen-
erator. He walked around it. He stood
for a minute with his chin in his
hands. Then he put his hand in his
pocket, drew forth a screw driver and
walking around to the rear of the ma-
chine, coolly tightened a screw—and all
the lights went on.

"I left that afternoon. I did not
hear a word from him regarding the
incident, but I can never refrain from
fishing with shrimp when I think of
how quickly and easily he discovered
the simple overcast."

Offered St. Paul Position.

"In 1887, Mr. Gorman was wiring the

home of Samuel Foster, a Philadel-

phia capitalist. Mr. Foster watched

Gorman working all one afternoon and

then abruptly asked him a number of

personal questions. When he had

finished, something of Mr. Gorman's

personal history and of his experience

in electrical work, he requested him

to attend a meeting of the board of

directors of the Edison company, organized

by the Philadelphia branch of the

Edison company, to be held at the

Edison building, at the corner of

Market and Chestnut streets, on

Monday, and to keep him as its

representative when it was con-

vened.

Gorman arrived here on February 4, 1887.

He was nearly a year later before he

was able to furnish power to the

city. The first line installed was on

"Seventh street," from the corner to Jackson

street. A little later the Ryan hotel,

the newly erected Court House and the

Union building were wired. Most of

the wiring installed then is still in

use.

In 1888, Mr. Gorman resigned his po-

sition with the power company and

established himself in the electrical

contracting business. For six months

he was situated at St. Paul Seventh

street. Since then he has been at St.

Minneapolis street.

RICHMOND (VA) VIRGINIAN

June 28, 1915

A PROPHET WITH HONOR.

Thomas A. Edison, a man prophetic who has all the honor his country has bestow upon him, and now the immediate community is so concerned over the honor of his residence in its portals that two little New Jersey towns are spelling harsh words to each other. Edison sends out his literature, advertisements, and similar matter under the post-mark of Orange, New Jersey. It seems, however, that there is a riot clamoring for the honor of being Edison's home town, said claimant being represented by the corporate body of West Orange. This little suburb claims that no mind of the Edison factories are located within its bounds, ergo, it should be known as the seat of America's greatest inventions.

"Having availed to a realization of its rights, West Orange is conducting a vigorous campaign to have the little word 'West' added to all the Edison literature. Mr. Edison's secretary gently but firmly pointed out to

aspiring hamlet that the granting of its request will entail a great additional cost and much confusion of no dreamers, and from the first charge the belligerents have been thrown back. It remains to be seen whether West Orange has the cash and the grit to offer to foot the extra bill of costs that will put it in the public eye.

However, Mr. Edison should be highly elated that he has been able to win and hold abundant honor in his own community.

ASHVILLE (NC) CITIZEN

June 23, 1915

**EDISON'S DIAMOND
DISC IS HEARD HERE**

The first stock of Edison's latest invention, the Diamond disc phonograph, to arrive in Asheville was placed on exhibition at Public Music Store, Patton Avenue, yesterday. A large assortment of Edison disc records, available only on this territory, her hunk of machines, came with the shipment, and a preliminary concert was given yesterday afternoon. There as Edison claimed that the Diamond disc machine, with the latest record in phonograph, records, and instruments and instruments, were remarkably playing natural in tone. Tomorrow he intends to give a public concert with the Edison machines in about 10 days.

Downloaded from <http://ajphaphysocpharm.sagepub.com> at UNIV OF CALIF SAN DIEGO on June 11, 2015

2000

EXCITED CHINESE HEAR OWN VOICES IN EDISON DEVICE

**"Drop All Dignity in Wonder Over
"You Talk, He Talk Your Talk.
Back" Machine at Exhibi-
tion in Laboratory.**

PARTY OF COMMISSIONERS
SEES WEST ORANGE PLANT

Also Interested in Telescribe,
Which Records Telephone
Messages in Writing.

"Kong Ling, Kong Ling"—and Honorary Commercial Counsellor Siag Ming Kong grinned all over as he rushed over to grab young Chang and drag him over to "Wizard" Edison's wonderful jushian lute in which you talked one second and which the host talked back to you in www.com.vnet

Chang went into estacles over the invention and so did all the rest of the Chinese Commission who talked into it, not once but several times, while a chorus of "Kong Ling, Mr. Edison" went up. Kong Ling translated into English minus "your very good health forer."

It was a sleepy party of yawning Chinamen and Americans who got into six taxis yesterday morning at the Hotel Belmont to leave for an all-day visit to Thomas A. Edison's plant in West Orange, N. J. Every one was still yawning when they filed in

But there was a different story to tell later on. Mr. Edison turned over the whole works to his visitors. Right off the reel the Communists saw enough to drive sleep far, far away, and before the Edison guides had called it a day they had Thomas A. Edison tending the field of immortals without half trying.

There were marvels of inventive genius in plenty to look at, but what impressed the Chinese most was the new toloscribo (not yet on the market), and some remarkable talking-moving pictures.

Tolson Notices Clothing

Mr. Edison received the commission in his library at the plant. As the frock-coated silk-hatted Chinaman entered the large room an exclamation, "Why, they have got American clothes on—they are moving!"

Two formalities of handshaking and photographing over, a tour of the plant commenced under the guidance of Millar Ross Hitchcock, chief engineer, and Research Engineer Smith. Mr. Edison, looking extremely fit, returned to his labors.

The Chinese appeared deeply interested in all they saw. They listened with corresponding interest to the necessarily technical description of the Edison gramophone which was perfected only after 13,000 individual experiments, but it was when the phonographic department was reached that their enthusiasm rose to the heights.

Half a dozen Edison talking machines were turned loose simultaneously producing a melody of grand opera, light opera, rag-time and Chinese music. The records in Chinese acted like a tonic; the Commissioners gathered around the machines and smiled and nodded approval.

Then came what Kuang described "the you talk, he talk your talk back" machine. Communication Kuang was invited to talk into a tube. "I do talk English," he protested. "Then talk Chinese," said Mr. Hutchinson. Grave-

ly Mr. Kung accommodated. "Now put the tube to your ear," commanded Hutchison. Kung obeyed. The demonstrator pressed a button. A moment later a broad, delighted smile spread over the Commissioner's face.

Commissioner Lucas Gravitv. He dropped the tube and his gravity. This American wonder machine had talked in his own voice. Over he rushed to Chairman Chang's side and talked volubly in Chinese dragged him to the instrument then rushed to Tul. This delight of the Chinese over this new toy was as unaffected and unmeasured as any child's.

They all pressed forward in their eagerness to take turns at talking into the tube and then listening to their own voices. And it's a safe bet that of all the things they have seen and done in their visit here, this left the deepest impression.

The telecarte afforded them keenest pleasure too. This is a newly perfected Edison invention which telephones and writes the conversation at the same time. Its purpose is to facilitate business by affording a written record of conversations which cannot be disputed and thus will make an agreement or order over the phone as legally binding as an interchange of confirmatory letters.

"Mr. Yul next talked into his recording. He addressed his talk to Edison, ranking the inventor among the immortals and praising his inventions. When he finished, Mr. Hutchison exclaimed: "Well, I don't know how well it got you, but we will see, and to the amazed delight of the

[illegible]

Chinese, from a big horn in another part of the room came Yul's voice in strong firm tones, repeating his talk.

"Ho what you call magic man," confided Commissioner Kung to a World reporter of Mr. Edmon. "Liko to have him be Shunghui."

Edison Presides at Lunch.
The visitors were Mr. Edison's guests at luncheon served in the storage battery building of the plant. Edison presided, deriding Huthakson's shouted whisper, "Say, how, you know you can lead it when you want it, all right?"

"The inventor tested the wamp, but that's as far as he got with his commercial and hurried away at the close to the accompaniment of ringing cheers and in a haze of cigar and cigar smoke. Not one of the Chinese Commissioners could get in on the inside." They are all

Jobs under the "barbaric." They are all devotees of the cigarette.

"During the talking-moving picture of the electric wheel of life, a man, two sharp and three long yodels who fire alarm for the plants. There was an instant, ecstatic hush, a startled rush for the door, instantly repressed. Then came the signal again, this time three long, followed by one sharp blast—3!, and a great sigh of relief went up.

"The place fell all overboard, for the

Edition folk will never forget the
 great fire which will destroy the plant
 One who by mistake the wrong sig-
 naler was assigned, given notice of
 another, the entire Edition is right-
 ing force had warned the appar-
 its before the second and right sig-
 nal notified, the available force

Back in town the concluding function of the visit took place at the Belmont, an informal reception by the Mayor's committee. The speakers were Clarkson Breed of the committee, Acting Mayor McAnany, and Clarkson Chubb. The party left at midnight for Providence, where they will spend to-day before moving on to Boston.

JOHN K. HOW DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Former Well-Known Electrical Engineer Suffered Breakdown Three Years Ago.

John K. How, 55 years old, formerly a well-known electrical contractor of Baltimore, died at 6 o'clock this morning at his home in Pulkett street, Balt. Md. Death was due to a complication of diseases.

Three years ago, after having been head of the firm of John K. How & Co., electrical contractors, he was afflicted with a severe nervous breakdown, and for two weeks was in a hospital. Two weeks ago his health was reported as fair.

How was a graduate of Rutgers College. He came to Baltimore many years ago as the first representative of the Thomas Edison Company. He installed many electrical plants throughout the State. Among them was that of the large switchboard at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

He was married by his wife, who was Mrs. Aurelia Bell of Baltimore, and with him when he died. His brother, Walter How, of New York, also survives. The body will be brought to Baltimore for burial.

"FIRE"

DAYTON (N.J.) REVIEW

June 16, 1915 (D)

ASKS EDISON'S AID IN WANAQUE WATER PLAN

State Supply Commission Wants
Inventor to Urge West Orange
To Join Other Cities.

Trenton, June 16. The State Water Supply Commission has decided to request the aid of Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor in his capacity to invent the North Jersey municipalities in the development of the Wanaque water trust. The commission has laid the proposition before West Orange in a communication to its governing body and at the same time addressed a letter to Mr. Edison asking his influence in his efforts to have West Orange accept the Wanaque plan.

The inventor's big plan, which was some time ago determined for him, is located at this place and it is noted that lack of an adequate water supply was one of the reasons for this great loss suffered by him and that then. Members of the Water Supply Commission feel that with the development of the Wanaque trust West Orange could offer all the protection to the Edison works in this respect that could be desired, and believe that this support and equipment of the Wanaque plan would aid greatly in having West Orange decide to enter into the proposition.

The Water Supply Commission is deeply interested in what decision the municipalities of Paterson, Passaic and Hamilton will reach with reference to the new water supply matters. They are understood to lean toward the protection of the West Jersey Water Company, rather than to the Wanaque trust, and it is feared that their attitude will prejudice the whole plan of the commission with reference to supplying Newark and the other North Jersey cities and towns through the latter system.

REDLANDS (CA.) REVIEW

June 09, 1915 (D)

MEN RUSHED TO SCENE OF FIRE

FLAMES IN MOUNTAIN BRUSH
WERE UNDER CONTROL LATE
YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

FIRE DISCOVERED SOON AFTER
STARTING AND SPREAD AT
A RAPID RATE

The brush fire that broke out in quarter of a mile from the power house at the mouth of Mill Creek canyon yesterday afternoon was subdued before dark through the quick work of the Edison company in running men to the scene to save property. No damage was done although about 1000 acres of brush was burned over by the flames.

The fire was discovered soon after it broke out. The Edison company received a call asking that men be secured at once, a hundred if possible. That many men were secured and rushed to the scene in automobile trucks there being some there and about fifteen from Forest Home. The 150 men under the direction of Ranger Jack Allen soon had the fire under control.

Had the fire not been controlled the power house and the high power line of the company would have been in serious danger. The brush at this point is thick and the flames went through it at a rapid rate. The number of men and the conditions being favorable made it possible to control the fire without any danger being done.

This is the first great fire of the season and it brings to mind the reported warnings of the government to be careful. It is not known how the fire started but most of them are the result of carelessness.

NEWARK (N.J.) STAR

June , 1915 (D)

FIRE SCARE IN EDISON WORKS

Alarm Sent in, Employees'
Brigade Putting Out Alcohol
Flames.

For the third time the Edison Works at West Orange have been visited by fire, which fact was reluctantly admitted by officials last night. The fire which caused a temporary halt through the blazing up of a large amount of alcohol stored in a tank, occurred on Monday afternoon while the employees were at work. Officials, when asked about the damage, refused to make any statement.

At 7:30 P.M. a crash fire department was not notified and the fire brigade at the plant extinguished the flames after a hard fought battle.

The fire broke out on the third floor of the storage battery building at Lakeview avenue and Valley road. As far as could be learned the fire was caused by a spark from a defective riveting machine that jumped into the tank filled with alcohol. The 200 men were panic-stricken, because the whole floor seemed to be enveloped in flames shooting in all directions. So far as could be learned no one was injured.

The private fire department rushed to the scene and succeeded in controlling the blaze largely in its place of origin. A large number of cylinders for batteries are said to have been damaged as was also a part of the work room.

BROOKLYN (N. Y.) EAGLE

25 DEC 11, 1915
**C. E. CHINNOCK DIES;
ELECTRIC PIONEER**

Was Formerly Connected With
Thomas A. Edison and His
Illuminating Companies.

LIVED IN BROOKLYN 40 YEARS.

Had Also Been Chief Electrician of
the Metropolitan Telephone
Company.

Charles E. Chincock, one of the
pioneers of the electric light and tele-
phone industries, formerly and for
many years, closely associated with
Thomas A. Edison, and one of the
original members of the Edison Electric Il-
luminating Company of Brooklyn, died
today at his home, 137 81st avenue, at
the age of 76. Death was due to a
complication of ailments, from which

Born in London, England, Mr. Chin-
cock came to this country as a boy and
began his active life as a telegrapher.
When the telephone and electric light
began to interest the world Mr. Chin-
cock was one of the first to see the
possibilities involved and he became
associated with Edison when the in-
great experiments. The association
resulted in his appointment, at the
hands of Mr. Edison, as the superin-
tendent of the first central station of the
New York Edison Company.

Later, Mr. Chincock became vice
president and general manager of the
Edison-United Manufacturing Com-
pany of New York, the parent Edison
company, and in that capacity he was
largely responsible for the founding of
the Edison Electric Illuminating Com-
pany of Brooklyn. For a year or two
after its organization Mr. Chincock
was the vice president of the Brooklyn
company and a member of its original
board of trustees. About this time the
Edison-United Manufacturing Com-
pany was merged with the Thompson-
Houston Company, later to become
the General Electric Company.

Mr. Chincock was also chief elec-
trician of the Metropolitan Telephone
Company, which is now the New York
Telephone Company, and of the New
York and New Jersey Telephone Com-
pany. He patented many useful elec-
trical inventions, among them an al-
ternate transmitter for teaching tele-
graphy that was adopted by the United
States Government, and a method of
suspending aerial cables that is used
by all the telephone and telegraph
companies throughout the United
States. Of recent years, Mr. Chincock
had been a manufacturer of telegraph
instruments.

A resident of Brooklyn for more
than forty years, Mr. Chincock had
lived for twenty-seven years in the
house where he died.
He is survived by his wife, who was
Mary A. Lacey of Brooklyn, and by
a son, A. L., and a daughter, Florence
B. Chincock. Funeral services were
held at his late residence on
Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. The Rev.
Dr. John Barlow, pastor of the Me-
thodist Protestant Church, will of-
ficiate. Interment will be private.

NEWARK (Continued) Newark, June 12, 1915

EDISON'S ASSOCIATE PRAISES ELL HULL'S BUILDING METHODS

P. D. Landis, a friend of Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, was in the city for a few hours Friday. While here he called upon Eli Hull, who has been one of Mr. Landis's associates in raising concrete houses on the radical system of one complete story at one complete cost, with no built holes in the wall, or wires, or ties, heretofore considered necessary.

People all over the world have read about the "Edison poured house," but it fell to the lot of Mr. Hull to show the people of Ohio, in talking to Mr. Landis, this morning, he said to the Advocate:

"No wonder Ohio is the greatest state in the Union, for they tell me there are many more men as vigorous and sterling in this state as Mr. Hull, when I had supposed the mold in which he had been cast had long been lost. No wonder our presidents come from here.

"Mr. Hull is doing the work right here in the midst of Newark that will, in a few years, have become so popular that his name will be classed with Lincoln and Wendell Willkie in his line. He will communicate the hammer and nails as well as the mortar and trowel. He is today building not only for time, but time everlasting. The monuments of physical houses that he is now building as permanently are not to be measured by them alone as a far greater the uplifting and upbuilding of humanity which is his chief purpose. There can be no other motive or reason for a man who has been on the firing line for 47 years and has a competence and can pass the remainder of his days in ease, should confine in the activities of his city. But he craves his great and active life with something even better than he has ever attempted before. I feel a solemn pride in seeing this venerable, distinguished and rugged character a visit and the people of Newark will have something tangible, something substantial to forever remember this last act in life's long drama."

June 18, 1915 (D)

..... (17)

WASHINGTON (NJ) SEN

June 17, 1915 (D)

• *Typescripts of the Edison Plant.*

With the demand for Prunella and the stock horses falling, the Baltimore firm has decided to discontinue the manufacture of pulley harnesses. Work at the quality plant has been reduced to a minimum. A brisk demand for harnesses will develop in the fall, and the firm is now making up the stock. It will also supply the present demand for harnesses for the winter season. The firm is also making up the stock of harnesses for the winter season. The firm is also making up the stock of harnesses for the winter season.

BALTIMORE SUN

June 29, 1915 (D)

EDISON INVENTS WHISTLE

New Factory Device Described
Not Exactly Soothing.

New York, June 29.—Thomas A. Edison and his assistants have just completed the construction of a new factory which will produce the Edison phonograph. The sound it produces is described as being like a dynamite explosion and is very loud.

NEWARK (NJ) NEWS

June 28, 1915 (D)

TO TONE DOWN RANCOROUS WHISTLE

Officials of the Edison plant in West Orange and the police of that town have received so many complaints regarding the new siren recently installed at their works that the sound is to be toned down. The whistle is blown at five o'clock each night and also for all alarms at the Edison plant.

EDISON QUARRY AND CRUSHING Company has closed its quarry near Cedar Rapids, Ia., indefinitely. The company, which is a subsidiary of the Edison Cement Company, and controlled by Thomas A. Edison, has thousands of tons of material on hand. Until this is used up no more stone will be quarried.

Brooklyn (NY) News

June 16, 1915

FRISON CO. MAN HONORED

LA SOURCE: NOV 27 1972

W. E. Ellis, vice-president and general manager of the Edison Illuminating Company of Brooklyn, was elected second vice-president of the National Electric Light Association, which was in convention in Erlau. This association is the largest organization of electrical men in the world, and includes in its membership all the big light and power companies throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico. Mr. Wells, before his election, was treasurer of the organization. He is also president of the Association of Edison Illuminating Companies.

"William B. Yantzeburger, a power engineer of the sales department of the Brooklyn Edison Company, received the Henry L. Hubert Award for his medal. This medal is given each year for the writing of the best paper on any subject relative to the electric industry or the condition of affairs therein. The user group he represented had been the Electric Machinery Association of Engineers and Technicians, Inc., of New York City, 200 Madison St., New York 7, N.Y.

"Mr. Yantzeburger's Advanced Methods of Obtaining the Power Business," was delivered before the Brooklyn company section of the National Electrical Light Association at its October meeting."

Second only in importance to the award of the Hohory medal is the second prize, known as the Harrington medal. This trophy was won also by a Brooklyn Edison employee, A. G. Paulsen, of the electrical construction department, whose paper, "Conditions Affecting Continuity of Central Station Service," was presented before the December meeting of the Brooklyn section.

NEWARK (NJ) STAR

June 12, 1915 (D)

Edison Receives Fourth Medal for Submarine Battery Invention

[illegible]

WEST AVON MAN SUES INVENTOR EDISON

Former Relative and Business Associate Alleges Breach of Contract.

(Special to The Courier.

[illegible][illegible]

WOODSTOCK (CT) GAZETTE

June 19, 1915 (D)

NEWS OF THE WEEK 2001/2002

The submarine D-1 began at Newport, R.I., a 18-hour test of a new invention for purifying air while under water.

Thomas Edison was awarded the gold medal of the first class at the electrical exhibition at the Panama-Pacific Exposition for the new Edison storage battery.

Among the six thousand women and men gathered in front of Mr. Edison's laboratory one-third were naturalized citizens, and these cheered enthusiastically the sentiment that a united nation stands behind the President and the flag.

(12)

women in white, each bearing a banner showing the name of a State where women have the voting privilege. Preceding them was a young woman representing Justice, and behind them one New Jersey chained to three black figures, representing prejudice, indifference and the vice trust.

ATLANTA (GA) CONSTITUTION

June 13, 1915

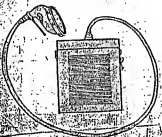
New Electric Lamp to Save Miners' Lives

Miners at last have been equipped with a practical electric lamp—a lamp that probably will do more to prevent mine disasters than any life-saving device brought forth by modern progress.

Since fires in the past have been the cause of untold and incalculable loss of natural resources, yet despite the efforts of inventors and engineers nothing more satisfactory in the nature of a portable lamp for miners was brought forth than a developed and improved "Davy" lamp, in which the flame above the underground miners' heads is protected by wire gauze, which conducts away the heat before it can penetrate to the mine's atmosphere.

The new Edison lamp battery is contained in a small nickel steel can of convenient size and weight, to be strapped to the back of the miner. It is tightly covered, and from it a flexible tube carrying the insulated wire is brought up over the back of the head to the incandescent lamp fastened to the front of the miner's cap. It is a "foot-proof" apparatus, which requires no attention whatever from the miner, and which he cannot damage without actually breaking it open, for the outfit, properly charged, and with the current turned on, will produce light until the battery is exhausted, when he emerges from the mine, or until the battery is exhausted.

Those in charge of the batteries have nothing to do but unlock the covers, hook them up to the power source and recharge for the next day's work. The materials in the battery are permanent, the toughest jarring produces no ill effects, and the battery does not have to be fully exhausted before it is recharged. Even such mishaps as the reversal of the battery, and it may be left for indefinite periods charged, uncharged or semi-charged without appreciable loss. Specific gravity readings of the electrolyte are unnecessary, and the only tests required, other than that of recharging, is the replenishing of the electrolyte should every ten months and the renewal of distilled water to replace that lost by evaporation. Other parts of the battery are unchanged by its operation. The plates never have to be renewed.



How the Battery and Lamp Look.

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CHICAGO (11.) HERALD

June 13, 1915

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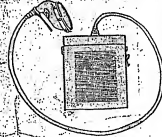
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STEINMETZ MEETS THOMAS A. EDISON AND PAYS GREAT INVENTOR TRIBUTE

"It is true that Edison never ceased to say college," said Steinmetz, "but I know more about the subjects brought than most college men. His knowledge of the electrical field and electricity as applied to modern industry and devices in use in other and household appliances is wider than that of any other man."

This appreciation of Thomas A. Edison by Dr. Steinmetz was written in honor of the hundredth electric lamp which will be celebrated throughout the United States on the 21st day of October.

"The first time I met Mr. Edison was in 1893 at the International Electric Congress, in Chicago," continued Dr. Steinmetz. "Mr. Rudolph Escherich introduced me to him, and Mr. Edison, jokingly pointing to me, said 'here is the man who knows more about theory and practice' and at himself, 'here is the man who knows more about practice'." This is the attitude

which Steinmetz, a practical man, has always maintained. He has never been a theorist, but a practical man who has been able to make his theories into a reality. He has been able to make his theories into a reality. He has been able to make his theories into a reality.

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TORONTO (OH) TIMES

June 20, 1915

(D)

Prophecy of Steinmetz And Edison Coming True

Some months ago, it was published throughout the United States, that Thomas A. Edison, probably the best known inventor of the world, made the statement that within a short time, there would be more electric current sold for the charging of storage batteries in electric vehicles than was now being consumed for household lighting purposes.

Further, Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, the electrical wizard, recently made the statement that within the next

few years, there would be more electric current sold for the charging of storage batteries in electric vehicles than was now being consumed for household lighting purposes. This statement was made by Steinmetz, a practical man, who has never been a theorist, but a practical man who has been able to make his theories into a reality. He has been able to make his theories into a reality. He has been able to make his theories into a reality.

This fact is readily in evidence when the product of the Anderson Electric Car Company, manufacturers of the Detroit Electric, is carefully considered. Every energy and vast amounts of money are being expended by this progressive company in manufacturing a car which will alter the prophecies of the great Edison and Steinmetz to be fulfilled.

These cars are now manufactured in large quantities as in

BOSTON (MA) AMERICAN
July 14, 1915

EDISON HASN'T ACCEPTED POST, SAYS WIFE

ORANGE, N. J., July 14.—Mrs. Thomas A. Edison said today that Mr. Edison had not yet accepted Secretary Daniels' offer to head the new naval bureau of invention, although she said she was sure he would do so.

"Mr. Edison has not yet written a letter of acceptance," said Mrs. Edison, "and I do not understand the report that to him. I know the offer is very attractive to him, though, and I should not be surprised if he accepted."

"At first I did not want him to take this new responsibility," continued Mrs. Edison, who always has been averse to his leaving her husband's side. "I think he has too much to do now. I think he ought to get out of his other trouble first."

"Oh, no," Mrs. Edison laughed, "no new trouble, but still, building a new car, building a new factory, and his other every day work that is itself far more exacting than that of most men."

"He works steadily from a clock in the morning until midnight. However, he tells me he would not only in an advisory capacity in this new position, and would have to do little or no active work."

"I suppose, that being the case, I shall have to put aside my preferences and consent to his accepting Secretary Daniels' offer. But," Mrs. Edison added satirically, "he really has too much work now."

VALDOSTA (GA) TIMES
July 12, 1915

Edison has invented a new white tip, just as if he hadn't already made noise enough in the world.

FLUSHING (NY) JOURNAL
July 13, 1915

EDISON ACCEPTS NAVY BOARD POST

Wizard Will Head New Bureau of Civilian Inventors.

UTILIZE AMERICAN IDEAS

Lessons of War in Europe to Be Used in Making Devices For Protection of the Country—Eminent Scientist Men Also Expected to Co-operate With Secretary Daniels in His Plans.

West Orange, N. J., July 13.—A new navy advisory board to be composed of civilian inventors will be headed by Thomas A. Edison. The wizard announced today his acceptance of the position.

His aim to head this new branch of activity in the navy department.

In announcing that he would gladly accept Secretary Daniels' invitation Edison said he believed the proposal so important that it should be attended to at once, while the war in Europe was bringing before the public the importance of encouraging and developing ideas and inventions of Americans, especially officers and men of the army and navy.

"The United States is far behind in these matters," said Edison. "I believe it is highly important for a board of civilians made up of engineers from leading industries to be formed to look into the feasibility of ideas developed by young men."

"The European war has served to draw attention to the fact that many American ideas and inventions have been allowed to slip by, and if this matter is put off until the war is over there is danger of it being forgotten."

Daniels' idea of utilizing the inventive genius of Americans in and out of the military and naval service to meet conditions of warfare abroad in the conflict of land and sea in Europe, is outlined in a letter written last Wednesday asking Edison whether as a private citizen he would undertake the task of advising the navy and army.

BOSTON (MA) POST
July 14, 1915

THE WIZARD IN SERVICE.

Thomas A. Edison promptly accepts the invitation to take place as the head of the proposed bureau of invention and development in the Navy Department. It is a patriotic labor to which he is called, and he responds in the spirit of his recent declaration that his resources were at the command of no foreign power, but of the United States alone.

The genius of the American people has no other exemplar in this generation so conspicuous as Edison. He has been the source of many of the most important inventions of modern times, and his work of monumental importance, the advance which future centuries may make in the scope of his ideas will ever be referred to him as their originator. And it is this eminently practical nature of the Edison genius which constitutes its value, immediate and prospective. He brings good results.

No more inspiring selection could be made as adviser and director of the undertaking to bring our navy up to the standard required by the new conditions of defence and of warfare. The problem of the submarine is presented with terrifying insistence. And there are others of compelling force. In this crisis of the world's affairs, there is for us a spare of confidence in the enrolment of Edison in our public service.

BOSTON (MA) TRANSCRIPT
July 16, 1915

ANOTHER SUBMARINE LAUNCHED

H-14 the fifth built for British Government, Taken Water at Fore River. She was launched today at the Fore River ship yards. Mrs. Alice Shepard Davison, wife of Lieutenant Gregory C. Davison of the Electric Boat Company, was the sponsor. Mrs. Davison carried a large bouquet of roses and was presented with a gold bracelet watch by President Joseph W. Fellows of the builders.

This is the fifth submarine to be launched under the contract for ten. A final launching will be held July 26, and the remaining submarines will be finished as soon as possible.

July 13, 1915

ORVILLE WRIGHT WILL JOIN THOS. A. EDISON

Two Greatest Inventors to Head Naval Invention Bureau—Edison Regarded as Finest Submarine Expert, and Wright Is Leader in Air Navigation

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—Orville Wright, the aviator, is scheduled to join Thomas A. Edison, among the members of the Naval Bureau of Invention Secretary Daniels is organizing. It was understood in navy circles here today.

Edison will devote himself especially to submarine development. It was said, Wright, naturally, to problems of flight.

Neither will be limited to any particular field, according to officers in touch with the navy secretary's plans. But it was acknowledged that he regards the submarine as the most important part in the warfare of the future and is especially desirous that they receive the most thorough attention by the new board.

With Edison as the navy's expert on undersea craft and Wright on his authority on vessels of the air, it was surmised the department will have the greatest combination in the world.

Edison's former acceptance of a place in the bureau had not reached Secretary Daniels early today, but it was immediately expected, press dispatches having announced that the great inventor would be called to take the post offered him as head of the civilian advisory board of inventors which the secretary plans.

To Consult Edison. Concerning the balance of the bureau's personnel, it was said, the new entity will consult Edison himself. That he had made a definite offer to the latter was not known until its fact was made public that he would accept, but the suggestion for the board was made sometime ago. Ever since then the navy head has been turning the subject over in his mind and finally, having fully matured his plans, he wrote concerning them the candidate he had chosen as the central figure of the bureau.

"One of the imperative needs of the navy," he said, "is machines and facilities for utilizing the same to meet the new conditions of warfare, as shown abroad, and it is my intention to establish a department of invention and development in which all ideas and suggestions, either from the navy or from civilian inventors, can be referred to for determination as to whether they are of practical value and suggestions for us to take up and perfect."

Matter of Patriotism.

Summing up the great advantages which he felt sure would result from such an organization's creation, he appealed to Edison's patriotism to become its initial member, chairman and active member, in events proved, adviser.

Orville Wright also expressed his willingness sometime ago to take a position on the bureau. The questions for membership included the names of Nikola Tesla, Henry Ford, James Watson, and Professor Lewis Johnson.

Despite the fact that mention of the bureau is not a new thing, the fact that Secretary Daniels had made so much progress with it came as a surprise. It was understood, Edison having accepted, that he and Daniels would hold a conference shortly and the scheme's execution hastened as much as possible.

It has been so secret for months that the secretary considered the respect among his secret all previous naval construction plans.

NEW YORK (MA) TRANSCRIPT

July 15, 1915

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison will permit her inventor husband to act as chairman of the new advisory board of the naval bureau of invention, if he doesn't put in too much time on the job.

LOWELL (MA) COUR.—CITIZEN

July 16, 1915

"Secretary Daniels is getting together a bunch of Americans—inventors—to serve as an advisory board for his department." Thomas A. Edison is to be his head, and, as Mrs. Edison has given her consent, he will take the job. The good wife was afraid that it would lengthen his working day, which is from 8 a. m. till midnight, but of the assurance that it wouldn't be the wildest of her dreams. The board will be composed of offering valuable suggestions for naval improvement and inventions for the navy.

Naval Officers' Inquiries. "Our naval officers, particularly those at sea," he said, "are in a position to note where improvements can be made. They have, however, neither the time nor the special training, and it is our duty to put these ideas into definite shape."

Wants Henry Ford, Too. Of the various persons the secretary has considered for the work in his hand, it was understood today that he was most anxious to secure the services of Edison as his authority on the aeroplane and of Henry Ford as an authority on the practical application of all sorts of inventions. He is, as a general rule, for the navy.

July 14, 1915

WILL ASK MANY VOTED MEN TO JOIN EDISON

Daniels Has Dozen Prominent Inventors in Mind as Members of Civilian Board

(By Associated Press)

Washington, July 13.—Mobilization of the inventive genius of the country to aid in working out naval problems is proposed by Secretary Daniels was widely discussed today by officials of both the army and navy, and the selection of Thomas A. Edison as head of the civil and submarine board met with unanimous approval.

Mr. Edison having consented to take up the task presented to him as a patriotic duty, Secretary Daniels now is preparing to invite others among noted inventors and technical experts to join in the work. He would not say yet as to a dozen names suggested to him, including he would make known to other members of the military board only after their acceptances had been received.

Among the names suggested to Mr. Daniels as possible members of the new board were those of Charles F. Steinmetz, one of the world's authorities on electrical engineering; Hudson Maximo, inventor and maker of game and explosives; Orville Wright, one of two brothers who led the world in airplane flight; Simon Lake, submarine inventor; Lewis Stinson, ship builder, and former naval officer; Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone; John Hays Hammond, Jr., and H. A. Parsons, radio communication experts; J. H. Walker, editor of a scientific magazine, and an investor of note, and a score of others, many of them former navy officers now in private life.

Attention was called today to an act of congress prohibiting the acceptance by the government of voluntary services. As there is no provision for remuneration for the proposed board, it was suggested that law might prove an obstacle for the proposed board and require specific authorization by congress. Mr. Daniels said he had not examined the law, but he thought it would be possible to avoid conflict with it.

WORCESTER (MA) TELEGRAM

July 17, 1915

Electric waves are to put the submarines out of year. It may be the waves of the future are to be detected, Edward A. Freeman of Newark, N. J., says he has the invention ready, and will demonstrate to Mr. Edison but no other, as a government secret. A Union farmer has claimed for some time that he could put the diving boats out of commission if any government would supply him with a sufficient number of electric eels.

July 14, 1915

"Tom" Edison and the Navy.

Secretary Daniels has secured a little further advertising for his navy program by inducing Thomas A. Edison to consent to head a board of inventors and investigators, which will give its time to devising and testing inventions for use in connection with the water defenses of the United States. Mr. Edison and his associates will co-operate with a naval board, and it is the hope of those who have formulated the plan that from the combination will come remarkable results.

So long as we are to have a navy, and it is an admitted necessity, we ought to have the best the money spent will buy, but it does seem that the last years of life of the greatest inventor of the age might better be devoted to a continuance of his pursuits of the arts of peace. It is easily conceivable that the mind that gave us the phonograph, the moving picture machine, the incandescent light, the multiplex telegraph and a host of similar benefactions may still produce inventions and improvements that will be of service to humanity, and not useful only in the destructive processes of war.

"Let the shoemaker stick to his last." The personnel of the navy has a sufficient number of highly trained and experienced experts to properly deal with the problems of the navy. "Tom" Edison should be permitted to devote his wonderful mind to the exploration of matters much more vital to the interests of mankind than defense against attack by submersible warships.

BROOKLYN (NY) STANDARD-UNION

July 14, 1915

EXPECT GREAT THINGS FROM INVENTION BOARD

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Orville Wright already declaring for an American fleet of 2,000 aeroplanes, Secretary Daniels' new naval board of invention and development, on which Wright and other famous men are scheduled for places as colleagues of Thomas A. Edison, was declared by army and navy leaders here to-day evidently destined to enter from the very outset on work of the most practical character.

Edison has already expressed his conviction of the importance of submarine development. Between these two, said the authorities, even if there were no other members of the board, the greatest talents for the navy might naturally be expected. The addition of the other men whose names have been suggested would make a body the like of which the world has not seen before—an organization, it is fair to believe, that will make the United States invulnerable along the lines to which the world will be devoted.

It is predicted that when Congress meets a plan will be submitted for making a new board of regularly and legally organized "bodies." That the lawmakers will acquiesce in such a proposition is considered a foregone conclusion.

DANIELS FOR SUBMARINE AND AERO TO DEFEND U.S.

Secretary Daniels with Edison at
New Navy Board—Wants the
"Best Brains of the World"

"Not Idle to Hope for a State
of Defense Second to No
Nation on the Globe," He Says

Seeks to "Mobilize Genius"—De-
clares "Overalls of Mechanic
Will Supersede Gold Braid"

Secretary Daniels had a long conference last night with Thomas A. Edison at the latter's home in West Orange, N. J., on the new Naval Board of invention and development, at which the famous inventor is to be the head.

Mr. Daniels stated that the personnel of the board had not been decided upon, and would not be until he had talked it over with experts. Incidental to a discussion of the scope of the board, he stated that the main defense of the United States in the future will be the submarine and aeroplane, and that gold braid in the navy will give way to cut and overalls worn by men with ability as mechanics and electricians.

The secretary was accompanied by his personal staff, Commander Daniel W. Wartschbach.

Mr. Edison, who greeted the secretary heartily at the inventor's home, seemed enthusiastic for the new idea. But when the newspaper reporters asked him what he had to say about the new board, his smile broadened and, waving his arm toward Secretary Daniels, replied:

"I have nothing to say. It's his idea. Let him talk."

BOARD "BEST BRAINS IN WORLD." Secretary Daniels said: "When the members of the board are named they will be men so well known internationally that no one will have to ask when an appointment is made, 'Who is he?' These men can discuss matters with men of lesser importance."

"The board will be small, but it will have the best brains in the world. I hope, on the matter to be outlined. It is not an idle hope, when we think what Americans have invented to expose a state of defense second to no other on earth. If we had had such a board twenty-five years ago we would to-day be able to control the submarine and the aeroplane, both distinctively and exclusively American inventions."

The two things that Secretary Daniels is most interested in are the development of submarines and aeroplanes. Yet he has been compelled to resort to extraordinary means by organizing the Naval board of invention and development to bring the American naval forces up to the standards of other nations, which have simply "borrowed" American brains.

Mr. Daniels said: "It is my duty to find a way to mobilize the genius of this country. The idea is to compress a clear, key, businesslike, and practical knowledge that it has made a tremendous hit all over the country. I receive scores of letters every day from Congressmen, Senators, and investors applauding the scheme."

F LASHLIGHT of Secretary Daniels and Thomas A. Edison shaking hands at East Orange last night.



THOMAS A. EDISON AND SECRETARY DANIEL A. TAMM.

MR. EDISON IS MUCH
PLEASED WITH PLAN

Daniels Returns from Conference Over Bureau of Invention.

Washington, July 10.—Secretary Daniels returned today from his conference with Thomas A. Edison, who will head the new naval advisory board. Mr. Daniels laid general plans for the new bureau of invention in the department and the civilian board were talked over, but the personnel of the board was not

"Mr. Edison thought," said the secretary, "that the plan offered possibilities of getting the foremost scientists of the country to aid us. He is impressed with the idea that the whole of warfare are undergoing radical changes; that what has been may not be in the future. It is his idea that the board should put up advisers, and that navy officers skilled by practice in their work should continue their development of ideas. Mr. Edison thought that to serve on this board would be regarded as a crowning honor for an American engineer; the equal of decorations given by foreign governments for scientific achievement."

Great Need for Engineers in War.

"Do you know that if every officer and private in the greatest army were an engineer we should still have no young engineers for our army in case of war? Our committee is trying to form a reserve to remedy this situation from a reserve to remedy this situation particularly in the event of mobilization, to supply munitions, clothing, automobiles and everything else needed by the Government. Most of these engineers are doing all these manufacturing jobs so their cooperation would be as necessary in a war."

"I do not know," answered one Secretary of the Department of War. "The Douglas's committee, but we have some for now on the committee I have mentioned—Major William H. Doolittle, Major James W. Newmyer; James M. Dodge of Philadelphia, Dean W. F. P. Rogers of the engineering college of Washington University, and E. C. Washburne, chief engineer of Washington

mont. Montebellus la Classe Vrom.

F. L. Hutchinson, secretary of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, said he had not yet seen Mr. Dandridge's invitation, but suggested it had gone to President Paul M. Lincoln in Washington, D. C.

"I think Mr. Lincoln will appoint two men and will announce the names within a few days," he said. "Our membership of 3,200 is a big field to choose from. If Mr. Lincoln does not make the appointments, our directors prob-

W. L. Danvers, president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, expects important developments from Mr. Daniels's new project and believes mining engineers can and will work

"In anticipation of the invitation, he said, "I have called a meeting of our executive committee for Friday at the Engineering Societies Building. We intend to act promptly because we greatly

"Our members are not strictly military engineers, but are largely metallurgists and I think they would be of great value in the new navy board. Our representatives would know too about the needs of compressed air, without which our members would be helpless."

Charles W. Hunt, secretary of the American Society of Civil Engineers, thought Secretary Daniels's invitation must have gone to Charles H. May, president of the society, Lehigh University. The society numbers 1,500

"I think President Marx might name two men if promptness is desired," said Mr. Hunt. "Our thirty directors do not see eye to eye; until September, in San Francisco, I really cannot guess who would be appointed our diplomats."

"The creation of this board is a whole new move," said Dr. Edward Weston, head of the Investors Guild, which will have two members on the advisory board. "That's where Germany has the advantage."

age. She has obtained the services of all her scientists and engineers, and thus is responsible for her efficiency in warlike and in peace. Germany has carefully cultivated close relations between the Government and learned and selfless scientists and has drawn upon time and space in building up all its technical

That is the only way to develop in-
dustrics and prepare for defence."

Paul M. Lincoln, president of the
American Institute of Electrical En-
gineers, telegraphed Time Sun last night
from Pittsburgh that Secretary Dunlop

Mr. Lincoln has not yet received Mr. Danahoe's letter asking him to become a member, and would that you

ment two delegates and said that until he had received it he could not predict who would be the Institute's representatives or how they would be selected.

land not conferred with others or to various societies before making the delegate be designated. In this way it was said, endorsement would have been avoided on the part of some officers who feared to make appointments themselves and more time would have been afforded for electing them by direct

DANIELS SEEKS ADVISERS FROM SCIENCE BODIES

Invites Eight Societies to
Select Members of New
Navy Board

EXPECTS TO GET
MOST ABLE MEN

Believes Plan Will Insure Co-
operation of Thousands of
Trained Experts.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, July 19.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced to-day that he had decided to leave the selection of his advisory committee, headed by Thomas A. Edison, to eight leading scientific societies. In this he follows the suggestion of Mr. Edison, in the belief that in this way the committee would not only get the best men in their respective fields, but would have the active support of the societies represented.

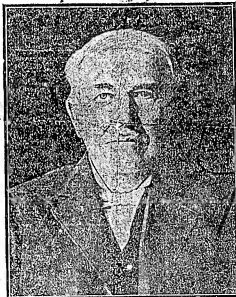
The organizations selected are the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Mathematical Society, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Aeronautical Society and the Inventors' Guild.

Secretary Daniels has written to the presidents of these societies, asking them to take a poll of their memberships to select two representatives who will join the advisory committee. This will make a board of seventeen members, including Mr. Edison. Secretary Daniels intimates that other societies might be asked to take part if it was found that certain fields of science were not adequately represented. The Secretary reserves also the privilege of appointing members at large.

Much depends upon the personnel of the committee. Secretary Daniels said, "and I have been desirous first of all that it should be made up of the ablest men in the country who have demonstrated their leadership in their professions. It would be comparatively easy for any well informed man to select half a dozen names which would immediately suggest themselves, but the desire was to have a committee that would not only in itself insure high service, but be representative of the inventive and engineering talent of the societies represented.

"After consultation with eminent men in the navy and civilian life I have decided to ask eight societies, having large memberships, each to select two members who will make up the advisory committee. In this way I feel sure we will have the hearty co-operation of the thousands of trained experts who make up their membership. The impression is that their most eminent representatives are chosen. We will therefore, submit for the navy the direct advice of those selected to serve on the committee and also the interest of all the members of the societies who make the selection."

America's Great Inventor Head
of New Naval Advisory Board



THOMAS A. EDISON

In the letter sent to the presidents of the eight societies Mr. Daniels says: "A few days ago, as you have undoubtedly seen in the papers, desiring to make available the latest inventive genius of our country to improve our navy, I requested Thomas A. Edison to become chairman of an advisory committee of eminent men who would make up the committee. Mr. Edison, with the patriotism characteristic of American inventors, accepted the call at once.

"I am writing to ask the membership of your society to give practical and valuable aid and needed co-operation by selecting representatives of its body to serve as members of the advisory committee. It is believed the best results can be obtained only by such representation of the membership as will be representative of the inventive genius and scientific knowledge found in the membership of your own and kindred societies.

"Will you not, as president of your society, arrange to secure the selection of two of its members to serve on this advisory committee? I feel that the work your society has done has been such as to give it the right to be, in every way, eminently represented, and the Navy Department desires in this way to testify to its own appreciation of the splendid work for our country that your society has done. In addition, I feel that the judgment of your members as to who is best qualified among you to serve on this board will be far better than my own."

SCHWEITZER'S PURCHASE.

Chemists Doubt If Carbolite Was Isolated for Salutary Medicines.

Chemists and druggists expressed some surprise yesterday at the statement of Dr. Hugo Schweizer, the chemist who contracted for 5,000 pounds of carbolic acid a day from the American Oil and Supply Company, which was getting it from Theas A. Holman's plant, that he intended it only "to be converted into the laboratory medical remedies, such as salicylic acid, salicylates of soda and, and especially the universal medicine, Aspirin." Dr. Schweizer said that the carbolic acid for which he had contracted could be converted into 15,000 pounds of picric acid per day, and

"It needs no description to realize how many men would have been killed, wounded and captured by the use of this enormous quantity of one of the highest explosives known. I am sure, I believe, especially happy by converting this terrible power into usefulness, because, as he said to me, he would dislike very much that any of the merchandise manufactured by him should be used for

[illegible]

Just some idea of how much alleviation it can bring to suffering, we furnished by the company. The amount of carbonic acid used in distillate solutions. The solution most used contains two and a half per cent. of carbonic acid. The average amount of carbonic acid brought would make every day 20,000 pounds of the solution. It would equip 1,000,000 people with two-and-a-half per cent. carbonic acid. The solution would give such a boost to the vitality of the people of the United States, women and child in the United States need in seven weeks. It looks like if there were no other use of highly salutary medicine as this would come.

Adjourn Spy's Hearing.
The hearing in the case of Ignatius T. Lincoln, former member of the British Parliament, and self-styled German spy, who is wanted in England under a charge of forgery, was adjourned until Aug. 12 yesterday at Judge Van Voorst's request in the United States District Court in Brooklyn. The reason for the delay was given by Charles Fox, attorney for Lincoln, as being that the British Consul in New York, because of papers mailed from England had not arrived.

Adjourn Spy's Hearing

The hearing in the case of Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, former member of the British Parliament, was self-styled German spy, who is wanted in England, was adjourned until AUG. 1st yesterday.

James Van Vleeten Twedder, in the United States District Court in Brooklyn. The request for a delay was granted by Chief Justice Fox, attorney for the British Consul in New York, because papers mailed from England had not arrived.

Denies Germans Get Carbohic of Edison

[illegible]

CCA October - December 1915

1915.

**MILLER REESE HUTCHSON
NAMED AS NAVAL ADVISER**

Word has been received by Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, of his appointment to the Naval Advisory Board by Secretary Daniels. Dr. Hutchison is the second man to receive such an appointment direct. The other members have been named by various engineering and scientific bodies.

Dr. Hutchison has been in close touch with naval affairs for years and is a member of the American Society of Naval Engineers and the Navy League of the United States. He and the Secretary have established close working relations and are frequently in each other's company.

Dr. Hutchison has been identified with the advisory board almost from the first, and when Thomas A. Edison, the only other member directly appointed by the secretary, took the chairmanship he made Dr. Hutchison, who is chief engineer of the Edison Electric, his assistant on the board. Dr. Hutchison is a member of many of the most important scientific societies and has many inventions to his credit.

San Francisco Chronicle

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1915.

EDISON AND FORD DELIGHTED AFTER STRENUOUS TRIP AT EXPOSITION

PAGE 1

TWO American celebrities who put in a day at the exposition. The upper picture shows Thomas A. Edison (left), Mrs. Edison and Henry Ford in the Court of the Universe. In the lower picture, Edison, Ford and their party are shown just after their visit to "Stella."

NOTED PAIR KEEP WALKING EIGHT HOURS

Wizard of Electricity and
Maker of Autos Inspect
Exhibits Carefully

WIVES HAVE LONG WAIT

Peace Advocate Is Displeased
When He Stumbles on
War Exhibit

FOR the two ordinary Eastern tourists, Thomas A. Edison, wizard of electricity, and Henry Ford of automobile fame, viewed yesterday the exposition. They viewed it extremely well. What they saw they inspected an industriously. It was almost work. After eight hours of walking about the grounds, with but one ride, they jointly described the exposition "a monumental achievement and an educational masterpiece."

The two celebrities visited almost all the exhibit palaces, viewed the foreign pavilions, State buildings and five slouch sections from an auto train and saw the Panama canal and Stella. "Fine trip," laconically commented Edison.

THEIR WIVES ARE FORGOTTEN. So latent did the two men become in some of the exhibit palaces that they forgot to keep a ten centiment at a clock with their wives. Mrs. Edison and her sister, Miss Frances Miller, waited one and a half hours at the Japanese teahouse before the two men remembered. Mrs. Ford returned to the inside inn where her husband did not keep the appointment.

The thirty-eight-year-old electric wizard walked at least five miles during the day, and his only nourishment after breakfast was what one of his party termed "a wink at a teacup and a nibble at a rice wafer."

Edison and Ford attracted attention wherever they went. At one time during the morning a young man introduced himself to Ford and asked the automobile man's recipe for success.



PANAMA - PACIFIC EXPOSITION

Wednesday, October 20, 1915

HOW TO SURVIVE IN LIFE?

"Work," was Ford's answer. Edison asked the question, "Do you think the boss doesn't fire you?" "What do you think of Muller the teacher was asked while gazing on the picture of the boy Zeno." "Well," declared Edison, "the fact is, very expensive to keep. The doesn't work, any student and she, doesn't eat."

In the Palace of Machinery, the first place visited in the morning, Edison was pleased to find that his storage battery exhibit had been awarded a gold medal of honor. The Palace of Horticulture and Agriculture claimed the attention of the two men for some time. In the Palace of Mines both went through the mineral mine and inspected the various machinery installed in it.

MOTOR AND MACHINERY EXHIBITS

The Palace of Transportation proved a magnet for the inventor and the scientist. It is there the Ford Company assembled its automobiles. The little machines were being "hatched" out in a steady stream when the two men arrived.

"They are coming out faster than that at the factory now, since we improved it," Ford said proudly.

"Yes, I suppose so," murmured the inventor. "I dare say they will begin to appear before long."

Ford, who is a firm advocate of peace and an aggressive campaigner against war, received his only shock of the day in the Cleveland's war exhibit in Machinery Palace. There he stumbled suddenly on a pile of cannon balls.

"Ugh!" he exclaimed, not shying around the heap only to bump against some big field gun.

APPLAUDING THE LOCATION

"Well, they are where all such things belong—in exhibit," he said, and hurried on.

It was while the two men were admiring an exhibit in the Agricultural Palace that Edison suddenly remembered the arrangement with the two wives.

"Great Scott, Ford, we were to meet our wives at 1 o'clock. Here it is now 2. Let's hurry," he cried.

The two men almost sprinted to the telephone.

"I want to see the Panama canal project," Edison told Ford late in the afternoon. "The two men enjoyed it thoroughly. Edison was much interested in the exhibit, because the phonograph lecture apparatus was built in his factory and installed by his workmen. Ford's mind turned to the mechanical cut of the revolving platform and he figured mentally the speed it moved, and was pleased when the engineer's statistics showed him to be nearly correct."

FORD ACTS AS PILOT

Because of Edison's slight deafness, Ford acted as the pilot of the party, which, except for about two hours at noon, consisted of Mrs. Edison and her sister, Miss Miller, and two secret service men, detailed from Washington to accompany the inventor. They tour of the grounds began shortly after 5 o'clock.

At 5 o'clock the two men and the others at the party returned to the lecture hall, and Edison prepared to go down town to attend the telegraphers' dinner at the Commercial Club.

"Tomorrow the two men, who are visiting here together, plan additional trips about the exposition grounds."

EDISON'S PROPHECY RECALLED

Forecast Printed in Chronicle in 1878 More Than Fulfilled

When Thomas A. Edison visited Washington, D. C., in 1878 to demonstrate his newly invented phonograph to the scientists of the Smithsonian Institution he gave out the following statement, which is reproduced from the files of the Chronicle for April 28, 1878:

"I hope to astonish the world yet with things more wonderful than this. I think the world is on the eve of grand and immense discoveries, before whose transient electric record of the past will fade into insignificance. Edison was then 31 years old, and

EDISON IN LONG-RANGE TALK

Investor to Use Transcontinental

Phone Tomorrow Night

Special Speech to the Congress

WENT ORANGE (N. J.), October 19,

October 20, at the inventor's

Library, Valley road, West Orange.

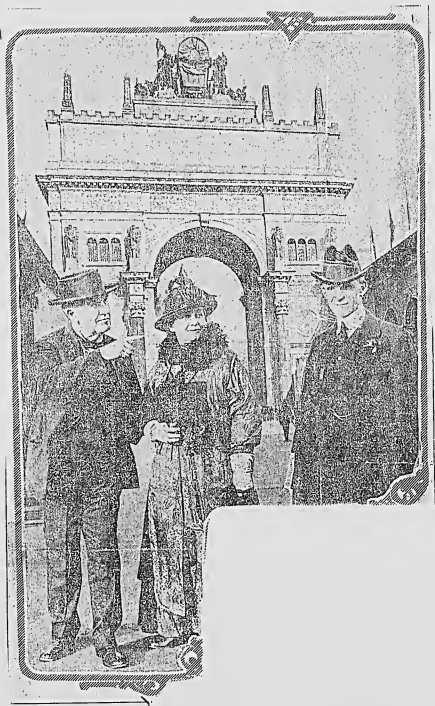
Edison, who is now in San Francisco, will be in communication with his home town Thursday night by the transcontinental telephone. The American Telegraph and Telephone Company will equip one hundred chairs with receivers, and Edison at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, will listen to an opening address from the diamond disc phonograph over the long distance line, and then make a verbal response.

Miller, known throughout Edison's

life, engineer and personal representative, will next have a record played for his illustrious employer, and Edison will have one started out at San Francisco for the West.

Friends. The conversation will be recorded in Edison's telegraph, and consequently will be recorded in commemoration of the event will be given groups at the laboratory.

Wednesday, October 20, 1915



San Francisco

LEADING NEWSPAPER of the PACIFIC COAST

Chronicle

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1915.

TELEGRAPH BANQUET IS TRIBUTE TO T. A. EDISON

Speeches Are Clicked Out on
Tickers at a Remarkable
Gathering in Honor of
Great Inventor

YOUTHFUL WORK AS
OPERATOR RECALLED

Famed Electrician Eats Pie
and Drinks Milk After
Allowing All Courses
to Pass Untouched

AN ELDERLY man with a genial smile—evidently a man of warm heart—listened studiously to the clicking of the telegraph key close to his ear. Around him, and filling the big banquet hall of the Commercial Club, the telegraph operators of San Francisco.

That was the picture that will never be forgotten by those who had the rare good fortune to be present at the dinner given last night to Thomas A. Edison, inventor, prince of inventors, but before that telegraph operator, by the men of the profession of his youth.

BANQUET IS UNUSUAL

It was a notable banquet—notable, most of all, because it discovered to those who did not know him the real, human Edison. And it was also different from any other banquet ever given in that the speakers "spoke" over telegraph wires, strung on realistic poles from table to table, each of which had its receiving instrument connected with the speaker. The program, when one of the speakers was called away, to Los Angeles, at the last moment, for he simply got in on the wire when his name was called, and dictated and dictated his speech from the south.

EDISON'S MEAL UNUSUAL

An apple pie and a bottle of milk entered on the menu to bring with them the fraternal feeling between the man of white hairs and heavy brows and his hosts. Throughout the dinner Edison had left the sensitive nerves untroubled. But, with the latter, the waiter brought a great big apple pie and a big bottle of milk. "That had been Edison's lunch in the old days, when he, too, was a telegraph operator. And his appetite for apple pie and milk is still good, as he demonstrated, and appetite."

When the moment came for the toastmaster at the ordinary banquet to arise to say, "We have with us tonight—" it was the click of the key, giving the signal to "clear the wire and get ready for action" that opened the proceedings.

SPEAKERS TAKE KEY

Each of the "speakers" took the key in his turn. It all sounded much the same to the uninitiated, but the bursts of applause that came whenever the name of the great inventor was thick of showed how every trained telegrapher in the room was "listening in." And when the speakers concluded by sending "TIP"—which means "compliments," "best wishes," or something of that sort, Edison laughed and the crowd—the telegraph crowd—laughed with him.

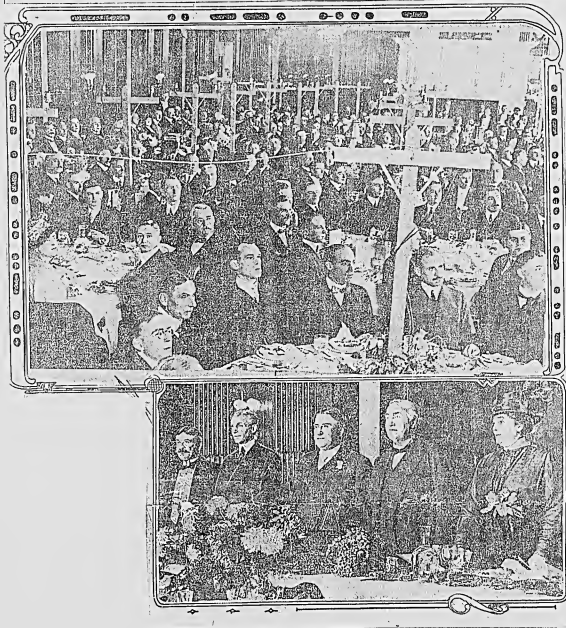
When M. H. de Young "sent" the message that Edison must have got his inspiration for the wonderful uses of the electric current when he was an operator at a telegraph key, the old man nodded affirmatively and smiled appreciatively.

HEARS MANY MESSAGES

But his eye was back at the receiver, close to the key, for he is hard of hearing, and he listened to the messages that came from Bill Hearn and W. P. Hughes, of the Western Union, and W. J. Hughes, of the Pacific Coast, on their 7, 10,000 ft.

BANQUET TO EDISON BY TELEGRAPHERS HAS NOVEL SETTING

Scene at the Commercial Club last evening, where Thomas A. Edison was honored by the telegraph operators of San Francisco. Below is a group at the speakers' table. They are, left to right, M. H. de Young, Henry Ford, J. G. Deatur and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison.



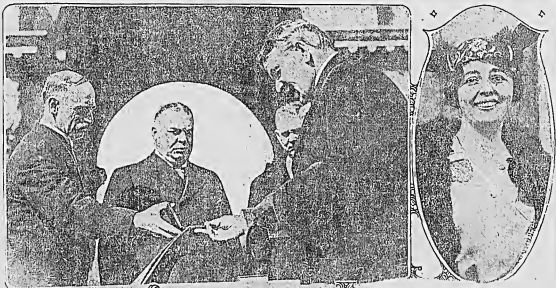
San Francisco Chronicle

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1915.

MAN OF THE CENTURY AND AMERICAN BUILDERS HONORED BY EXPOSITION

Participants in Events Which Took Place Yesterday at the Exposition

VICE-PRESIDENT M. H. de YOUNG presenting a commemorative medal to **Harry Maudrell**, president of the Builders' Exchange of San Francisco. In the background, left to right, are **H. W. Lewman**, president of the National Association of Builders' Exchanges, and **A. H. Bergstrom**, president of the General Contractors' Association of San Francisco, who were also presented with medals by **Vice-President M. H. de Young**. The illustration at the right shows **Mrs. Christine Miller**, phonetic assistant to **Thomas Edison**, who sang to the crowd who attended the Edison day exercises in Festival Hall.



SAN FRANCISCO (CA) CHRONICLE

Friday, October 22, 1915

Thomas A Edison Accorded Greatest Ovation of Year By Enthusiastic Throongs

Place Master Inventor Holds in Hearts of Countrymen
Demonstrated—Is Glad He Cannot Hear Words
of Praise, Would Embarrass Him, He Tells Wife

A WHITENHAIRED man of peace, optimistic more in industrial achievement and human progress than any other in the world's history, with rather a skeptical yet kindly smile in Festival Hall at the exposition yesterday, reflected the language of thousands.

Outside the structure, those who were unable to gain admittance waited two hours during the formal ceremonies to glimpse Thomas A. Edison, master inventive genius of the century.

It was a demonstration of admiration that could not have failed to impress upon the inventor the place he holds in the hearts of his countrymen.

GREATEST TRIUMPH WAS HEROISM

It was Edison, the exponent of the thirty-sixth anniversary of the day that the electric first used on incandescent lamp glow and pioneered the way for modern electric lighting.

No hero tuck from a great war, a great scientist or any person ever elevated above his fellow-men, ever before received such universal tribute. No celebrity thus far visiting the exposition had been accorded such hearty homage.

Through cheering hordes of human beings, except when enthusiastic individuals leaped past the guards to shake Edison's hand, the inventor drove in an automobile to and from Festival Hall.

EDISON'S MODESTY SHINES

During the exercises in Festival Hall, where President Charles C. Moore of the exposition presided, his wife, a blonde model, Edison sat with folded hands.

Once he whispered to Mrs. Edison, "You sit at this side. 'Tis fine I can't hear him. I'd feel as foolish."

In the first row of seats in the hall sat George B. Cooper, 82 years old and deaf. He said he came to "hear" and see the inventor. Cooper had he owned the first electric railway in San Jose and operated the first lighting plant in California.

Copeland went to Festival Hall at 10 A. M. and met through an orchestra, so that he could get a front seat. Likewise a 10-year-old son accompanied a 10-year-old son to Edison to see the man who had made him obtain a good seat. These typified the sentiment of the people.

"I wish I was like Mr. Edison," said a young boy of 10, who was filled at 100 and the doors were closed. "The exercises began."

When the inventor and those accompanying him arrived, the great audience stood up and cheered. Again at the end they cheered. Many hundreds of people clambered over the railings in a great scramble to grasp Edison's hand. In the excitement which ensued, the inventor's hat was lost, and he descended hastily from the building to clamber into an automobile in which he was taken to the Court of the Universe. "There a great crowd of 50,000 waited for the exhibition's promise to exhibit the visitor."

"Mr. Edison is the man of the century," John A. Britton, chairman of the day, told the big audience.

EDISON STAMPEDED IN HISTORY

"From the day that he first made an incandescent lamp glow his name has been stamped on history's page in a place by himself. It is difficult to see how it could have been that he should come here and that we should have known him."

President Moore in his speech paid him eloquent tribute.

Mrs. Edison pleaded at intervals as ever from her husband's coat as he stepped forward to accept the recognition. A heavy bow was his only acknowledgment.

President Moore explained that it was only on the condition that he was only on the condition that he would not have to make a speech would not have to make a speech would not have to make a speech.

EDISON'S MODESTY SHINES

Occasionally when the crowd applauded some reference to the inventor's achievements as outlined by the speaker, the inventor would smile. Most of the time he sat with folded hands, the various arrangements of Edison in the development of electrical and mechanical industries.

"Edison's career offers much for the young men to study," he said. "He never sounds the retreat. In all ways reminds the advance. And he is never discouraged."

At 11 yesterday the inventor went to the home of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in the East. Edison and his company in the East.

ENTERTAINED BY EDISON

Dr. Thomas Addison, Pacific Coast Manager of the National Electric Company, entertained Mr. and Mrs. Edison and their party, including Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford, in the Edison Electric building in the Palace of Manufactures yesterday evening.

In the formal Edison ceremonies yesterday the inventor was entertained at a banquet in the California building by President Moore and the board of directors.

Yesterday morning Edison and his wife and others of their party were taken for a ride about the grounds and enjoyed it thoroughly, they said.

DANIELS WROTE TELETYPE

President Moore received the following telegram yesterday from Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, which was read at the gathering in Festival Hall.

"No exposition in the history of our country, I am told, has achieved such marked success with electric illumination as the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. It is especially fitting, therefore, that the man who gave the electric light to the world should visit the exposition."

Thus and have a day set apart to his honor, it is a keen regret to me that I am unable to attend in person the ceremonies in honor of Thomas A. Edison, especially as he has so recently lost his brilliant powers in his country as the chairman of the new Navy consulting board of leading American scientists, a patriotic body which promotes great things for the perfection of our national defense.

TALKS ACROSS CONTINENT

Edison Hears of Wireless Conversation With Paris

Not the least of the pleasures enjoyed by Thomas A. Edison at the exposition yesterday was a conversation which he had with his laboratory and manufacturing plant at West Orange, New Jersey, over the long distance telephone. Mrs. Edison and other members of the party and scientific officials also listened on the wire, at the other end of which was the inventor's son, Charles.

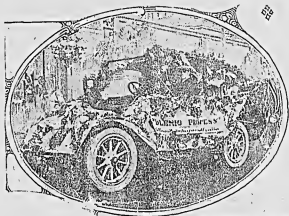
While the cross-continent conversation was under way, J. J. Thompson, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, at New York, broke in with the first public announcement that communication by wireless telephone had been had with Paris.

"That's fine," laughed Edison over the wire in New York. "You put one over on me this time."

"I'll have to get together and do something over better," said Irving. "All right," the wires of electricity replied.

In addition to explaining words to his son, Edison listened in some few casual remarks which have just been turned out at his factory. The news and words were remarkably detailed.

The long distance conversation at his end took place in the exhibit of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in the Palace of Manufactures.

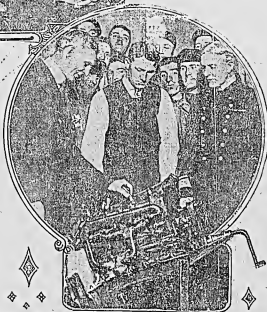


Fireproof float in the American Builders' day parade.



Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Edison as they appeared seated at the Edison day exercises in Festival Hall.

Burbank, who has been with them nearly since its arrival here. Edison has long expressed a desire to own Burbank's famous garden and experimental farm in the City of Hove, and today he will have the California plant wired as a radio. They will leave the ferry, starting at 10:10 a.m. this morning, and return about 8 o'clock tonight.



Henry Ford explaining the mechanism of the Ford engine to Rear Admiral William F. Fullen, after presenting him with one of the Ford automobiles.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EX.

EDISON IN S. F. HAILS N. Y.; HIS FIRST TALK ON PHONE

Inventor Greet Aids in His West Orange Laboratory in 3,400-Mile Conversation.

"HELLO! Mr. Edison?"
"That's me! Is that you, Hutch?"

These words, spoken over 3,400 miles of wire from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's exhibit in the Palace of Liberal Arts at the Exposition to the laboratory of the Edison laboratory at West Orange, N. J., at 5:08 o'clock last evening marked the first time in the entire life that Thomas A. Edison ever talked into a telephone.

For fifty minutes the great American inventor talked continuously with Miller Hicos Hutchinsan, chief engineer of the Edison works, and other members of his staff in West Orange; with officers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in Chicago and with Edison representatives and officials in New York.

Phonograph records were also put on the wire both in San Francisco and New Jersey.

Mrs. Edison talked with her son, Charles Edison, in West Orange.

TALKS WITH HIS AID.

The man with whom the inventor talked was Miller Hicos Hutchinsan, chief engineer of Edison works, West Orange, and J. J. Carby, chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Chicago.

After exchanging greetings with his chief, Hutchinsan put an Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph record on the wire. The message was in part as follows:

"Mr. Edison, in commemoration of the thirty-sixth anniversary of your invention, the incandescent lamp, several hundred of your friends, including members of your family, associates of the early days of Menlo Park, heads of departments of your great organization and all members of your engineering staff, are gathered in the library of your laboratory."

"We are indeed living in the day of miracles when from here we can converse with you, thirty-four hundred miles away. Marvelous as are the secrets we are employing tonight to do you homage, and to bid us in conveying to you our expressions of respect and affectionate regard, they are but mere trifles when compared with the universal science and high power which is now and

will ever be associated with the name of Thomas Alva Edison."
Edison had written out his reply, "Wait till I get my glasses!" he shouted across the continuum. When he had them properly adjusted, he read as follows:

"It may seem strange to those who know of my work on the telephone carbon transmitter that this is the first time I have ever carried on a conversation over the telephone. Trying to talk thirty-four hundred miles on my first attempt at a telephone conversation seems to be a pretty big undertaking, but the engineers of the Bell system have made it easier to talk 3,400 miles than it used to be to talk thirty-four miles."

"In my research work I have spent a great many years listening to the phonograph, but it gives me a singular sensation to sit here in California and hear the phonograph over the telephone all the way from Orange, New Jersey."

Edison was then connected by Hutchinsan with J. J. Carby, chief engineer of the American company, who, in Chicago, had been listening to the conversation and made between San Francisco and West Orange.

TRIBUTE FROM CHICAGO.

"We in Chicago have been very much pleased to hear you talk to Mr. Hutchinsan, and to understand him so perfectly," came Carby's voice distinctly over the wire.

"It may interest you to know that we talked this morning over the wireless telephone from Arlington, Virginia, to Burton, in the Panama Canal zone, and to the Eiffel Tower in Paris, France."

"This is the first public announcement that has been made of this achievement, and I feel that it is an honor for me to be able to make it to you."

Edison whistled softly into the phone, whereupon laughter was heard from both sides of the continuum.

"Say, Carby, how do you make 'em here so far?" asked Edison. "I'm not onto that little device of yours."

"We'll have to get together on that," Carby laughed back.

"Sure, maybe I can help you," Edison responded cordially.

October 22, 1915

"BURBANK VISIT - SANTA ROSA (CA) -
EDISON & FORD"

BURBANK IS HOST; EDISON GAY GUEST

"Isn't That Taking Mean Advantage of Nature?" Asks Inventor, Looking at Plant Creation

"This My Dream of Years—Seeing the Man in His Home," Says Edison on Reaching Burbank's

Thousands of Children Greet Distinguished Visitor, Who Is Accompanied by Henry Ford

By International News Service
SANTA ROSA, October 22.—In his own workshop, the scene of his great accomplishments in the creation of fruits, flowers and shrubs, Luther Burbank was host for several hours this afternoon to Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford.

Despite the fact that autumn had robbed the ground of its great wealth of fruits, there still remained much to interest. Burbank personally introduced Edison and Ford through the grounds.

"This is my dream of years: this is the climax of my joy in seeing the man in his own home," said Edison.

Even as the great inventor of electricity wandered about here and there in the gardens and the wonders of fruits and flowers of Burbank's creation were shown him, he was fascinated by the art with the subtle.

"Isn't that taking a rather mean advantage of nature?" Burbank laughed, and the party joined merrily.

Edison and Ford were much interested in Burbank's new tomato, which bears several crops during the season and ripens two months earlier than any other tomato. They asked many questions of Burbank.

"You see," laughed Burbank, "none of the big canners and fruit handlers need any specifications of the fruits they want and I get them for them."

"Isn't that delicious?" Edison chuckled his lips as he tasted one of Burbank's luscious strawberries, which had been headed him by L. D. Clark.

SEE SPINELESS CACTI.

A visit was paid to the cactus bed, where hundreds of varieties of cacti are growing, and from which Burbank has removed the spines. Mr. and Mrs. Edison and Mr. and Mrs. Ford tested the fruits of the cactus.

"Let's take some and have it pressed on the car," said Mr. Ford, suggesting Ford, with a schoolboy's

Farmers Told By Ford About New Tractor

"It Will Be a Real One and Out by Next Fall," Says Maker of Autos.

By International News Service

SANTA ROSA, October 22.—"It's not going to be a caterpillar; it will be a real tractor and a serviceable one, too. Thousands of farmers have approached me on the subject. All plans have been prepared and I shall put two or three millions into a factory, and by next fall the tractors will be ready for distribution," said Henry Ford in "The Examiner's" representative this afternoon. His interview touched the subject at the request of a delegation of farmers who wanted to know about Ford's proposed farm tractor.

"Ask him the price," some one suggested.

"It will be built for \$250," Ford quickly answered.

Julius Myron Alexander of Hendsburg, a cousin of Mrs. T. A. Edison and designer of the international peace flag, also greeted Ford and said he would gladly comply with Ford's request for one of the flags.

Schools to Get Holiday to See Thos. A. Edison

Pupils to March Past Inventor as He Stands in Court of Universe.

Every public and parochial school pupil in the bay counties has been invited to attend the Exposition Monday afternoon to see Thomas Alva Edison, the man who within their parents' memories has changed the entire method of living.

To give every child a chance, an admission of 5 cents has been fixed for children and teachers accompanying them. President Gallagher of the Board of Education and Archbishop Innico, who has control of the parochial schools, have granted a half holiday for the occasion. Other school holidays are expected to do the same.

Edison, with Henry Ford, Augustus Babel and one of the vice-presidents of the Exposition, will be in the Court of the Universe at 3 p. m. There will be little or no shooting. The children led by Cassius J. Bond and Miss Estelle Carpenter, will sing "The Star Spangled Banner." The children will march in squads past a platform where the distinguished

OCTOBER 23, 1915

October 23, 1915

EDISON VISITOR TO STANFORD GROUNDS

Famous Inventor Is Guest of
the University for
an Hour

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, October 22.—Thomas A. Edison, en route from San Francisco to the Los Altos house of Dr. Thomas Addison, Pacific Coast representative of the General Electric Company, stopped at Stanford University for an hour this morning.

Edison, in the survey of the Stanford campus, was greeted at assembly hall in the outer quadrangle by 2300 residents of the University, Dr. John C. Bremer, president of the University, addressed the gathering, and Dr. Addison, Edison having a rest, was the platform. Dr. Bremer told of his own thirty-five years ago and of his having been an assistant to Edison having been detailed by the famous inventor to search in South America for a place with which to make carbon lamps for the incandescent globe. The president figured that if Edison were himself the man number of hours of sleep per day as he did thirty-five years ago, the famous inventor is some twenty-five years behind in his sleep.

DR. ADDISON'S TALK BRIEF

Dr. Addison's remarks were short and general. He spoke, he said, representing Edison, as he was Edison's host for the day.

Following a rousing "sky-rocket" which Edison heard, as attested to by the gentle smile that spread over his face, and the waving of "hand" which was motioned through the quadrangle and into the Stanford Memorial Church. He was then driven off in the machine of his host. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Edison, Mrs. J. C. Bremer, sister of Mrs. Edison, and Dr. and Mrs. Addison.

Edison left here for Los Altos. The stop at Stanford was the only one on the trip. He was to pass the night at the observatory on Mount Hamilton in company with Dr. W. W. Winton, an old friend of the inventor's.

A glimpse of the Edison affability was shown by a little incident when he was strolling through the inner quadrangle with Dr. Bremer.

"Don't you remember having sent

me to South America?" asked the president of the University.

"Indeed, certainly, yes. You're the man," replied Edison, gently-patting Dr. Bremer's back.

Edison's trip was planned suddenly as a sort of vacation to the visitor, for the excitement of the reception at the exposition has been somewhat of a strain on him. The stopover at Stanford was arranged for by Professor Ryan of the faculty of the Electrical Engineering Department, who is a friend of the famous inventor.

CHILDREN TO GIVE GREETING

Schools Will Be Closed for Demonstration Tomorrow Afternoon

Educational machinery in San Francisco will be non-operative tomorrow afternoon while the 50,000 children of the public schools and the thousands of children attending the parental schools visit the exposition to greet Thomas A. Edison.

The San Francisco Board of Education and Archbishop Hannan have made arrangements to close the elementary, high and normal schools during the afternoon to give the children an opportunity to "see the electrical wizard."

Edison will receive the children in the Court of the University at 2 o'clock. They will march past him singing the "Star-Spangled Banner." In order to encourage all children to attend the exposition for the Edison Children's day, the exposition management will admit children and teachers to the grounds for five cents.

Effort is also being made to induce the children of the counties across San Francisco bay to join in the celebration.

Edison visited yesterday at Mount Hamilton and remained over night, still expected to return this morning.

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ELECTRICAL WIZARD SEES ILLUMINATION

Edison and His Wife Miss
Dinner to View Exposition
at Its Best.

For the first time Thomas A. Edison, the electrical wizard, viewed with high the illumination of the exposition, made possible through his own marvelous invention of incandescent lamps, Edison and his wife, W. P. D. Ryan, chief of illumination, and F. D. Ryan, Edison made a tour of the grounds. He and Mrs. Edison were in electric chairs, and the glare of all eyes as they moved through the crowds and along the avenues.

In order to see everything, from the birth of light in the Tower of the Illumination to the Tower of the Illumination, Edison and his wife and the others made up for the lack of time by taking a "hot dog" and cold drink.

Edison was particularly impressed with the lighting effects as seen from the Court of the University.

"The harmony of color and the softness of the place is wonderful," said the inventor. "The exposition is truly the best by night. It is unequalled in its history."

The illumination of color and of fire was Edison's second description.

The illumination and display of fire was Edison's third description. The work also brought forth admiration from Edison. Following the tour of the grounds Edison and his party went to the top of Pinnace street hill, from where they watched the illumination slowly fade away.

SHRILL CHEERS OF 35,000 CHILDREN GREET EDISON

Unusual Demonstration Is Given Great Inventor at Exposition.

[illegible]

CHEER AFTER CHEER HEARD.
It was the greatest gathering of school children in the history of San Francisco. For more than a hour the youngsters, marshaled by their teachers, surged past the bandstand, while cheer after cheer resounded almost continuously from thousands of childish throats. With the crowd estimated at fully 50,000, people packed the great Court of the University. Standing in his elevated position in the front of the stand Fallon looked out upon a solid sea of upturned faces reaching around both sides of the court, through its sunken center and as far away as the eye could reach.

Thousands of others, unable to get into the court, packed the walks leading from the bandstand toward the Marina.

TRIBUTE IS SPONTANEOUS.
The tribute was remarkable for its spontaneity. With bowed faces, members of the group of the little ones marched in silence toward the bandstand until they caught sight of the smiling face of the "Greatest Thing America's Ever Known." Then their shrill voices filled the air, their little hands were raised, hats and caps were tossed and flags and flowers were waved toward the genial, silver-haired figure. The teachers caught the spirit and joined in the vivacity, and the crowd, too, in their chairs.

cheered as Edison as their champion.

Later Harlowe, with a group of players, went first to reach the platform, and received an ovation from the children. A few minutes later Edison, accompanied by Mrs. Edison, arrived from the New York building and mounted the steps. As he appeared, hat in hand, he was greeted by two young members of the Edison School. Then were Florence O'Neill of 2833, Foley street, who handed the inventor a great bouquet of roses and ferns, and Gladys Dempsey of 2747 Chalmers street, who, handed him a bouquet of flowers. The children then came from the school and sang a song. The group then headed the following way: first to the Thomas Alva Edison

son from the children of the
Thomas Edison School of San
Francisco, California, October 25,
1914.

We, the children of the Kilbourn School, offer you our heartfelt greetings to-day. We feel very happy that we have this opportunity of seeing the world's greatest living genius and to have our school annual for you.

We honor you for your great gifts of mind which have always been employed for the comfort, happiness and betterment of your fellow men, but we love you, Mr. Robinson, for your beautiful and

PATS CHILDREN ON HEAD.

As Mrs. Ekison took the flower the inventor stooped and patted the tots on their curly heads.

During the long demonstration which followed, Ekison stood with a huge yellow chrysanthemum in his hand, which he waved to the children. His eyes, his smile, his gentle bearing, were those of a man overcome with happiness. He plainly was quite unable to express his emotion when the tribute was over.

After the demonstration, Kerner turned around to receive the cheer of the band, and in an exuberant spirit seized the baton from Director Charles H. Cassara and waved it frantically aloft in time to the music of "The Star Spangled Banner" as sung by a chorus of 400 children led by Miss Estelle Carpenter.

In EDISON'S PARTY.

In Edison's party were only his self, Mrs. Edison, and Mrs. Kellum, Miss Kellum, and Miss Kellum. The party was held at the residence of Mrs. Kellum, 1000 Broadway, and was a most successful one. The party was held at the residence of Mrs. Kellum, 1000 Broadway, and was a most successful one. The party was held at the residence of Mrs. Kellum, 1000 Broadway, and was a most successful one.

After the "Children's Edison I demonstration" in the Court of the University, Edison proceeded to the California building, where he visited a number of children who represent the Woman's Board of Exposition there.

The suggestion for this day came from Congressman Julius E. and the Exposition officials give credit for the day's success.

PROPERTY TO
GENERAL PUBLIC

75,000 Pupils From Public and
Parochial Schools to See
Inventor.

Thomas A. Edison will be the target for the eager eyes of 75,000 school children at the Exposition today, when the youngsters of four lay counties will gather to meet the great American inventor on "Child-
scape Edison Day."

A half holiday has been announced in both public and parochial schools in order to give the children a chance to see the wizard at the electrical world. Edison will greet his young friends from the front of the bandstand in the Court of the Universe.

After the children have paraded past the bandstand and have received the inventor's bow and smile, they will be led in singing "The Star Spangled Banner" by Miss Estelle Carpenter, with Cassara's Band accompanying. There will be no speeches.

With Edison on the platform will be Henry Ford, President Charles Moore of the Exposition, Mayor Holub, and the members of the Boards of Education of the various counties participating.

The children, with their teachers will be admitted to the Exposition grounds at five cents each. Extra street cars will be provided to convey them to and from the Exposition.

**1,800 CHILDREN TO-DAY
EXPOSITION GUESTS**

The city of Santa Rosa will on Friday bring eight hundred school children as its guests to the Exposition. The delegation is coming on a special ball.

As in the case of Yolo county, coming to the Exposition with 1,000 children on the same day, many who have been prevented from visiting the Exposition will be given the opportunity of a day of sightseeing at the fair.

The 1991

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER

Friday, October 29, 1915

LOS ANGELES VISIT

OCTOBER 29, 1915

FRIDAY

PRICE 2 1/2 CENTS

Delivered to Subscribers

Edison Is Given High-Voltage Welcome Throng Cheer, Children Scatter Flowers

Thomas A. Edison Greeting a Group of School Children in Los Angeles Yesterday



Friday, October 29, 1915

LOS ANGELES VISIT

c873

LOS ANGELES EXPRESS

Friday, October 29, 1915

FRIDAY MORNING.

Twilight.

SWATHE EDISON WITH GARLANDS.

*'inventor's Day at School a
Continuous Ovation.*

*'Thousands of Children Cheer
Him Unceasingly.*

*Praises Especially Work of
Technical Institutions.*

Los Angeles turned Mr. Edison's head yesterday morning. When he took his hat off to her schools it was bombarded with flowers, while its owner was screamed by hands and cheered by thousands of big and little children.

Boys and girls, from tiny kindergarten to husky youths in the high schools and the grown young women of Normal School, turned out to greet one of the world's greatest men. It was a long, exciting ovation from the moment the inventor left the Alhambra until he returned last night for dinner.

So down was the pack about the hotel lobby that it was necessary for police to clear a passage. Out on the street all traffic stopped until the machine carrying Mr. and Mrs. Edison had sped away. The first school visited was that on Grand avenue at Eighth street.

The curbs for nearly a block were lined with flower-laden girls and boys with flags. A cloud of blossoms enveloped the machine and its distinguished passenger and restraint of liberty shook hands with one of the youngsters. It precipitated a throng for the same privilege in which men and women joined.

At Polytechnic High School the

machine passed the front of the Ford company and several hundred employees blocked the road. The man of few words passed an exception here when called on to speak. "The old man," referring to Henry Ford, "will be here this afternoon. He'll talk," said Edison as the car moved off amid cheers.

Arrived at the hotel, Edison was invited to meet the district agents of the Southern California Edison Company, who were gathered at luncheon. He was introduced to S. M. Kennedy, chairman of the meeting, by James A. Lankhous, and his speech took the form of a request: "Anybody got a chair?" he asked and a dozen were thrust toward him. After lighting one he shook hands with all those present and then sought the privacy of his own suite for luncheon.

In the car with Mr. and Mrs. Edison were Mr. A. J. Scott of the Chamber of Commerce, John H. Franck, Superintendent of Schools, Walter Bartlett, chairman of the Board of Education, and Mr. Lankhous, who



Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison,

As they appeared on their motor tour of the Los Angeles city schools yesterday. Below are a group of High School girls with a great garland with which they decorated the machine of the distinguished visitor.

LOS ANGELES (CA) EXPRESS
Friday, October 29, 1915

Swathed With Garlands.

student body on motion insisted that their visitor stay late school for a moment. It was the only school which the inventor entered and, although he was there but a few minutes, the youngsters managed to insist that he be on the platform in the auditorium, where he expressed to a few words his pleasure at being present.

Manuel Arta turned out a great gathering. Mr. Edison declared that every young American should have such a technical training as those schools provide. At Hollywood High the boys' band was lined up ready to escort the travelers for several blocks. At Los Angeles High the cheering was loudest of anywhere. A handsome floral tribute was handed to Edison by one of the girls of this school.

Great masses of flowers had accumulated on the hood of the car when it reached the Custer-orenia school, located in the poorest of the city. Here the youngsters, born with the instincts of acquiring wealth, acquired huge branches of eucalyptus, as trophies of a memorable day.

AT EXPOSITION PARK.

An interlude in the school visits was furnished at Exposition Park, where the visitors were the guests of Frank Dugout and captured great numbers at the skeletons of the mammoth giant death, skeletonized their and other prehistoric animals. The inventor was genuinely surprised at the value of these, although the jokesters inquired whether the inventor-here was a peeper or trotter.

On the way back to the hotel the

worked with the treasurer thirty-five years ago, and is now chief engineer of the Southern California Edison Company.

The second car carried William H. Lee, vice-president of the Edison Storage Battery Company; Miss Grace Lee, a sister of Mrs. Edison; F. D. Puzan, sales manager of the Edison Storage Battery Company; and Harvey S. Piresand, president of the West Coast Tire and Rubber Company of Akron. James Miller, vice-president of the same company, and James P. Hogan, Los Angeles agent of the Edison Storage Battery Company.

At San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Edison and Miss Miller were met by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Hines of Pasadena and taken for a drive through that beautiful suburb. Mr. Hines used the first instantaneous snap turned out by the inventor in his publishing plant in New York City in January, 1881.

WAVES TO CHILDREN.

The spectacle of a disappointed schoolboy striding home discouraged because, after waiting for over an hour he had failed to see Thomas A. Edison, while Mr. Edison himself drove by him in an automobile, waving his arm and trying in every way to attract the youngster's attention, was a common one in Pasadena yesterday afternoon.

At a dinner would not be alone and when, but he did graciously submit to the wishes of the Entertainment Committee that he ride by the different schools and let the children see

him. Consequently the school grounds at 2 o'clock in the afternoon were the place of the greatest admiration.

But Mr. Edison failed to arrive until nearly 5 o'clock. By the time he was driven through the Crown City to the school children were on their way home and many of them gave him only a casual glance as he passed them on the street.

Mr. Edison, aware of the fact that a hero out of place is often no hero at all, lost no opportunity of raising his hat, bowing, waving his hands and even standing in the car to relieve the disappointment of the children. Some of them recognized him from pictures and, though he came rather shyly, and their applause was soon noticed by others, so that at some points there were veritable stampedes of the younger generation.

At the Pasadena High School and at the Throop College of Technology the students had better waiting qualities and most of them were misled upon the steps to pay their homage to the wizard. He bowed to them very cordially and seemed much delighted.

On entering Pasadena, Mr. Edison was taken through the office of the Carnegie Solar Observatory at San Bern street and La Jolla avenue, where Mr. and Mrs. Edison were accorded a brief reception in the observatory library by Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Johnson.

Returning to Los Angeles for dinner, the distinguished visitor declared that their well-laid day could be considered in their suit rather than at the theater at which receptions or dinners for which invitations had been sent.

THURSDAY, October 20, 1915

HOW MRS. EDISON HAS HELPED GREAT CAREER.

Helphurst.

THE CROWD of students that surged after Thomas A. Edison at one of the schools yesterday carried him bodily into a building and left standing on the stairway a brown-eyed, laughing woman, alone save for one watchful friend.

"This is just like Europe. The spirit of enthusiasm, the spontaneity, the cheerfulness wherever we have gone in California make it as different from any other part of the United States," Mrs. Edison, to whom much of the success in the life of the electrical wizard has been attributed, was the speaker.

"When we traveled through some of the European countries there were always crowds of tormentedly pathetic to see Mr. Edison and they were always joyfully enthusiastic in their greetings," she said. "The spirit of getting money, beating the dollar to top persuasive in this country to people of the move of me and my husband, I think. It has been an agreeable surprise to find the difference in California."

Mrs. Edison, attired in a neat green dress and carrying one of the dozens of bouquets tossed into her car, became rather apprehensive when asked to define the feeling of being the wife of a great world's genius. "I've tried to analyze my feelings along such a line, but it has never come to more than a consciousness of pride in my husband. He's a wonderful man, and her face lighted up with a smile.

"What helped your husband most in his career to greatness?" she was asked.

"Himself," she answered. "Mr. Edison had the three things necessary to success, observation, inspiration and application. I think that he has always enjoyed remarkable health and has a keen facility of intuition. He has often said that most of his success has been due to about 2 per cent. of inspiration and 98 per cent. of application."

Asked what plan what she had done toward his success, she said that it amounted to little. "Patience waiting has been one of my best performances," she said. "Many times I have held dinner for hours without Mr. Edison having arrived home. And then at about 3 o'clock in the morning he will call up from the laboratory and say he is coming in with one or two friends for a bite to eat. I learned to give him pleasures of this kind."

"Keeping the house quiet when he soon want to rest has also been a duty that has been a great aid to him. There is nothing that he needs or in his home life, unless through over-kill."

During recent years, Mrs. Edison has come to rely very largely on his wife as his "interpreter." His distinctive qualities are somewhat difficult and Mrs. Edison has been his constant intermediary with the world. This is not to be taken as an indication of inferiority in her own appearance. Her complexion is that of a girl and her coloring of deep tan and her dress much time spent in the open.

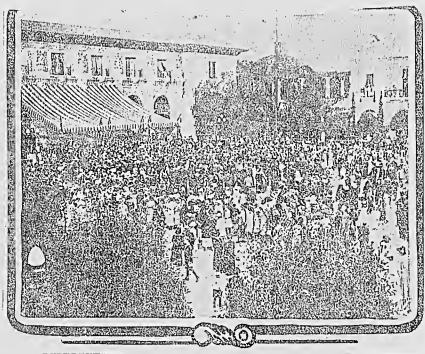
12,000 PUPILS ENCIRCLE EDISON WITH WALL OF FLOWERS

Welcome Stirs Great Inventor's Heart; Ford Voices Plea for Peace

Snapshot of Reception Given in Honor of Thomas A. Edison and Henry Ford in Plaza de Panama at Exposition Yesterday (Top) No. 1, Mayor E. M. Capps; 2, Thomas A. Edison; 3, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison; 4, Henry Ford; 5, G. A. Davidson, President of the Exposition; 6, Mrs. G. A. Davidson; 7, Col. J. H. Pendleton. Below—Crowd Which Greeted Edison Party.



October 30, 1915



Distinguished Visitors Greeted by Thousands Upon Arrival At Exposition; Monro Park Wizard Declines to Give Interview; Party Will Leave Tomorrow.

By W. C. GETTY

HAPPINESS which radiated from the kindly face of Thomas Alva Edison, the world's greatest inventor, penetrated hearts of thousands of San Diegoans and visitors at Panama-California Exposition yesterday afternoon when 15,000 school children nearly halted him from view under an avalanche of fragrant flowers.

It was the welcome of the school children that touched his more deeply than the applause of the thousands of grown-ups who had assembled to add their welcome to that of the children. Between Edison and the children there seemed to exist that sympathetic understanding which made each child believe he had been given especial notice.

Standing on the platform before the Sacramento building under a benevolent pergola of green, barked with yellow chrysanthemums, built for the occasion by the San Diego park board, Edison was nearly hidden from view of the crowd after the children had passed and such a host detailed his bouquet. Nearly 4000 bouquets were taken from the grounds of Inland park by members of the park commission. These were also shovelled on Edison and his party.

Many Seek Vantage Points

The welcome of the children to Edison was one of the prettiest functions of the time ever given at the Exposition. With flowers strewn about him on every side, with great bunches of them in his arms, he smiled and bowed his pleasure to his young friends.

Long before the hour set for the arrival of Edison and Henry Ford, hundreds crowded the seats of the Sacramento building, many brought their own chairs.

When the automobile bearing Edison and Ford turned into the Plaza de Panama, a thousand voices cried: "Here they come!" and thousands of other voices were raised in rapturous cheers.

When Edison alighted from his limousine, he was met by both Pennington and Katherine Rice, a trio of happy youngsters who had been selected to greet him. They pressed great bunches of flowers into his hands and he smiled his thanks. Then came the school children with a fan of flowers which were bunched about him and which permeated the air with their fragrance. "You call for children," said Edison, the only remark he made.

Reception Given Inventor

No more enthusiastic institution has ever assembled at the San Diego Exposition to welcome and do honor to anyone than that of yesterday for Edison. With the possible exception of the reception given the gathering of yesterday was given yesterday at the Exposition. The gathering of yesterday was given yesterday at the Exposition. The gathering of yesterday was given yesterday at the Exposition.

When it was all over, when all the children had passed, when the school "flood" had been satisfied and when all else was accomplished

save that of pressing nearer for a closer view of the great inventor's face, Edison escaped through the Sacramento building and along the beautiful garden walk behind the building to the California building where a tea and reception were awaiting him.

Hardly had he started to make his way through the narrow aisle opened through the crowd for him by Captain Charles F. Wright of the United States navy when he was called for Henry Ford, "Ford" Ford! cried the thousands and the sudden owner of the biggest automobile factory in the world was forced to step into the crowd. His arms were full of flowers and he smiled and bowed to the crowd. In answer to calls for a speech, Ford held up his hands and followed Edison.

Ford had been standing in the crowd some distance from Edison where he talked freely of his fight against preparedness. He was frequently interrupted by those who rushed through the crowd to shake hands with him.

Edison Shows Interest

One woman who had bent closer to hear his words against war, extended her hand and said: "God bless you for what you have said."

Following his custom on his visit to other cities, Edison declined to talk for publication. "I always meet the newspaper boys and talk to them on the last day of my visit in their city," he said. Asked if he enjoyed his reception in San Diego, he merely waved his arm over the vast assemblage and looked his appreciation, apparently preferring to express it in that manner rather than in words. The anxious group of newspaper men waited in vain about Edison's declaration of "neutrity" as far as his idea of most defense is concerned and ever so many other things, but Edison smilingly reiterated after saying: "Not today, tomorrow, perhaps."

The trip from Los Angeles over the new coast route of the Inland Empire was marked with hundreds pleading to both men. At all the towns along the way the people lined out to see them and in some places, Santa Ana, particularly, school children lined the road for half a mile.

Millitary Escort Given

When they arrived in San Diego they were met by President G. A. Davidson, Colonel J. H. Pennington, Vice President George Burdett and taken to the U. S. Grant Hotel where officers and more of the first society were waiting to escort them to the Laurel street entrance to the grounds. At the entrance the party was met by officers and more of marine barracks and escorted across the Cavalry bridge to the Plaza de Panama, where the celebration in honor of their coming was held. "I am absent minded," said Ford, but he minutely planned into his favorite hobby, that of his fight against preparedness. He came

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2-3)

City's Latchstring Out For Edison and Ford

San Diego's Guest Today



THOMAS ALVA EDISON, the great inventor, who is San Diego's distinguished guest today. Some months ago The San suggested that Mr. Edison be under the head of the army and navy advisory board, composed of other great inventors and business men. This suggestion was taken up successfully, and Mr. Edison will have much to say about future navy plans. While here he will be shown the natural advantages of San Diego's harbor. This is one of his latest pictures.

STILL IN DARK SAYS INVENTOR

Wizard Discusses Preparedness and Science; to Come by Automobile.

San Diego, figuratively speaking, stood facing the north today, with arms extended.

Her arms were extended in hospitality. She awaited the coming of a great man who, as the sun first peeped over the eastern hills, stepped into an automobile in Los Angeles, and was whisked away, bound for the southern exposition city.

This man was Thomas A. Edison, the great inventor, and head of the U. S. Army and Navy Advisory board. The great genius was coming south with his party to see the exposition and to suggest the harbor of the San, that his recommendations to the government concerning possible improvements here may be made intelligently.

"I don't believe in militarism," said the inventor to the Los Angeles newspaper man before his departure from that city. "I do not like the thought of it, and I'm opposed to it. But the United States must prepare, not for a war of race alone, but for a war of machinery as well."

"We must have all preparations made. We must have the machinery ready to make the shells we will need. We must be prepared to switch on the power and start our industrial plants at any moment, so that these machines will grind our engines of destruction just as they produce other things the day before."

Edison referred to the Army and Navy Advisory board, for which he was first suggested as a member by this newspaper months ago.

"This is a step in the right direction," he said. "Soon Uncle Sam will have a force of 50,000 trained machinists and mechanics working for him, free of charge, through the submergence of the money of this work. We will soon have a naval laboratory for re-

PIE-GO-SUN

CHILDREN WILL HONOR INVENTOR

(Continued from Page One)

search work. Making war is coming to be a matter of scientific and mechanical problems."

Millson predicted that the European war will last at least 18 months yet, and said that he thought the United States can be prepared for "any eventuality," if congress will only act.

"And the way to get congress to act," he said, "is to get the subject of preparedness into the newspapers."

"How Little We Know"

"How little we really know, after all," Millson said, referring to scientific problems. "There seems to be a sort of a veil before our eyes. We grope about in the dark, seeing the light only now and then."

"If we could only know one or two truths with certainty, we could work to others from them, but we grope on and on, and always seem to be in the dark. I have had 26 inventions in my mind for as many years, and am still trying to inject the spark of life into them."

"As the inventor 'neep' southward this afternoon, the cavalry was waiting at the Grant hotel to escort him to the exposition. There he was to be honored by the little school children and the U. S. Marines. Later he was to see the exposition buildings."

"Tomorrow is a day of rest for Millson, but he is to make a brief, nevertheless, as the guest of the chamber of commerce."

Henry Ford, the automobile man, and his party were also visiting south from Los Angeles today.

'Wife's Business to Attend to Husband's Health and Comfort'

—MRS. THOMAS A. EDISON.



"How does it feel to be the wife of a genius?"

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison smiled a patient smile, as if she had been asked that question for the millionth time.

"That is such a foolish inquiry," she replied. "It is a wife's business to look after her husband's comfort, to take care of his health and attend to his clothes."

"Then it is true, Mrs. Edison, that you are sometimes called upon to transact with Mr. Edison about his appearance? His suits, socks and pajamas upon his clothes, for instance, and doesn't seem to mind?"

"Yes, but that is all so foolish. That is what I am for. If he forgets that he was on his underwear, I mean that he is thinking of something more important than clothes. And I do not have the big important things to carry."

"Then he is almost-minded at times? And isn't it a trial when you want him for social affairs?"

Children a hindrance. Again Mrs. Edison smiled her patient, tolerant smile. "He is unconquered, yes; all men are if they give their minds wholly to business or to a hobby that is more than business and more than a profession. As to social affairs, whether or not he has time, I have three children, and children are as much a hindrance as are inventions."

Here's an incident that shows the great inventor's absent-mindedness.

Mrs. Edison, Mrs. Henry Ford and Miss Grace Miller, Mrs. Edison's sister, were viewing the San Francisco exposition, seeing the things of particular interest to women, while Edison and Ford were looking at the things that interest men. Before separating, they early agreed to meet at 12 o'clock. Twelve o'clock came. The ladies were on time. They waited. Mrs. Edison did not move. She knew from many previous experience that her famous husband would maintain aloof in the course of time.

He did, three hours late. He apologized, saying that he had forgotten having made the change ment.

"Do you not," said Mrs. Edison, "be like all other husbands. He forgets, but expects me to understand."

"What are the 'important things' to you, Mrs. Edison, besides your husband and three children?"

"Oh, I attend to my church work, and try to do my duty in my home community. There are always many things to be done but that this philanthropic to be old and healthy to be supported, I only help a very little, but my heart and sympathies are in that sort of work, even though I am unable to give much time to it."

Only partly true.

"Is it true that you are not in sympathy with the women of your state in their desire for suffrage?"

"Only partly true," Mrs. Edison replied. "If the women of New Jersey were given the vote today, I should regard it my solemn duty to register. I think the right to vote is a high privilege, but I do not agree and never have appeared at the methods taken by the suffrage women to procure the ballot."

"I have always maintained that enfranchisement would come to women in the normal, gradual way. First, perhaps, there would be the enfranchisement of the women of property. Then, probably, there would come the enfranchisement of the college women, the 'club women'—always with the idea that women should have a certain test of intelligence. Women in the aggregate are not interested in political problems. Not all men are for that matter."

"The American man," she continued, "will not let it that the American woman has what she needs for in a reasonable way. In fact, she added with a whimsical smile, 'she gets what she asks for whether she is reasonable or not, though she gets more when she is not reasonable. That I think she should be reasonable.'"

Mrs. Edison seems much younger than her husband. She has expressive brown eyes, dark hair slightly tinged with gray, and a clear, open-like features.

EDISON VISITS HERE; BACKS WILSON VIEW

Inventor, Taking Good-Natured Rap at Bryan, Asserts "Everybody Believes in Preparedness for War," and Approves President's Speech Before Manhattan Club in New York.

RECALLS EARLY JOB IN INDIANAPOLIS

Thomas A. Edison, in an interview given last evening in the course of a visit of several hours in Indianapolis, approved the speech made by President Wilson before the Manhattan Club in New York Thursday evening on plans for national preparedness for war. When asked about the statement in opposition to the President's plans given out Friday by William J. Bryan, Mr. Edison smiled and, waving his hand, said:

"Oh, we all know Billy."

"Everybody believes in preparedness for war," Mr. Edison declared. "People out in California want to prepare to fight the Japs," and there are other people who believe that at the close of the European war England will be such a great military nation that we must be prepared to fight it."

He laughed heartily in making these observations drawn from his visit to the "Lusk" machine in Indianapolis, from which he is on his way to his home in West Orange, N. J., accompanied by Mrs. Edison and her sister, Miss Grace Miller of Akron, O.

Discussing the speech by President Wilson very earnestly, Mr. Edison said that no great increase in the standing army is needed, but that many officers should be trained.

Declares Equipment Vital.

"What America needs is equipment to produce the machines of war and the ammunition," he said. "We must be able to turn out each day all the munitions of war that would be necessary to any day that might come. At present I am engaged in experiments in eight ammunition plants."

"We want the machinery all prepared, ground and set away. It is useless to store anything. The resources of the nation must be so prepared that it can, at any emergency, produce, even day what it may need."

"There has been a considerable misunderstanding concerning the non-forfeiture advisory board," he declared, and said that board expects to get partly in an advisory capacity. It will work on the questions and plans referred to it from the departments and will not only on the behalf of the government."

"For example, there is trouble now in devising batteries for submarines. The advisory board will call for inventiveness from any one in the country. It will not be an easy thing to produce the invention, but the intention is, in forming an advisory board from two experts from all the great mechanical organizations of the country, to place expert sections of the department of government free of cost in just such problems as this."

"That is why the advisory board wants Congress to establish a research laboratory. What Congress will do is, of course, pronounced. There is no uncertainty in that, and I always keep clear of politics," Mr. Edison added, a laugh displacing the smile and good humor with which he had greeted all other questions.

Has Chat With Riley.

Mr. and Mrs. Edison and Mrs. Edison's sister arrived in Indianapolis from Chicago shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and in the course of an informal talk over the city and a visit to James W. Riley at his home on Central street.

"If there is one man in this country I am pleased to meet it is Mr. Edison," Mr. Riley declared, and the two enjoyed heartily the brief visit together. Mr. Edison advised Mr. Riley that if he would maintain health and vigor, he must be careful about his eating, and in many pleasures of the kind they spent their time together.

"In Toledo River as deputy as it always was," Mr. Edison added, with his hand on his forehead, as he gave many reminiscences of Indianapolis forty-five years ago, when he worked here on a telephone exchange under John T. Vanderburgh, the Western Union man, and for a time was employed in Indianapolis newspaper office. From then, many recalled yesterday, he kept every one surprised by the experiments he always had under way.

MUSIC TRADE (NY)

November 14, 1934 9157 (D)

Thomas A. Edison Visits Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 11.—Thomas A. Edison spent Saturday and Sunday in Pittsburgh on his way home from a Western trip and saw his photograph displayed in a number of Pittsburgh piano stores. He came in quietly, but one of the city newspapers heard of his visit and prescended to interview him to the extent of more than a column on past and prospective achievements. His diamond needle phonograph device is making a big hit here with buyers as are also Edison recordings wherever they are sold.

David Hartley, who is one of the best known small goods men in the country, is now associated with the Lechner & Schoenberger Co., and has charge of the phonograph department just opened by this concern. Mr. Hartley resigned his position with the S. Hamilton Co. to take charge of the new department of the Lechner & Schoenberger house. This concern is selling the Edison and Columbia lines and already the house is meeting with success.

The Boston Rotary Exhibition

AN event that indicated something of the scope and spirit of Rotary Clubs, in connection with the building up of business interests of their home city, was impressively exemplified in the exhibition held by the Boston Rotary Club, at Horticultural Hall, in Boston, November 15 to 19, 1915. This was the first exhibition ever held by any Rotary Club in the country, to extend over a period of days, and is a distinction thoroughly characteristic of the first district, in which Boston is located. The governor of this district, Mr. Lester P. Wickenburg, was chairman of the exhibition committee, and the arrangements under the direction of "field marshal" Ralph G. Wells, Secretary, and Mr. Edwin C. Miller, President of the Boston Rotary Club, were carried out to the dot, for when anything is scheduled by the Boston Rotary Club—it's done.

The exhibition was opened by Governor David I. Walsh, who, in one of his characteristic Rotary addresses, struck a keynote of an important phase in Rotary.

The exhibition attracted thousands of visitors, and it seemed as if every possible phase of human wants or needs was represented. Best of all, the spirit of Rotary prevailed everywhere, and when the exhibition was over, each member carried home a box of souvenirs that made him feel Christmas had already arrived. The spirit of the Rotary seems to inspire in each member the desire to show his fellow member just what he is doing, and indicate that pride and love of his work that is basic

with the success of Rotary. There was something that just indicated the spirit of "you're rotary." For the activities of this organization do certainly rotate, and it emphasizes the best that is in a business or professional man, constantly furnishing up his inclination to give service, and to do the things, without indulging in too much platitudes and phrasings.

Past President Frank Mulholland was present from Toledo, and an address by Frank Mulholland was an event. The meetings and social functions were held at the Hotel Lenox, and every guest felt that the Boston meeting was in every way typical of New England hospitality, that is seen at its best at Thanksgiving time.

In the roll-call, when each man introduced himself, and told who he was and what he represented, it was a veritable "Who's Who?" in living picture form. And the custom of the club for members to be addressed only by their first names, is unique, because one sober-vivaged Boston man insisted that he had not heard his first name since he had grown up, to hear the boys around, calling him by the euphonious name of Mulhander, by which his mother called him back to the empty wood box when he started out to play. In the rosters and booklets of the Rotary each member is given equal prominence exemplifying the democratic spirit of the organization, and his picture is given in the book, so that you can associate the name and the man. Nearly one hundred and fifty firms were represented by either exhibit or announcement of his business.

The conference was also graced with the presence of some live-wire Rotarians from New York, including the enthusiastic and useful Rotarians of the country whose name is Waterman, and who has a pen that is named "Ideal," and whose enthusiasm over the ideals of Rotary are never abated. The Rotary Club is only one of scores of civic clubs and organizations that work together heartily and enthusiastically with the Chamber of Commerce in connection with any project fulfilling the welfare of the city and the Rotarian emblem, with its endless circle, its strong spokes and sturdy hub, is indeed a characteristic and appropriate motto for a club that can claim the Hub of the Universe as its domicile.



To Rotarians

If every business-man could get the spirit of your Rotary Club we would never have to buy anything abroad. You have the right idea when you get together for mutual service.

Thomas A. Edison

Unbound Clippings Series Clippings (1916)

These clippings cover the year 1916. Most of the items are taken from newspapers, although there are a few magazine articles as well. Included are articles pertaining to Edison's testimony before the Naval Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives in March; his views on the proposed naval research laboratory and other military issues; his support for Woodrow Wilson in the presidential election after Theodore Roosevelt's withdrawal from the race; his attitude toward women's suffrage; and his receipt of an honorary doctorate from the State University of New York. There are also several clippings relating to Edison's manufacturing works, including a long article from the *New York Herald* about the various product divisions of Thomas A. Edison, Inc. Other business-related clippings discuss improvements at Edison's cement plant and his use of police to disperse striking phonograph workers. In addition, there are clippings about the summer camping trip in the Adirondacks with Harvey Firestone and John Burroughs, as well as remarks by Edison about the scarcity of tarpon in the waters of Lee County, Florida, which he attributed to indiscriminate netting on the part of the local fishermen.

Approximately 30 percent of the clippings have been selected. The unselected items consist of articles unrelated to Edison and duplicate versions of the stories in the selected clippings. Although there are few unbound clippings for 1916, hundreds of related articles can be found in Cat. 44,454 and Cat. 44,455 in the Scrapbook Series.

March 16, 1916

EDISON WOULD MAKE SUBMARINE IN WEEK

Could Be Done by Standardizing Parts, Inventor Tells the House Naval Committee.

WANTS GREAT LABORATORY

Appropriation of \$1,500,000 to Construct Is Urged by Consulting Board—Engine Problem First.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Thomas A. Edison, inventor and Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, was a witness today before the House Committee on Naval Affairs in behalf of a \$1,500,000 appropriation for a Federal research laboratory, which was advocated mainly by other members of the Consulting Board.

Establishment of such a laboratory by the Government was urged for the dissemination of submarine, torpedoes, and other war equipment. Mr. Edison pointed out a specific engineering problem, to wit, the standardization of submarine parts, for instance, which might result in costly failures to turn out a submarine in a week instead of the many months now required.

Mr. Edison testified under difficulties. His extreme weakness made it impossible for members of the Committee to interrogate him directly. Consequently the questions were repeated by Miller Henry Livingston, Chief Engineer of the Edison Laboratories at Orange, N. J., who put his mouth close to Mr. Edison's ear to speak the questions.

Illustrating the practical way Mr. Edison has of looking at things was his reply to a question asked by Representative Springer, suggested the Congressman, "that our research laboratory should develop an aeroplane engine of 500 horse power and weighing 1,000 pounds and possess that a private concern should come along with an engine that would do only 300 pounds."

"Take the other engine. Get the new one and then go ahead and try to get an engine that would do the work and weigh 500 pounds," snapped Mr. Edison.

Mr. Edison's plan was that, under standardization, machine might be perfected and given to private contractors and even the Government's research laboratory the cost of which is about one could be produced quickly and in large numbers under Government supervision. Three shifts of men, each shift working eight hours a day, were advocated for the laboratory.

Mr. Edison was asked what sum should be appropriated immediately for experimental work. "I don't know," he replied. "I spend about \$200,000 a year on experiments and I am not a fellow to be compared with Iveson."

"Do you think you could get a sufficient number of scientists and technicians to work three shifts in our laboratory?" asked Mr. Livingston. "I can get all the scientists," he said.

"A 'mucker' is an experimenter," Mr. Edison explained. "Mr. Edison is a 'mucker' himself," he calls his experts "muckers' muckers." It was explained that Mr. Edison had been President of the "muckers' club." The first part of the research laboratory on engines for aeroplanes and submarines, he suggested, should go about perfecting any design.

"Private concerns can't spend the money the Government can," he said. "I would take an engine—say, two, three, or four times. We would alter letting it run a long while and discover another defect in the second perfect engine about the fourth try, you may say, but private concerns could not afford to go to such pains." The Government, he suggested, could afford to spend any reasonable amount of money. "I don't see how they threw down a large bank out of time and showed the committee photographs of various machines that would be made in the laboratory."

"Do these prices hold good? Iveson have gone up since the war," said Mr. Edison. "Well, we will have to pay the price," he replied. "I don't know. He estimated that \$1,500,000 will be sufficient price for experimental work. It depends upon what you believe in Congress about you want done. I should say it wouldn't be more than a million dollars for a year or more."

"Will the \$1,500,000 include the land?" he asked. "I don't know about the land. They pay for it," he said. "The Government can't give it away." "You know," he said, "the thought of the committee for the invention of a submarine, and so Mr. Edison, behind his ear, nodded his appreciation, the committee arose and, with the secretary, applauded him."

The other members of the board who were present were Edward E. Coffin, Mr. L. H. Schenck, J. R. Hunt, and Mr. J. H. Schenck. Mr. Hunt, who was appointed to the board on recommendation of the American Chemical Society, said one of the most important features of a laboratory would be that of employing adequate means for handling of substances, inasmuch as it was in making chemicals. He suggested that a German chemist, he said, were well known to the Government and that he had been taken to relieve the United States from its dependence on China for its nitrate.

Edison Going to Florida. ORANGE, N. J., March 15.—Thomas A. Edison, who spent today in Washington with Dr. Miller Henry Livingston in the interest of the plans of the Naval Consulting Board, of which both men are members, is planning to take a trip to Florida early next week to be gone a month. He has sent ahead equipment for a laboratory in which he can carry on experiments in which he has been deeply engaged of late.

April 10, 1916

EDISON WORKING 20 HOURS DAILY ON INVENTIONS

Days and Nights Are Crowded
With Duties, but He Follows
No Set Routine of Toil.

ENGAGEMENTS ARE FEW

Assistants Do All Detail Work
So That Wizard May Do Only
Most Important Tasks.

Thomas A. Edison, inventor, electrician, chairman of the United States naval advisory board, holder of more patents than any other man living, inventor of the incandescent lamp, phonograph and motion picture machine—how does such a dynamically active human genius get through the day's work?

In answer to this question as to the routine followed by Mr. Edison in going through the day's work, it may be said that the term "routine" would scarcely be applicable in his case. In other words, Mr. Edison usually tries to perform a number of investigations and experiments which he is either conductor in person or with the aid of his large staff of experimenters.

TAKES MANY YEARS.

One or more of these investigations or experiments may be the subject of a strenuous campaign continuing day and night without intermission, while others may be along lines of work requiring months and in some cases even years of experimentation. As an instance of the latter class, there was one case where Mr. Edison had an expert experimenting upon one single line of phonograph recording, under his supervision, for 15 years before arriving at satisfactory results.

Although Mr. Edison is a good business man as well as an inventor he does not keep a calendar of engagements, directors' meetings, et cetera, but figures on having all the time there is, day and night, for his experimental and inventive work, leaving it to his son, Charles Edison, and his assistant, W. H. Mendocraft, to quietly put out and see that he attends to the comparatively few appointments that have been made for him.

PASSES UP DETAILS.

He never attends to the details of opening any mail. There is a tremendous stream of letters flowing to him constantly, but these are opened for him, and only those requiring his personal attention are brought to his notice. His assistants strive to save him in every detail that is possible, especially when he is in one of his strenuous campaigns, during which he will often average 20 hours' work a day for a long period of time.

During these campaigns everything is held down to the extreme point, in order that he may be enabled to concentrate his attention on the work in hand to the utmost possible limit.

In the Spring of 1960, when Mr. Edelson was returning from a business trip to New York, he experienced considerable difficulty in getting through traffic at Broadway Street Ferry, because of the congestion of traffic under the ferry entrance. That was before the days of our present electric trolleys. The streetcar system of the department has since brought order out of chaos, but far too much hours have stood watching this conglomeration of flooded trucks, taxis, cursing taximeters and bumper cars, all jammed against the pages of his note book. He jotted down, "Problem—narrow streets. Compensatively large street area covered by a horse-driven carriage." It was a fair assessment of the situation. Resulting delay and expense therefrom. Degeneration excessive. Displacement inevitable.

Electrically driven trucks covering one-half the street area, still leaving half the capacity and sufficient room for the carrying capacity and sufficiently rugged and maneuverable for emergency situations. Costly. Development necessary. Running easy. Machine drive; easy. Control;

[illegible]

The Edison is the only skilning (surface heating) using nickel and iron. It is the only battery made of steel. There is nothing else like it; there never was. The active materials are firmly held in steel. The solution is non-acid. The container is made of steel. There is nothing to buckle or crack.

With the Edison battery was completed the Edison's ideas. He had intended to produce the battery for commercial use. Instead he stretched a couple of thin plumes. The chief duty of the battery was to be fire and burglar alarm. And now they could immerse and abuse the battery without putting it out of business.

The Edison is the only skilning (surface heating) using nickel and iron. It is the only battery made of steel. There is nothing else like it; there never was. The active materials are firmly held in steel. The solution is non-acid. The container is made of steel. There is nothing to buckle or crack.

With the Edison battery was completed the Edison's great work. He was the first to produce the battery for commercial use. Instead he stretched a couple of little puns. The chief danger was not overcome. He did find out that acid was low and he could immerse and abuse the battery without putting it out of business.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

And to the factory was built—in firm concrete building, presumably air conditioned, with ample facilities for pretty nearly every requirement. But inside of two years the plant was found to be inadequate. It was necessary to pull down the present building.

THE NEW SINGLE STORY STRUCTURE, THIS BUILDING WOULD COVER AN AREA ONE AND ONE-QUARTER MILES LONG BY SEVEN FEET WIDE.

IT IS SEVEN STORIES HIGH. CONTAINING 1,000,000 SQUARE FEET, IT HAS A MANUFACTURING CAPACITY OF 3,000 CHIPS PER DAY. OVER A MILLION CHIPS ARE USED IN THE Edison Storage Battery was originally designed to meet the requirements of street trolley cars. It has been found that relieving the rapid increasing congestion of traffic, the same exclusive characteristics of the Edison Storage Battery made it so efficient in this service have in seven short years brought it into almost universal use. It is the only place where electric main power or electric lighting have any applications.

Edison Portland Cement

Mr. Edison is very much interested in his Portland cement industry. During 1906, after visiting a cement mill, he became convinced that the rotary kiln in which the cement clinker is burned was much too small to be very efficient. He stated that he would build a rotary cement kiln 10 feet long. As the largest kiln in use at that time was 2 feet long, the new one represented an revolutionary, and practical cement men universally ridiculed it.

Regardless of the opinions of others, Mr. Edison went ahead and built a cement plant at New Village, N. J., in which he installed four of these long kilns. In 1907, he began shipping cement from them, and since then has added six more of the same size kilns.

Edison Kiln Supreme.

The idea was not as fantastic as the public were told by some of the cement engineers, for since 1904 no rotary cement kilns have been built except those of the Edison type. At the present time nearly all of the Portland cement made in the United States, and a very large percentage of that made in Europe, is made in the long kiln invented by Mr. Edison.

Another feature of the Edison cement plant is the crushing roll system for preliminary crushing. Instead of using small iron discs, Edison "Giant Rollers" were installed. These are five feet in diameter and five feet long, and set on a different principle from any roll heretofore in use. Patents on them have been awarded in the courts, and their use in the cement industry is confined to the Edison plant. There are, however, all of the largest stone crushing companies in the country using them, one of these companies having four plants at different places.

Enormous Crusher Capacity.

When these crushing rolls were installed at the Edison plant, the largest granary crusher in use took pieces of stone up to 124 or 200 lbs. in weight. The rolls in use at the Edison Portland Cement plant are capable of taking pieces ranging from 15,000 to 25,000 lbs. in weight, and in an incredibly short space of time reduce it in a single operation to six inch sizes and less. The Edison roll at Tompkins Cove Stone Company are capable of taking single blocks of stone weighing up to 45,000 pounds.

The daily output of rolls of this kind seems limited only by the ability to deliver stone to the hopper. At the Edison plant they crush 2,000 tons in ten hours, and are into a considerable portion of the time. At Tompkins Cove, where a larger set was installed, a test showed them capable of crushing 3,500 tons in ten hours. This seems almost beyond belief, but is nevertheless a fact. It is not contended that they can keep up this rate for ten hours, as no apparatus has yet been devised by which stone can be delivered to them at that rate continuously.

Great Improvements Made.

The fine grinding of the raw materials and the finished product also received attention from Mr. Edison. At the time the plant was built all types of machinery for this purpose were units of small capacity. He invented a system of large units which has now been in use for about

ten years. The Edison rolls at Tompkins Cove Stone Company are capable of taking single blocks of stone weighing up to 45,000 pounds.

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Great Improvements Made.

The fine grinding of the raw materials and the finished product also received attention from Mr. Edison. At the time the plant was built all types of machinery for this purpose were units of small capacity. He invented a system of large units which has now been in use for about twelve years. During this time, however, great improvements have been made in capacity and efficiency in other types of grinding machinery, and Mr. Edison, whose rule only in efficiency, has determined to make the Edison Portland Cement plant the most modern in the East. He carefully investigated from all points of view all kinds of machinery in use, and for efficiency and quality has decided that the tube mill type is the proper thing. The tube mills he decided to install are seven feet in diameter and twenty-four feet long, and with other changes represent an expenditure of about \$200,000.

The Edison Portland Cement Company, therefore, will have a daily capacity of 2,000 barrels of cement of quality second to none and made in the most modern and up to date mill in the country.

Incidental Scientific Farming.

In connection with the cement plant he operates dairy farms aggregating about 1,200 acres, under which the cement materials lie. In order to make them yield a proper return on the investment Mr. Edison brings a system of scientific farming since years ago. Fifty-eight fields were meticulously surveyed and a system of accounting inaugurated whereby everything put on each field, including manure, horse labor, seed, fertilizer, etc., is charged to the field and everything taken off credited to it. This system produces surprising results and is showing a steady upbuilding of the soil as well as increasing profits.

Edison Limestone Company.

One of the results of this farm system was the opportunity to test out his belief in the value of lime in agricultural operations. He directed his Farm Superintendent to try improving the soil of parts of various fields by applying ground limestone, applying ordinary ground on some and finely ground on others. He directed the chemist to supervise the work and see that tests were reliable, scientific and accurate. The Farm Superintendent, the chemist and the expert accountant, working together, worked in a few years that ground limestone was a cheap and effective neutralizer for an acid soil. Expert stations experts all over the country have proved the same thing.

After he was convinced that very finely ground limestone was the best thing for the farmer, he organized the Edison Portland Limestone Company several years ago and has since been supplying thousands of tons of pure white limestone, very finely ground, to farmers, who begin one year by trying it on a small scale and come back the next year with large orders.

*Edison
Dictating Machine*

The modern Edison Dictating Machine (business phonograph) has taken its place among the essentials of the business world along with the typewriter, and is everywhere found to-day in progressive offices, both large and small. Edison introduced in 1906 the first practical dictating machine; now, in this country alone, more than 1,000,000 letters daily are voice written.

use of his photograph for dictation, doubting the ease and speed of written communication, was always concealed by Mr. Edison as his method of taking notes. He was, however, a man of a very positive nature that inspired his invention.

It is characteristic of his personality that the will of his new invention convinced him to make a clear forecast of the present situation of the telephone in the world. He was a member of the COMBINATION of the TELEPHONE, and he was the first to invest in it, which he was to largely realize in an instrument that he had invented. He was the first to build an accompanying device, the telephone, which he left to him for accomplishment.

He died in 1931 in his last invention, THE TELEPHONE.

Beginning of Popularity.

Machine dictation first became really practical by his introduction of a new instrument in 1902 with fundamental improvements. From that date it has steadily advanced in public favor from a more or less uncertain practice to its present recognition and use as a business necessity.

that even danger to the reader that many years had to elapse after the invention of the photograph before its adoption by the general public. It is not, however, an extent because of this that it is not to be realized that the period of first not only to substantially reduce the "diffusion" of the light, but also to multiply the energy of the light, by means of the electric light, in order that electricity has dominating machine operation in the modern world.

With the since then finally set a bright development which part had to be involved in it a new era in the history of the world. The new kinds of "alternating currents," but also the would satisfactorily answer the problem of making other requirements of a certain profitable machine.

"Corrections" Provided For:

This was eventually accomplished, but it remained to give the instrument something more than mere "talking machine" qualities so as to have it "behave" better than the human being it was to supplant, which meant that the detector must have several advantages over a skilled man and recognize that he had had with a stenographer.

The most striking difference, even today, is between the lightning Scribe and the slow, ponderous, and often unreliable human stenographer. The latter is subject to all manner of defects that prohibit brevity, insist on superlatives, etc., in the production of every sentence, and are often unable to recognize the length of each phrase—UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT—any one

...a summarized (preliminary) that brought the D...
...the Machine out of character and made it...
...of the office device were:—all instant 1100...
...for the device (2) a mill-factory 12...
...LOCAL MOTION for all lighting circuits, a...
...a standard DEPARTMENT INCH.

Improvements for All Users.
Probably no other office appliance has been the object of such rapid development within the past ten years as the Edison Dictating Machine. The continuity of the frequent improvements was early forecast by Edison, who at once assumed the burden of additional cost and engineering difficulty in such designing and improvement that the maintenance of the price of parts on a proportionally and profitable basis.

VERBAL NOTATION for all lighting circuits, and
 the a practical ILLUSTRATING INDEX.

Improvements for All Users.

Probably no other office appliance has been the object of such rapid development within the past ten years as the Edison Typing Machine. The certainty of these frequent improvements was early foreseen by Edison, who at once assumed the burden of additional cost and engineering difficulty in so deciding all improvements that they apply, for the price of parts sold to all previously sold machines. This Ed-



EDISON DICTATING MACHINE.

son policy and practice avoids the unjust penalty inflicted upon purchasers by many manufacturers, who ruthlessly cheapen models with the seasons, without considering that their patrons, whose equipment is thus rendered obsolete, with a complete "trade-in" necessary if improvements are desired.

A good example of modern equipment is found in the important matter of labeling. I recently discussed this device in pretty much the position of a "scale and indicator" on the machine and check the point upon the printed - able of a detailed paper and—writing the carbon-necessary instructions to

Tuesday the Dallas Anti-India to "Indians" upon the machine and holding has become purely commercial and national. A CITE AT THE 10-11 noon of the children are Indians is made possible by the COLLAPSE OF MATHIEU. The following chart is of personal credit is estimated as well as the cost of printed forms, and two others.

PARTY IN THE COUNTRY'S BATTLE, completely rotating on the ground of the right and the

The comfort and efficiency of the typist have been greatly promoted by the new Edison manufacturing Transphone, which provides for continuous movements translated by mechanisms for an electric "repeat" bar in the left end of the typewriter-carrying frame to keep on the above-mentioned the previous disconcerting previously

Large Organization Necessary.

Large Organization Necessary.
Detailing machine users closely depend upon the continuous performance of the business. Therefore the manufacturer's close contact. Telephone trained sales and service organizations have been



Chemical Products

For many years past Edison has had quite an extensive chemical works in operation at Silver Lake, New Jersey, where he makes various chemicals for his storage battery, primary battery and other industries.

Being the third individual user in the United States of carbolic acid (for making photograph records), Edison found himself in danger of being compelled to turn his back on the world's largest source of the burglar's aid on exportation by England and Germany, the sources of supply. Carbolic acid is used in making explosives, and the war in Europe was the cause of the embargo. Edison worked out a plan for making carbolic acid synthetically, and he has now secured a four-hour day to build the plant, and on the eleventh day after starting out he was making the acid. Within four weeks after the plant started it could turn out 2,000 pounds a day. It has continued to work successfully all along, and is now turning out a ton a day.

Great Demand for Output

The great scarcity of carbolic acid in America some months ago brought innumerable requests to Ellison to sell some of his product. The production of his first plant was not nearly sufficient to supply the demand, but therefore projected and installed another plant, also having a capacity of 2,500 pounds per day. He derived increased revenues for use in this later plant. It was successfully installed and put into operation and has been supplying carbolic acid for many months past.

[illegible]

Aniline Plant

In the early days of last year Kelson commenced the idea of helping out the local community by installing a water supply system for the poor. He had a pump and a tank installed, and a well drilled, and a water supply system installed. He had a pump and a tank installed, and a well drilled, and a water supply system installed. He had a pump and a tank installed, and a well drilled, and a water supply system installed.

Long List of Products

There still exists a shortage in other chemicals and Mr. Billon has recently added to his production facilities, several of soda, para alkali plants, other plants and sulphate of soda. The test of Mr. Billon's chemical manufacturing plant generally appreciated, hence we give following list of the chemical products which is now making regularly:—

On the early part of last year Edison returned to the idea of helping out the smaller and poorer industries of America by making a very strong material and utilizing salt, which was always in great demand, and which had previously been exported from England and Germany. After some preliminary experimental work he laid out the design of a plant. His biggest asset pressure on manufacturing of materials for working day and night he installed this plant in Italy, which was the first and continuous deliveries in June. This plant has been in operation ever since, and is a very positive fact about large periods of similar and a few.

[illegible]

Long List of Products

There still exists a shortage in other chemicals, and Mr. Nelson has recently added to his products various kinds of seeds, pure amino acids, various other physical and chemical products. The nature of Mr. Nelson's chemical manufacture is not generally understood, hence, we give the following list of the chemical products which he is now making available:

[illegible]

invited in over one hundred of the large cities and business centers of the country, from which invited representatives are permitted, not only for mechanical service, but especially for its maintenance and repair work. In order to assist the thousands of Edison-McNesting Machine users in every home.

A list of the local and national names of present-day Africa

H. G. Foss & Co.,
Commercial Agencies in principal cities, 200
The Curtis Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and
branches, San Francisco,
Hob. Chas. W. M. Jones, Director New York

OVER A HUNDRED of the great railroad officers of the country are now in this workshop.

A significant fact to the Stargo reader is that 50 per cent of Edison Duplicating Machine users are in small, medium and small offices that employ less than five machines.



GROUP OF EDISON FACTORIES AT ORAN

Edison Primary Battery

It is interesting to note that because of its unending service the Edison Primary Battery is used practically to the exclusion of all other sources of electrical energy for the operation of these devices designed for the protection of life and property. There are no services more exacting of the battery than automatic railway signal work and telephone train dispatching, for by these two branches the rapid and safe movement of railroad traffic is obtained. When one realizes the dependence which is placed on railway automatic signals, and that more of these signals are operated by Edison Primary Cells than by all other forms of electrical energy combined, the reliability of the battery is apparent. Telephones are now used extensively for the conveyance of orders to trains, and the Edison Primary Battery is the source of electrical energy most generally employed in this service. Fire alarm, police and burglar alarm systems are essentially signaling systems and their failure to operate properly may result in large loss of life and property. Edison Primary Cells are used extensively in the operation of these signaling systems because they have proven their reliability by many years of service.

Alarm signal systems, electric clock systems and emergency exit lighting are other services where unending operation is essential. A constant and infallible source of energy is necessary for the operation of these devices, even when commercial power is available, and the Edison Primary Cell completely meets the requirements.

Reliable and Economical.

Edison Primary Cells have another application where economy, rather than service, is the important factor, namely, its use in connection with the operation of call bell systems, annunciator circuits, electric door releases, intercommunicating telephones and other devices for the home or apartment, where a reliable and economical source of electrical energy is desired. The failure of a door bell, or telephone or a door release is not necessarily dangerous, but it may be extremely annoying, and this annoyance can be avoided by the use of a battery having large capacity, long life, uniform voltage and visible indication of approaching exhaustion, which permits of their being renewed before failure occurs, so that the same constancy of operation of these electrical devices about the home can be had, as is being obtained in the operation of railway equipment, and such other important work, or is being daily performed by the Edison Primary Cells.

The illustration shows the manner in which the cells are furnished for home or office use. Metal trays are made up in the sizes necessary to house the number of cells required for various purposes, and as the cells used have heat resisting glass jars, rectangular in shape, the outfit is compact and portable.

Great Aid to Gasoline Engine.

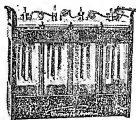
The Edison Primary Cell is not a new product. It has been manufactured commercially and used extensively for many years. Its first application was for the operation of the X-ray, electro-cautery instruments, dental and surgical motors and for the production of current in connection with various electro-therapeutic devices. Were it not for the Edison Primary Cell the development of the gasoline engine would have been retarded, for by its early use the successful ignition by means of an electric spark was attained. It was recognized that electric ignition would have many advantages not pos-

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UNIT OF PRIMARY BATTERY CELLS.

tery was available at the time to supply current of sufficient strength to energize the primitive spark coils of these days.

The factory in which these primary cells are made has been operating continuously for years on a twenty-four hour schedule, with a steady increase in business. In spite of the recent progress in the development of the dynamo-electric means of producing electricity, in connection with the plant complex laboratories are maintained to regulate the product, carry on development work and investigate new fields of application.

Edison Motion Pictures

Thomas A. Edison is the inventor of the motion picture camera and projecting Kinetoscope, which latter invention has made the "movies" what they are to-day. Without Edison's projecting Kinetoscope the motion picture would never have attained anything like its present popularity, for the pictures could never have been shown on a screen before audiences numbering into thousands, but would still have to be operated within the original box-like Kinetoscope and viewed through a peephole by one person at a time. It was not until 1895 that the modern type of film was used in a modified form of magic lantern for projecting the pictures on a screen. The greatest progress in the art of motion pictures can be traced from that time.

From the simplest movements, such as a man sneezing, skirt dancing, etc., jerkily registered by a crude apparatus, to complete dramas in eight and ten thousand foot reels, elaborately staged, often with gorgeous settings, indoors and outdoors, and requiring hundreds of actors, represents the marvelous development of a comparatively short period of time.

First Studio.

What a striking contrast the first motion picture studio ever built offers with the present imposing concrete, steel and glass building that today houses the Edison Studio at Bedford Park, N. Y. The original studio was an extremely unpretentious oblong wooden structure, erected in the laboratory yard at Orange, New Jersey. The whole structure was set on a pivot so it could be swung around with the sun, and a movable roof was opened so that the unobstructed sunlight could stream in upon the actor who in coordination was being caught by the camera.

Present Studio.

Compare this "revolving box" with the structure where Edison's silent dramas are now produced. The first affair cost probably a few hundred dollars, whereas the present building represents an outlay of approximately \$100,000. In five stages where it is possible to photograph five different scenes at one time and is "equipped" with all the properties and stage settings of a modern metropolitan theatre. Practically the entire roof is glass, so that full advantage can be taken of the sunlight. On dark days and when night work becomes necessary artificial light from a multitude of arc lamps of enormous candle power is resorted to.

The motion picture negative is developed the same as with an ordinary camera, and is then ready for printing the positive films for use in the Kinetoscope. Scenes are not always filmed in the order in which they appear in the plot. When two scenes require the same setting, though they may be the first and last in the play, they are filmed directly after each other, then when all the scenes have been taken and the various reels developed they are connected together in their proper sequence and form the complete film. The development is done at the studio, whereas the developed film is sent to the Edison laboratories at Orange, N. J., where the positive prints are made and shipped out to exhibitors throughout the country.

Stock Company of Players.

The development of talent has kept pace with the mechanical and artistic branches

settlement of a modern metropolis there. Practically the entire road is glass, so that full advantage can be taken of the sunlight. On clear days and when night work becomes necessary artificial light from a multitude of arc lamps of enormous candle power is resorted to.

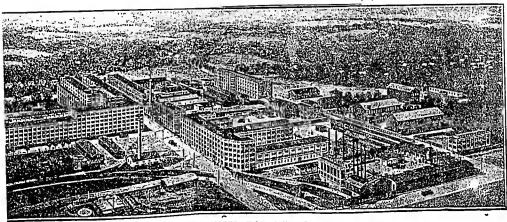
The motion picture negative is developed the same as with an ordinary camera, and is then ready for printing the positive films for use in the Kinetoscope. Scenes are not always filmed in the order in which they appear in the plot. When two scenes require the same setting, though they may be the first and last in the play, they are filmed directly after each other, then when all the scenes have been taken and the various sections developed they are connected together in their proper sequence and form the complete film. The developing is done at the studio, where the developed film is sent to the Edison laboratories at Orange, N. J., where the positive prints are made and shipped out to exhibitors throughout the country.

Stock Company of Players.

The development of talent has kept pace with the mechanical and acted branches of the Edison examination. From employing individual performers from time to time, a regular stock company of stars and supporting players now devote their entire time to the work. The Edison Studio is known for the special pains taken to secure leading players of international reputation and popularity and to select minor players with minute care as to type. In conformity with this policy, all settings and photographic detail are most carefully planned and executed with a high degree of finish, for nothing less would pass the strict censorship of Mr. Edison.

Edison Super-Kinetoscopes.

Realizing that projector devices had not kept pace with the artistic and photographic branches of the industry, years ago Mr. Edison set about to design a peering machine as near perfect as his ingenuity could devise. The Edison Super-Kinetoscope, recently announced in the industry, a radical departure in motion picture projecting devices, is concrete evidence that he accomplished his purpose. In addition to mechanical changes, which make the Super-Kinetoscope smaller, easier and safer to operate, its great outstanding feature is the absolutely flickerless picture which it projects and the agreeable depth and beauty imparted to figures and objects on the screen.



GROUP OF EDISON FACTORIES AT ORANGE, N. J.

June 15, 1916

OLD GRADS' AT PHONE REUNION

Eastern School's Jubilee Is
Celebrated in 35 Towns
Over Wire.

LOUISVILLE MEN ON CIRCUIT

Thousands Of Voices Take Up The
Refrain When "Star Spangled
Banner" Is Sung.

While hundreds of graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston were assembled in a great hall in Boston last night, listening to rhythms paid the school on the 50th anniversary of its golden jubilee, hundreds of other graduates, members of the Alumni Society in various cities, held telephone receivers to their ears and listened with interest and wonder.

In Louisville, as the Pomona Club, they or many members of the society assembled at a banquet presided over by James Clark, Jr., a graduate of the class of 1890.

Many Cities On Line.
Other cities on the line, where similar banquets were held, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Detroit, Birmingham, Atlanta, Oregon, Nevada, Montana, Alaska, O.; Harlingen, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Wash., St. Louis, Kansas City, Urbana, Ill.; and also "other cities and towns."

People in all of these places heard speeches by Thomas A. Edison, C. A. Stone, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; A. C. Holt, of the Bell Telephone Company; Orville Wright, inventor; Theodore V. Hall, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Dr. Lewis of Harvard; Prof. Ryan, of the University of Chicago; Prof. Mifflin L. Paine and others.

Sitting at their tables, the alumni listened to the words coming over thousands of miles of wire and marvelled, but when a multitude of voices came from Washington singing "The Star Spangled Banner," they forgot the mechanical marvel and thought only of their country and its future welfare.

Take Up Chorus.

In more than thirty-two cities thousands of persons, men and women, who had not listening in silence all evening, took the chorus and sang the song with feeling and emotion.

The telephone connections through the country were arranged thru the courtesy of the American Bell Telephone Company and the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company. The Louisville men were looked after by D. P. Turnbull, general manager, and Louis R. Webb, district manager, with headquarters in this city.

June 29, 1916

"AN EVENING WITH EDISON."

Read's Hall Will Be Magic Place
Lovers Thursday Evening.

Invitations have been sent out by M. C. Velick, Mgr. of the C. M. Ware Co., of Vineland, who have been licensed by Thomas A. Edison, Inc., to demonstrate and retail the new Edison Diamond Discs, the only musical instrument that **REPRODUCES** voices—the tones of the artist in the tone of the Edison.

One of the pleasing features of the evening will be the playing in session with Mr. Edison's violin re-creations by Miss Margaria Parkinson, the well known Vineland violinist.

The other soloist will be Miss Elizabeth Seay, the well known South Vineland soprano, assisted by Mr. Walter Dupham, of Millville, of the piano.

George H. Hansen, of the Edison Laboratories, will be in charge of the demonstration, and admission will be by card only. Those who have not received a card can obtain same at the C. M. Ware Store, 714 Landis Avenue.

This demonstration is given for the sole purpose of acquainting the public with Edison's latest success in sound and tone development, and those invited will be under no obligation whatever, therefore it is hoped all who have received invitations will avail themselves of this opportunity to hear and enjoy the evening's programme.

6-28-16

PHILADELPHIA (PA) PUBLIC LEADER

June 26, 1916

CAESAR WAS AN ADVERTISER

Fame and Fortune Have Always
Come to Those Who Know
How to Command
Publicity

EDISON, or whoever it was who said "it did not know what he was talking about when he asserted that it is a man can make a better mouse trap than his neighbor, though he builds his house in the waste the world will make a better trap for the door.

If the man neglected to provide himself with a publicity agent he would be dead before the world discovered that he had cleared his own house of mice. His neighbors might know it, but there is no automatic system of telegraphy which communicates such information rapidly from town to town. That when the inventor and the publicity expert enter into partnership we have an invincible combination that wins fortune for each and benefits the world. If you do not believe it hunt up Mr. Edison and ask him.

Advertising is as old as trade. The first advertisements were signs attached to pieces of business. Some of the Roman signs are still preserved in the ruins of Pompeii. We learn from the books that in Rome itself the wine shops were indicated by a picture of an amphora and two slaves; that a picture of a goat was painted outside of a dairy and that a school was indicated by a sign showing a boy getting whipped.

But no one could see those signs except those who went through the streets where they were.

NEW YORK HERALD

June 26, 1916

OFFERS SCIENTIFIC WORK FOR DEFENCE

Engineering Foundation Proposes Fed-
eration of All Research Agencies
in the Nation.

With the object of encouraging the application of scientific principles to American industry and national defense which the possibility of war renders particularly important at this time, the Engineering Foundation, at a meeting last night decided to offer its services to the National Academy of Sciences, of the United States. It is proposed to accomplish the federation of all the research agencies of the nation, governmental, university and private, toward that end.

The Engineering Foundation is dedicated to the interest of "scientific research and the good of mankind," through the engineering profession by trustees from the national societies of civil, mechanical, mining and electrical engineers, representing a membership of thirty thousand.

The initial endorsement of the foundation was received last year from Ambrose Swasey, of Cleveland, and it was announced last night that "an important addition to the financial resources of the foundation had been contributed by Mr. Swasey who was the principal guest at the meeting."

July 06, 1916

TARIFF COMMISSION TRICKERY

WITH the violation of American rights and the murder of American citizens on the high seas still awaiting redress; with American commerce subjected to lawless interference and American business firms blacklisted, and with the Mexican problem so acute that almost the entire military forces of the country are on active service, popular interest in the doings of congress is directed chiefly to such matters as preparedness and foreign relations. It is such things of public preoccupation that selfish interests choose for the throttling or weakening of legislation of urgent and far-reaching importance.

During the last few weeks, for example, the advocates of conservation and child labor reform have been compelled to resist conspiracies to defeat or emasculate vitally needed laws on these subjects. And a similar campaign of reaction threatens to result in the smothering of the bill framed to create a non-partisan, permanent tariff commission, the most important economic measure before congress at this session.

This bill originated with the Tariff Commission League, a national non-political organization, headed by Howard H. Gross, a leading business man of Chicago. The advisory-committee, representing all sections of the country and all business activities, includes such men as Thomas A. Edison, K. P. Ripley, president of the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; H. Walters, chairman of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Atlantic Coast Line; John Mitchell, labor leader; W. S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; F. D. Coburn, former commissioner of agriculture in Kansas; A. J. Grant, president of the National Alfalfa Growers' Association; former Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, a leader in the dairy industry; John V. Farwell, a noted Chicago merchant, and J. M. Staudenker, a well-known manufacturer.

The demand of the organization has the backing of the largest protected industries, of labor bodies, farmers' associations, boards of trade and virtually all interests of production, distribution and finance.

The bill as drawn would create a non-partisan, permanent tariff commission of seven members, four of them representing, respectively, agriculture, industrial labor, manufacturers and trade and commerce, while one should be skilled in scientific research and one experienced in tariff classifications and rulings.

The commission would have full power to make investigations, reports and recommendations, to hear complaints and initiate proceedings. Terms of the members would be nine years, and the salary of each \$12,000. An annual appropriation of \$300,000 being definitely provided, the commission would be permanent; that is, it could be extinguished only by an act of congress, and not by mere refusal of congress to appropriate funds for its work.

This measure represented adequately the demand of the public and the program of the united business interests of the country. It is in no sense a tariff act; it merely provides a method for handling tariff problems. Congress would still have the power to enact tariff rates; the commission would be the authorized agency to collect facts, supervise the preparation of the schedules for consideration by congress, make recommendations based upon scientific inquiry into foreign and domestic costs of production, and act in general as a sort of tariff court for the settlement of issues raised by producers or consumers.

The project is not designed to advance high tariff or low tariff ideas or the theory of a tariff for revenue only, but to provide a method thru which the tariff may be adjusted scientifically and readily to meet changing conditions and needs.

It takes the tariff out of politics and makes it a matter of non-partisan business. It creates machinery by which the tariff may be changed when needed, without causing the business uncertainty and disruption which inevitably exist during the prolonged upheaval of a general revision.

The great manufacturing industries, the commercial interests, the farmers, labor and the consuming public are now almost unanimously agreed that this rational system should be adopted in efficient form, and the demand has been recognized by pledges in the platforms of the great political parties. Yet the house of representatives has so loaded the bill with jokers and political schemes that it is wholly dishonest and almost worthless.

The house passed the measure on July 10. As it now lies before the senate it is a makeshift proposal, of doubtful value, if not absolutely vicious. The commission it would create would be essentially a copy of the useless Tariff board, which was so vigorously condemned by the public that it had to be abolished.

The hostile combination in congress is made up of southern free traders and members from the east and west whose statecraftship begins and ends with political dissembling and manipulation of the tariff. Regardless of the business disaster which the present unscientific and dishonest method of tariff-making threatens, they are determined to keep control of the machinery as a political asset.

When one considers the powers and the responsibilities of a tariff commission, the volume of its work, the vastness of the interests with which it is to deal and the nation-wide influence of its activities, it becomes clear that no more important body was ever projected. These considerations were reflected in the universal demand for a commission of high-class men, competent to deal with intricate and far-reaching problems. In order to make such appointments possible, the bill as drafted specified salaries of \$12,000 a year, the same as received by members of the federal reserve board. But the house cut the amount to \$10,000, and then to \$7,500.

July 06, 1916

The people demanded, and all parties pledged, a commission that should meet the appropriation for maintenance. The purpose of the move is to make the commission dependent upon the will of congress; it would have to plead each year for necessary funds, and thus would be subject to discipline or destruction by an unfriendly appropriations committee. In other words, under the bill as amended the "permanent" feature is a fraud.

Because it is vital that the tariff be taken out of politics—should be dealt with upon economic, not political, considerations—it was provided in the original bill that "no member of congress, or one who has served in congress within two years, shall be eligible to appointment." It was clearly foreseen that there would be desperate efforts to make the commission a comfortable nesting place for ex-congressmen and other political "lame ducks."

The house cut out the salutary prohibition, President Wilson countersigned, and the bill in its amended shape would permit the handling of the commission with men who have made tariff-tinkering in the past so costly and so odious to the American people.

For several years the demand that the tariff be handled in a scientific and businesslike manner became steadily more powerful, until, for the first time in history, it was made a plank in all the party platforms. The project derives special urgency, however, from the abnormal conditions existing throughout the world.

After the cessation of the war there will come a period of drastic business readjustment, not only abroad but here, involving problems more pressing and complex than ever before confronted the nation.

How menacing will be the complications is suggested by the fact that even now there are alignments being made for the prosecution of a relentless industrial, commercial and economic war. The reaction upon the United States will be severe, and no one can foresee what measures of self-protection it will be necessary to adopt.

But one thing is imperative—the country should have at its command machinery for the quick readjustment of its tariff schedules to meet fluctuating conditions. Reciprocal commercial agreements are being arranged among various nations, the influence of which will profoundly affect American interests.

Countries which are our rivals in industry and trade have provided themselves with tariff methods by which they can take swift advantage of every opening; and if the United States relies upon the old haphazard system of wholesale revision, involving months of delay and uncertainty, or if it permits a fake tariff commission to be foisted upon it, the certain result will be business paralysis and economic catastrophe.

It is these obvious considerations that make the political trickery in the house of representatives so odious. The tariff commission bill is by all odds the most important measure of preparedness under discussion. As the league said a year or more ago:

After the great war in Europe shall have ended and millions of men have been sent back into the field of production, the world will face the most difficult and far-reaching economic problems in all history, and our own country will not be exempt. We shall surely have to readjust ourselves to new and unknown industrial conditions. Hence it is of supreme importance that we be prepared to act quickly. We are not better prepared for peace than we are for war. If ever there was a time when a tariff commission was needed, it is now.

The need for this measure of preparedness is more urgent even than for military and naval readiness, for the peril is certain and imminent, whereas the involvement in war is only a possibility and may be remote. At this time, therefore, when public alertness to the necessity for preparedness is reflected in impressive parades and in test votes throughout the country, it will be well that the demand should include this vital project of economic national defense.

The bill, conspired by political schemers in the house, is now in the senate. There is little reason to expect that President Wilson will come to the rescue of the imperiled project. He yielded to public sentiment sufficiently to abandon his prejudice and declare for the principle; but it is his weakness to be satisfied with a plausible title to a bill, and he is not inclined to interest himself in preposterous details.

The only hope, therefore, is that the senate will have enough patriotism and sound business sense to restore the provisions which alone can make the bill effective, or that there will be such a decisive demand from the people as will compel it to take that action and force the house to concur.

July 29, 1916

July 17, 1916

SEEK FACTS ON AUBURN PLANTS

Consulting Board Committee
sends Blanks to Engineers.

VENTURES TO BE MADE

In Studying Preparedness Question
Want to Know Whether Government
Supplies Can Be Made
in the City.

AUBURN, July 28.—Several local civil, mechanical and electrical engineers of the city have received blanks for inventorying industrial manufacturing plants of the city with a view of ascertaining if government supplies can be manufactured here and to what extent. The blanks were sent out by the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board of the United States of which Thomas A. Edison is chairman.

A letter from President Wilson accompanied the blanks for the use of the engineers to insure the manufacture of the confidential nature of the information which he gives. The information is exclusively for the use of the army and navy and will be used in organizing the industrial resources of the country for public service in national defense.

The committee is undertaking as a patriotic duty through a nation wide engineering organization composed of the entire membership of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the American Chemical Society, to provide the basic information needed in the task of preparing industries for the support of the army and navy and in any possible emergency.

The blanks when filled in will give the name and nature of the establishment, officers and principal stockholders and whether or not they are American citizens, value of the plant, location, number of buildings, population of city, ground area of the plant and if greater area may be obtained for production, how much power is developed in the plant, provisions for feeding and housing employees, telegraph and telephone facilities and other data.

The board asks when the yearly slack season comes and the percentage of tasks left during that period. Materials used and manufactured are to be obtained and from whom purchased and if imported. Labor is an important factor and the board wishes to be informed what percentage is citizens. Information is asked if women can do any of the work now done by men. If night work is possible and if the employees are willing to work over time. Railroad facilities are asked and the manufacturer will be asked if he would consider holding on government contracts in time of peace or if he would consider accepting a minimum annual educational order to insure familiarity with the work on the part of the factory organization.

There are several factories in this city which could readily be adapted to the manufacture of munitions. Among them are Columbian Rope Company, Osburn Twine Mill, International Harvester Company, Henry & Allen Implement Factory, Tuttle's Iron Works, Eeles Paving Company, Bowen Manufacturing Company, Robbison & Evans and Dunn & McCarthy Shoe Company. Auburn Button Works, Auburn Leather Goods Company, Auburn Wooden Company, Firth and the Nye and Walk-Kilmarnock Carpet Company, Jewell Manufacturing Company, Wadsworth & Son, Seythe makers, and other extensive manufacturers of smaller machines.

Edison Calls Police to Scatter Strikers

Fifty men from the dive department of Thomas A. Edison's West Chester plant were called on to disperse a twenty-five man strike. The strike committee called on A. H. Hild, head of the department, Saturday night, and four hundred men surrounded the building. They demanded the men. Mr. Hild said the strike was caused by undesirable foreigners, and that the men responsible for it would be sent to the police.

REFUGEE (PA) CITIZEN

July 25, 1916

Thomas A. Edison is credited with saying that in one hundred years there will be very little poverty in the world. It will not be necessary to wait a hundred years to get rid of much of the poverty, for a large part of it is due to the liquor traffic.

August 13, 1916

EDISON URGES ROAD CONTROL

Advises Use of Concrete Only,
Patrol System and Employ-
ment of French Engineer

71

EDISON'S ROAD PLAN

State department should take over construction and maintenance of all roads in state.

Roads should not be built by contractors.

Use only concrete for new construction.

Engage highly experienced French road engineer for new construction and for drainage and frost on old roads.

Establish the road patrol system.

Keep road business out of politics, if it is possible.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, favors control for new road construction in New Jersey and he would have the state road department, after arrangements with local authorities, take over the maintenance and construction of all roads in the state. He told the Good Roads Legislative committee in a letter which was read at the meeting of that committee in the Brunswick hotel. In doing this Mr. Edison would establish the patrol system, with a certain mileage of each road allotted to the care of an inspector, and he would also engage an experienced French road engineer.

Mr. Edison's letter was read in response to questions which the legislative committee took out recently to prominent men in the state. It was the outstanding feature of the session which developed strong sentiment in favor of the Egan good roads bill.

Mr. Edison wrote as follows:

"My opinion is that the following is necessary in order to solve the problem (the road question) you mention:

"Engage a highly experienced French road engineer for new construction, and also for drainage and frost difficulties on old roads.

"Use only concrete construction.

"For old roads use old men and give them several miles each of road to patrol, instructing them to repair at once the slightest hole in the surface of the road before it can be enlarged, and also keep the drainage clear of debris.

"Distribute repair materials at intervals along all for use by the patrol and furnish men with light, large-wheel handcars, and repair tools.

"Institute a proper system of checking and administrative control over the patrol men and their work.

"The state should make the proper arrangements with all other authorities and then take over the construction and maintenance of all roads in the state, otherwise no proper road system is possible.

"Roads should not be built by contractors. They tamper with state inspectors and the roads are badly constructed.

"Keep the road business out of politics, if such a thing is possible."

August 13, 1916

Firestone Bears Out Edison's Statement Company Shows Wonderful Expansive Powers

In a recent talk Mr. Edison brought forward the idea that the automobile, that he supposed to be unsurpassed for such trials as the great nations of Europe have been passing through, is really pretty well prepared in the growth and increasing efficiency of its tires.

There is a point in this. At the present moment the Firestone tire and Rubber Company, having done a business of over twenty-five million dollars during its last fiscal year, is announcing an increase in volume of 34 per cent in its sales this year over those of last, according to the June 1 figures.

A Firestone official, in talking of this matter, recently said:

"The best thing about our organization is its wonderful expansive powers. For years Mr. Firestone has been building with this in view.

"To build strong men at every important part from top to bottom of the organization. When expansion comes we are ready for it. The units of the organization are fitted in and the service of the user goes on unimpeded by the face of any demand made of us, not help hoping that if the time ever comes when we need our industry to prevent the destruction of our national life, many industries will be found organized as the Firestone is now organized.

"In fact at this very point our whole future as a country may soon depend upon it."

NEW YORK ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTS

August 01, 1916

Thomas A. Edison, by Francis Wheeler, cloth covers, 200 pages, 6 illustrations, 7 1/2 inches. Published by The Macmillan Co., New York City, N. Y. Price, 50c.

To those who are interested in experiments in the use of electricity, this book should be particularly interesting. Published under the name of Thomas A. Edison, it is a collection of his papers and notes from the time he started with the dynamo, until the present electrical period, when he began to work on the new series of Buck, Edison, and other great electrical experiments. It is a very full and complete record of his work, and it is a book which Edison has so well stored—his work for those who expect to carry on the work which Edison has so well stored—his work for those who expect to carry on the work in the scientific field. The pictures and machine will surely help others who are new to the field of the book, which he has divided.

August 24, 1916

EDISON TO CALL MEETING

To Consider Proposed New Naval Laboratory.

Washington, August 24.—Thomas A. Edison, chairman of the navy's civilian advisory board, was asked today by Secretary Daniels to call a meeting of the board in Washington, September 19, to consider questions of organization under the new appropriation bill and the construction of the proposed \$1,500,000 experimental laboratory.

SAN FRANCISCO (CA) CALL & POST

August 12, 1916

FIRESTONE PLANT
SHOWS PROGRESS

In a recent talk, Thomas Edison brought forward the idea that America, supposed to be unprepared for such trials as the great nations of Europe have been passing through, is really pretty well prepared in the growth and increasing efficiency of its factories. There is a point in this. At the present moment the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, having done a business of over twenty-five million dollars during its last fiscal year, is announcing an increase in volume of 15 per cent in its sales this year over those of last, according to the Times 1 figures.

A Firestone official, in talking of this matter recently, said: "The best thing about our organization is its wonderful executive powers. For years President Firestone has been building with this in view. He has strong men at every important point from the bottom of the organization. When expansion comes we are ready for it. The units of the organization are fitted in and the service to the user goes on unimpaired in the face of any demand made of us. In thinking of the matter one cannot help hoping that if the time ever comes when we need our industries to provide the destruction of our national life, many industries will be found organized as the Firestone is now organized. In fact, on this very point, our whole future as a country may hinge on this idea."

August 15, 1916

"You Don't Feel Pinched
Anywhere, Do You?" Asked
Mr. Edison

THOMAS A. EDISON, watching the operation of the first photograph ever made in an automobile, talked rapidly as he studied the proposition, and talked especially on how to live.

"The main thing is to keep your body LOOSE," said he. As he said it, he knocked one of his low shoes off, exposing an interesting gray stocking; then put it on again, showing it was absolutely loose.

"Don't let anything pinch you ANYWHERE. If you want to live a long time and work while you live, keep your body perfectly free from pressure."

"Don't, as a matter of course, have any pressure on your neck or wrists, or on any spot where the big veins and arteries are exposed."

"Remember, also, that every inch of the body should be kept free of pressure."

"Every inch is covered with the little capillaries, hair-like veins that feel the whole body and the millions of cells."

"Pressure ANYWHERE means that a certain part of your body is deprived of its natural food. And starvation and death begin where the body is pressed and choked."

Edison is wise; remember what he says—everything LOOSE for you and your children.

MACON (GA) TELEGRAPH

August 21, 1916

THOMAS A. EDISON has sworn allegiance to the U. S. C. P. Oh, well, we all have our duties.

NEWBURGH (NY) JOURNAL

August 24, 1916

NAVAL ADVISORY
BOARD SUMMONED

Washington, Aug. 24.—Thomas A. Edison, chairman of the Navy's Civilian Advisory Board, was asked today by Secretary Daniels to call a meeting of the board in Washington, September 19 to consider questions of organization under the new naval appropriation bill and the construction of the proposed \$1,500,000 experimental laboratory.

September 03, 1916

September 05, 1916

EDISON ON A VACATION IN THE ADIRONDACKS



Thomas A. Edison, left, and H. S. Firestone.

Thomas A. Edison, inventor, declares that all scenic vacations are passed amid untrodden ways. Complete rest and recreation are only had in the tranquillizing solitude of forests, far from the busy haunts of men.

Edison, with H. S. Firestone, the rubber man, and John Burroughs, the naturalist and writer, is now on his vacation in the Adirondacks. They are roughing it in the wilds.

A. H. HAU is prepared to furnish reliable information is answer to almost any question that you choose to ask. You are invited to make a trip of this style—there is no charge of any sort except a two-cent stamp for return postage.

Address THE SPRINGFIELD UNION INFORMATION BUREAU, PIERCE J. JARVIS, DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Notwithstanding the accession of Thomas A. Edison, the demand for Wilson's penmanship will directly be called electrical.

ROCHESTER (NY) TIMES

August 26, 1916

BURLINGTON (VT) FREE PRESS

August 29, 1916

EDISON TO CAMP IN ADIRONDACKS

New York, Aug. 26.—Thomas A. Edison, Henry Ford and H. S. Firestone, Akron, O., manufacturer, will camp together in the Adirondacks next week.

Thomas A. Edison, Henry Ford, John Burroughs and H. S. Firestone, the automobile tire manufacturer, will spend the next two weeks "roughing it" in a camp in the Adirondacks.

THOMAS A. EDISON
OUT FOR WILSON

Says President Has Given Us Peace
With Honor.

FORMERLY FOR ROOSEVELT

"Hughes's Capacity For Hindsight Is Highly Developed, As We Learn From His Speeches," Says Famous Inventor...

New York, Sept. 4.—Thomas A. Edison yesterday showed that he is one of the original T. R. men who will not follow the Colonel back into the Republican camp. He came out unequivocally in favor of the re-election of President Wilson.

"Not since 1860," Mr. Edison said in a formal statement, "has any campaign made such a direct call on simple-pure Americanism. The times are too serious to talk or think in terms of Republicanism or Democracy. Real Americans must drop parties and get down to big fundamental principles.

"More than any other President in my memory, Wilson has been faced by a succession of tremendous problems any one of which, decided the wrong way, would have had disastrous consequences. Wilson's decisions so far have not got us into any serious trouble, nor are they likely to."
"He has given us peace with honor. This talk about the United States being despised is nonsense. Neutralism is a mighty trying policy. The rights of humanity and the future of civilization are at stake. Intervention."

[illegible]

"His attitude on the tariff shows an equal openness of mind. A tariff commission will take the whole problem out of politics. It is my hope that expectations will be named, and that the body will be continuing and vested about with the dignity of the Supreme Court. Perhaps they have blundered. Perhaps he has blundered. You can't usually blunder forward. You can't get 100 per cent efficiency in a democracy. I don't know that we ought to wait it. We would be maddened and we would have to sacrifice too much of freedom."

Mass. Bio. Oss.

of freedom. Strike Problem Now Big One

"As I said at the start, it has been just one big thing after another with Wilson. I have never known so many dangerous questions brought up for decision to any one President. Now he has the general strike of the stilletto railway men, which, if carried out, will throw the whole country into confusion and prove a calamity that in certain eventualities, will have results bound to extend over a long period of time. He is acting with his usual courage and ability.

EDISON WILL SUPPORT WILSON

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Formation of the Woolworth Wilson Advertisers' League was announced here tonight by Vinno McCormick, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Charles H. Ingersoll of New York, is president. The National Committee made public tonight a statement by Thomas A. Edison, in which the inventor said that, although a life-long Republican, he would support Mr Wilson for re-election.

SPRINGFIELD (MA) REPUBLICAN

September 04, 1916

When Mr. Edison declared for Mr. Roosevelt last spring as the man for the "regulables" to nominate, the colonel wrote to him that appreciation from such a source was as highly estimated that he would make a permanent record of it for his descendants. Will the colonel now take pains to hand down to later generations Mr. Edison's declaration in favor of Mr. Wilson?

2 TOWN (NY) TIMES

September 05, 1916

THOMAS A. EDISON
TOURS ADIRONDACKS

**Great Inventor and Party Travel
by Three Autos and Camp
Along Way.**

(Special to The Times.)

Malone, Sept. 5.—Today Malone was visited by Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor of Orange, N. J., and a party occupying three big automobiles. They are touring the Adirondacks and northern New York, carrying a complete camping outfit with them and pitching their tent wherever night overtakes them.

"In my opinion, Mr. Hughes, if President, would find it difficult to decide on the best course for the Government to take in this strike. His capacity for insight, as we learn from his speeches, is highly developed, but as to his foresight we are not equally well informed."

"Mr. Wilson has now had about four years of experience, and he has earned faith and trust. I do not think it a logical or sensible thing to change to an unexperienced and untried man just for the sake of change, or without much better reasons being given for the change than I have noticed.

"Roosevelt was my choice. He has had experience, and is one of the best of Americans, but the machine-controlled Republican Party would not have him. Therefore I am for Woodrow Wilson."



ry, by John Flanagan

School Teacher

vacation this year will center about the school teacher of our State—an one that could be spared from his duties experiments with galvanic electricity, thing of a visionary, but he succeeded rough a mile of wire wound about the any Academy and, in so doing, sound- of the force which struck it. All this experiment" by his contemporaries expressed by his primitive apparatus Museum, it was truly the first "long d sounds by the electric current. To ndsome school teacher, not yet thirti of wire about horseshoes of soft iron these coils turned the dead metal into

The University of the State of New York is to include in the program of its fifty-second Convocation a ceremony in recognition of the achievement of the man whom the Paris Figaro calls "the astounding Edison."

Why does the University include such a ceremony in its Convocation exercises? It honors him because he has aided, greatly aided, in the perfecting of the arts of speech, the effective use of the written, the spoken and the pictured word. This learned body with unusual insight sees Edison speaking over wires to a world audience. They see him also as a great poet writing with the dots and dashes of the telegraphic code and as the greatest of historians or chroniclers listening to the voice of the present not with a human ear but with a perfected mechanical ear that tires not, that makes no mistake, that never forgets and that tells nothing but the truth. So Edison appears and it seems worth while to remind ourselves of his interesting life.

No imaginative romance is so absorbing as the plain tale of the adolescent and deeds of the great inventor. He was born February 11, 1847, at Milan, Ohio. He attended school for only three months in his entire life; then he and his mother undertook the task of making a man and a thinker out of the boy. His mother was his university, and the course of study no easy one. Before he was twelve years old, in addition to the usual school studies he had read with his mother, he had read Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Hume's History of England, Sear's History of the World, Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, the Dictionary of Sciences, Paracelsus' School Philosophy and many other books in chemistry, science and literature. His mother taught him how to read, how to think, how to study. He taught himself how to experiment. When ten years old he started a little chemical laboratory in the cellar of his home. He bought all the chemicals to be had at the local stores and tried every experiment he read about, heard about, or thought of.

At eleven years, with a friend he worked a market garden on his father's farm and marketed the produce. In one year \$600 was turned over to his mother from his garden.

At twelve years, in order to get more money to buy more chemicals, and to have access to more books,

Thomas Alva Edison

At 22 he was in New York looking for work in the operating room of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Co. when the apparatus broke down. He was the only person present able to fix it, and after a searching interview with the manager, was chosen superintendent of the entire plant. He "determined to try to live up to his salary if twenty hours a day of hard work would do it." Soon after he felt able to make a living for himself and support his hobby as an inventor, and his faith in himself was justified when he received \$9,000 for his first group of inventions.

At 24 he made the first successful working typewriter, followed soon after by the automatic and multiplex telegraph systems, the invention of paraffin paper, the carbon rheostat, the carbon telephone transmitter, a device that made the telephone a practical commercial instrument.

At 30 he startled the world with the invention of the phonograph, an instrument suggested by his experiments on an automatic telegraph, but he was not able to find time to perfect the instrument for ten years. In 1879 he invented the incandescent electric lamp and soon after began the development of electric lighting systems and electric power systems. In recent years he has invented the moving picture camera, the Edison storage battery, Perlan cement processes, the dictating machine, the universal type electric motor, the kinetophone or talking moving pictures, the telecube or recording telephone, the transophone, an electrically operated typewriter dictating machine, and a synthetic process of manufacturing carbolic acid.

The characteristics of Edison are "a vigorous, well-balanced body, a clear and logical mind, a developed imagination, a capacity of great mental and physical concentration, an iron-clad nervous system that knows no ennui, intense optimism, courageous self-confidence" and "an unlimited capacity for hard work. These characteristics explain in part his great achievement. He is no believer in narrow specialization. He described himself to a friend as "interested in everything. I don't live with the past. I am living for today and tomorrow. I am interested in every department of science, art and manufacture. I read all the time on astronomy, chemistry, biology, physics, metaphysics, mechanics and other branches—political economy, electricity, and in fact all things that are making for progress in the world. I get all the proceedings of the



John Henry, by John Flanagan

rk School Teacher

Convocation this year will center about the life of a school teacher of our State—an one to whom could be spared from his duties to experiment with galvanic electricity, something of a visionary, but he succeeded in it through a mile of wire wound about the Albany Academy and, in so doing, soundness of the force which struck it. All this interesting experiment by his contemporaries is fully expressed by his primitive apparatus State Museum, it was truly the first "long" in sound and by the electric current. To give, handsome school teacher, not yet thirty years of wire about horseshoes of soft iron through these coils turned the dead metal into

was Joseph Henry. Born in Albany at the time whose origin was so humble that it is left alone with a widowed mother; much. He must have been a sturdy boy, a little struggle for existence, for he grew up. He must have been an inspiring comrade for he had the natural insight of the spirit are blind. Because of poverty at home he was country village of Galtway in Saratoga when these boyhood years in the country genius thought himself destined by nature the time when he was growing into young opportunity chance into contact with an inspiring man, Eaton, enthusiastic over all the works to soon after was to be the first director of lytechnic Institute. Eaton was quick to genius in young men and he presently had survey of Rensselaer county, which was tronsage of Stephen Van Rensselaer, the n, Henry probably owed much of his bent himself, soon after, became a teacher in the

charge of the Smithsonian Institution he forces of this country; to bring them into service. This was a crowning achievement service rendered by that most efficient of all

debt to this man, who was termed by the nation "the highest type of man." He was a child of Albany, one of the very few to resist, a great American to be ranked in rest of all.

JOHN M. CLARKE

be represented at the Convocation, every doing this tribute to Joseph Henry, written or of the State Museum, and by consideration teacher has brought to the community

JOHN H. FINLEY

fore he was twelve years old, in addition to the usual school studies he had read with his mother, he had read Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Hume's History of England, Sear's History of the World, Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, the Dictionary of Sciences, Parler's School Philosophy and many other books in chemistry, science and literature. His mother taught him how to read, how to think, how to study. He taught himself how to experiment. When ten years old he started a little chemical laboratory in the cellar of his home. He bought all the chemicals to be had at the local stores and tried every experiment he read about, heard about, or thought of.

At eleven years, with a friend he worked a market garden on his father's farm and marketed the produce. In one year \$600 was turned over to his mother from this garden.

At twelve years, in order to get more money to buy more chemicals, and to have access to more books, read, chemists, and more industries in Detroit, he became a newsboy and "candy butcher" on the Grand Trunk Railway between Port Huron and Detroit.

At fifteen, on the moving train, in an unused part of the baggage car, he printed and published "The Weekly Herald," the first newspaper ever printed on a train in motion. On the train, too, he installed his electrical and chemical laboratory. He had become interested in electricity from visiting telegraph offices. He performed his experiments at free minutes until an unfortunate accident set fire to the car, and cost him his job. No similar laboratory probably ever ran on wheels on any railroad in any land.

Edison was already experimenting on the crude telegraph of his day. He erected a line from the station to the village of Port Huron, learned telegraphy and soon started on a wandering career from city to city as a telegraph operator. These were the years of the great Civil War, and operators were everywhere in demand. It was an easy matter for Edison to find work that would give him time for study and electrical experimentation. Easy work and easy money were no temptation to idleness, for as he himself says, "I have got so much to do, and life is so short, I am going to hustle."

At 21 his work on the duplex telegraph had advanced so far that he went into the private telegraph line business. He also filed application on his first patented invention, an electrical vote recorder, an efficiency instrument needed but not then wanted in Congress.

He was also interested in telephony, the transphone, an electrically operated typewriter dictating machine, and a synthetic process of manufacturing carboic acid.

The characteristics of Edison are "a vigorous, well-balanced body, a clear and logical mind, a developed imagination, a capacity of great mental and physical concentration, an iron-clad nervous system that knows no emul, intense optimism, courageous self-confidence" and "an unlimited capacity for hard work. These characteristics explain in part his great achievement. He is no believer in narrow specialization. He described himself to a friend as "interested in everything. I don't live with the past; I am living for today and tomorrow. I am interested in every department of science, art and manufacture. I read all the time on astronomy, chemistry, biology, physics, music, metaphysics, mechanics and other branches—political economy, electricity, and in fact all things that are making for progress in the world. I get all the proceedings of the scientific societies, the principal scientific and trade journals and read them."

He kept up to date and live in a great moving world of my own, and what's more, I enjoy every minute of it." "Hard work, nothing to divert thought, clear air and simple food" make life very pleasant. By learning a great deal one can be of benefit to some one some time. "What we need are men capable of doing work, men who are equal to their jobs." Edison's first real job was that of telegrapher. He learned his trade so well that as years passed he sent his last official message he proved himself at the electrical exhibition of 1896 still as good an operator as the best of them. "I think," he said, "I could receive or send if I lived to be a thousand."

Edison's method of work is first to master the literature of the subject on which he is working. He then goes to work to test what he has read and to bend matter toward the end he desires to reach. "Genius," says Edison, "is 1 per cent inspiration and 99 per cent perspiration." Patiently, ploddingly, he works out as many ways as possible of accomplishing the result. The best of these ways is finally adopted.

Edison in his first patented invention had the good of his country at heart. In his latest activities he has given himself without reserve to his country. As chief of the Naval Consulting Board he is a sort of civilian chief of staff and minister of munitions. Democratic government proves its power and efficiency when an Edison directs the economic and scientific mobilization.

H "Melting, Henry"
Wright "MAN OF TELEGRAPHY DIES"

OCT. 17, 1916
 RICHMOND (VA.) VIRGINIAN

New York, Oct. 16.—Henry Spitzdorf, one of the "grand old men" of telegraphy and the inventor of many important electrical devices, died today at his home, 431 East Ninety-seventh Street. He was eighty-two years old and was the pioneer of telegraph instrument makers.

He invented the liquid insulation of the magnetic wire, a method now in universal use.

It was he, too, who introduced asbestos as an insulation material. The Spitzdorf manometer is another of the numerous devices born of his ingenuity. He was associate of Clark, inventor of the Clark repeater, which made it possible for Schenck to invent the "pneumatic" system of telegraphy.

"PHONOGRAPH - GENERAL"

SYRACUSE (NY) POST-STANDARD

October 24, 1914 (D)

EDISON'S MUSICAL GENIUS SHOWN IN UNUSUAL WAY

Concert at Regent Theater 8.
Vocalist, Violinists and
Phonographs.

With the Regent Theater in East Genesee street filled to capacity last night by a representative audience, the inventions of Thomas A. Edison along the lines of re-creating music were set forth in a manner to arouse unstinted enthusiasm.

The re-creation of the voice and instrument was given an unusual test in that Miss Julia Heinrich, soprano, and Arthur Walsh and Rudolph Tull, violinists, appeared with the phonograph with so much artistry that it was practically impossible to distinguish between singer, players and machine.

An unusual number was the Schubert "Serenade," which Miss Heinrich did as a duet with her own voice on the record and the two violins. The audience brought the trio back for a repetition of the number with the instrument. Miss Heinrich is a singer of ability, and her work last night was exceptionally true with marked evidence of range and beautiful quality.

To conclude the entertainment, E. V. B. Fuller announced the moving picture, "The Voice of the Violin," which reunites a couple by means of the violin and the selection "Fiesta of the Flowers." Here again the machine is used on the here is seen with his violin and restored sweet-heart on the screen.

The Edison dealers in this territory are spending two days in Syracuse with Frank E. Sawyer & Son, Inc., whose new store, with its recital hall, will be formally opened at Nos. 27-29 South Salina street tomorrow.

ALBANY, NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1916



Edison and his First Phonograph

University Honors Mr Edison

The culminating event of the closing session of the Convocation, which had to do with the spoken word, was the conferring of the honorary degree of the University upon Thomas A. Edison. This ceremony was unique in the history of universities, so far as is known, for the reason that the formal bestowal was made by telephone. Usually an honorary degree is not conferred unless he upon whom it is desired to bestow it is present in person. One of the two great English universities, it is stated in the Life of Mr Edison, wished to confer upon him its honorary degree, but he was not able to go to England to receive it and it has, therefore, never been formally given to him.

But the University, wishing to express its appreciation of the great service to humanity of this man, who little needs such distinction, asked him to receive in his own laboratory the highest honor which it is able to give, and by means of the instrument which he had helped to perfect for its worldwide use. As was stated in the brief address of bestowal, he was not considered in absentia, for his thought and voice would be present, but merely in loco remote.

And so it came about that the "spoken word" had most appropriate illustrative use in recognizing one who, though not a teacher in the schools, is touching the life of every teacher and pupil in this State by what he has learned and taught concerning the laws of the natural forces in the universe.

I wish that every school boy and school girl and every teacher might have heard his voice as distinctly as it was heard by everybody in the auditorium on the night of the Convocation, as would have been possible if only there could have been enough wires and receivers. As it is we can repro-

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Message of Bestowal

On behalf of The University of the State of New York, which is in itself endowed with power by the State to express its educational purposes within its own boundaries, I, sitting in a hall nearly two hundred miles from you, a hall lighted by the glowing filaments which you invented, employ an instrument which you had a part in perfecting, to express to you the congratulations and gratitude of this State for the "spoken word," not only between neighbors, but between peoples separated by mountains or seas, to turn darkness into light, and to make vibrations reproduce their moving images in plates as far from each other as the antipodes.

On behalf of the University representing this State, I have the honor to notify you that the Regents have unanimously voted to bestow upon you its highest degree, a degree conferred by universities of mediæval times, a degree which the greatest universities of today have desired to bestow upon you, a degree of this University bestowed on Joseph Fourier but held by only one living man, Ellius Root, a degree which for the first time in the history of universities is conferred by means of that televisual instrument whose worldwide use you have yourself made possible, the degree of doctor of laws, and conferred upon you not in absentia but merely in loco remoto.

By virtue of the authority of the State and of the vote of the Regents of The University of the State of New York, I have the honor to confer upon you the honorary degree, doctor of laws.

Message of Acceptance

Your message is a source of much pleasure and gratification to me and I want to thank you and the Regents, representing The University of the State of New York, for your congratulations and the kindly sentiments you indicate toward me.

Let me express my sincere appreciation of the honor the Regents of The University of the State of New York have done me in bestowing upon me the degree of doctor of laws. I accept the honor thus conferred upon me and return my hearty thanks for this signal mark of your esteem.

Response

We have heard your voice and while you have been speaking your picture, Mr Edison, has been before us. You have indeed been with us. Good night.

That addresses were heard from the Chancellor, in Palmyra, from President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, an old New York school teacher, in Berkeley, California, and from Mr Theodore N. Vail, in New York City, illustrate to what an extent the telephone under the seemingly magic power of Dr J. J. Carty, who was himself present, made this great annual gathering a Convocation in a new and higher sense.

A happy and fit sequel to this unique and appropriate ceremony was the placing about Mr Edison's shoulders of the hood with the colors of the State; the only part of the ceremony that could not be performed by telephone (but might be some day, as Mr Edison observed) in the midst of the exhibition of the daily uses of electrical forces and in the presence of thousands of boys and girls from the schools, their parents and friends. It was a visible symbol of the all-embracing interest of this all-embracing University.

JOHN H. FINLEY

Unbound Clippings Series Clippings (1917)

These clippings from newspapers and popular magazines cover the period January-August 1917; no clippings for the last four months of the year appear to have survived. Included is a long interview with the *New York Sun* in which Edison relates incidents from his days as an itinerant telegrapher and discusses his inventive career, his musical tastes, his dietary habits, and numerous other subjects. Also included is an interview, originally published in *The Etude*, containing Edison's views about composers such as Beethoven, Chopin, Debussy (whom he did not like), and Strauss. Some of the clippings pertain to Edison's war research, which was conducted in secret in a building at the top of Eagle Rock Mountain in West Orange, and his support for the Liberty Loan campaigns to sell war bonds. Other clippings report various threats against Edison and his interests made in anonymous letters, along with an alleged murder plot by anarchists in Chicago.

In addition, there are clippings about the celebration of Edison's seventieth birthday, the deaths of longtime employees Harvey H. Green and Leonard C. McChesney, and the organization of the Wisconsin Cabinet & Panel Co. to manufacture cabinets for Edison's phonographs. There is also a long article about the career of recently deceased chemist Jonas Walter Aylsworth, as well as clippings about the deaths of William G. (Billy) Bee of the Edison Storage Battery Co.; former associates James F. Cummings and James C. Hipple; and Thomas Coyle, an employee in one of Edison's phenol plants who may have died of chemical poisoning.

Approximately 50 percent of the clippings have been selected. The unselected items consist of articles unrelated to Edison and duplicate versions of the stories in the selected clippings.

There are no general scrapbooks containing clippings from this period. However, newspaper articles and other documents pertaining to Charles Edison's role in the Liberty Loan and Victory Loan campaigns, 1917-1919, can be found in four unselected scrapbooks (Cat. 44,511, Cat. 44,512, Cat. 44,513, and Cat. 44,514) at the Edison National Historic Site.

Sculpture is shown by KATH HART-
telle Parsons, Harry Thresher, Jr.
Davidson, James Matis Fraser and
Irene Brown. The exhibition will be
free to visitors through next week.

Miss Shirley Thompson contributed
to yesterday's entertainment a most
not play in samplings and an "Im-
promptu play," in which she worked
out in dramatic form a subject sug-
gested from the audience, and Mrs.
Stefan Couper played piano selec-
tions from Alzai, Strauss-Meffler,
Wendell, Wagner, Debussy and Chopin.

[illegible]

Thomas A. Edison, president of the new company, is on record as saying

The plant was operating with 350 men, but the changes contemplated will make it necessary to employ 100 more. Should the company decide to place the mechanisms in the cabinets at the same plant, many more men will be employed.

EDISON VIEWS THE WORLD

He Sees It Through Yrs That Twinkle as He
Tells How He Has Old Age Away With
Hard Work, Lor and Light Diet

“YOU are a great man, Mr. Ball-
sum,” says the world.

"You are the greatest living benefactor of your race," persisted the world. "For you the psalmist may be paraphrased, 'There is no speech nor language where your voice is not heard. Your light has gone out through all the earth and your words to the ends of the world.'"

[illegible]

Edison waves a protesting, restrained hand and looks out of the window. Encouraged by his silence, the world returns to the attack:

"But you are 70 years old, Mr. Edison, or will be on the 11th day of February. We have kept track of your birthdays and you cannot deny it. You shall not quote the psalmist again, but you know what he says. You are threescore and ten and your work done. We have called you the Wizard after February 11—you shall be the Wizard Emeritus. It's too bad, Mr. Edison, but it can't be helped."

Edison turns and says "Hush!" is may that makes the world recoil. "Hush," he says, and snags his fingers. "Let me tell you something, friend. A doctor used of my house in the other direction. He said he had never there, 'He had one of the leather strip arrangements for examining what a man's blood pressure. I let him put it around my arm. Do you know what the doctor said?' 'Mr. Edison, you have to leave the arteries in normal condition 42 years.' As most of my life I've worked a double shift I figure that am really about 110 years old. But I have the doctor's testimony, and I am as healthy as a kid as his arteries may be. I'll tell you in secret. I do feel a little older than I did thirty years ago. I feel just as well, I am worried."

Do you know what the doctor reported? He said, 'Mr. Edison, you have the arteries of a normal man of 42 years.' As much of my life I have worked a double shift I figure that I am really about 110 years old. But you have the doctor's testimony, and if a man is really as old as his arteries I'm only 42. I'll tell you a secret. I don't feel any older than I did thirty years ago. I feel just as well, I am working just as hard—and sleeping just as little! Yes, sleeping just as little. What's the secret behind the secret?

[illegible]

"It's a shame that we should have worked all these weeks without getting any results."

"No results?" Whiff, man, I have got results. We'd have found out seven thousand things that won't work."

The young man in the outer lodge let Tuck Slack's reports sink through his head. He had just had a long appointment with Mr. Edlison, who seemed fewer and fewer visitors, though he would like to see them all, as he realized how they consume his precious time. A shiver came around him as the information brought the pilgrim to the main entrance.

Just inside the door was a hatchway with an odd light felt hat hanging from a branch, and beneath it a comfortable looking chair. A small, comfortable-looking man in a dark suit and a pearl-handled cane pulled it from a pocket. He evidently the story that Mr. Edlison now wears an overcoat is another of the countless fables that have sprung up about him, most of which he finds

Through an inner door from the library came V. M. Mandoroff, who has written "The Boy's Life of Elton" out of his thirty-six years' association with the inventor and is now the most responsible person in the plant.

"It's at work in another building," Mr. Mandoroff said. "I'll get him. The visitor wondered how soon, and at work" sounded ominous and he had had to wait. He had been told that Mandoroff often times of feeling but in three minutes the secret was back with his elf, who walked into the library and turned at a desk to smile a welcome as he greeted the good old boy behind the glass. He took Mr. Edison look as he greeted the anniversary approach.

His white hair, availingness over his massive head, may be a little thicker but there is still plenty of it. His face, too, friendly gray eyes are as luminous as ever; indeed, they insisted on twinkling throughout the interview. The strong mouth, deep in the corners and smile without effort—exactly the same smile that smoothed the rough way for "Al" Edison, the "cand. butcher," newspaper publisher and reckless experimenter of his youth days, as he proved by comparison the familiar picture of the fourteen-year-old Edison with the world famous

His shoulders are stooped, but there is nothing sad. More than forty years ago, when his reputation as a writer and a friend of Emerson was at its height, he was the frolicsome spokesman of the Hildens estate, so it could not be set down as a sign of age. Surely there are earnest lines on his face, but such faint lines are on either side of his straight nose to the corner of his mouth, but they too have been there for years. So, the old man, the man of the strength of youth, has not of hard these drawn an indictment against Mr. Edison based on a study of his first book, *Electricity*. It has been an impossible task when they come in talk with the man and find out how his days (and nights) are spent. Holmes might as well have closed his eyes in the company of whom he wrote:

We're twenty, we're twenty, who says
are more? '
He's drunk, the young vagabond; sh
him the door.
to his clothes Mr. Edison

[illegible]

terred and too white strong to tint Mr. Edison always wears when he isn't wearing a black one were just as I'm accustomed. Another of your letters is disgusting. I don't know if you actually did so intentionally or, for everybody knows that he doesn't brush up for victors. They can take him or leave him just as he likes. Completely veraciously compels the admiration that he had not saved on the morning of this date, but as he had stood to his test tubes until the midnight, before, and attended to his personal correspondence after going up the hill to his Laboratory. For some time he stayed in the laboratory at 5 A. M. each night. Mr. Edison always

To get back to the interview: The man from THE SUN had several more or less ponderous questions which he was sure the world was waiting to have answered. The first one necessitated a somewhat complimentary reference to Mr. Edison. He answered it by chuckling, looking quizzically across at Mr. Mendosroft and saying:

"Today," Mr. Edison continued, "I see that the police squad in New York is trying to see how it feels to live on 25 cents a day. Why, I have been doing that for years. That's the way I live. I eat only one meal at a time. I have lived on eleven ounces of food, including water. I mean the water in the food, not the water I drink. I have had only eat more than six ounces of food. I boil everything except the water; no lettuce, celery or other raw things. The purpose of this is to keep out of the way of bacterial invasion. I'm located with phagocytes—the friendly little chaps that fight your battle in the blood stream. I don't want to make their task any harder than it is. Eating little bits of enough food, and having it cooked, is the best way to keep out of the way of infection. A while ago I cut my finger and in three days it was completely healed."

"They talk about the danger of eating shellfish," Mr. Edison continued. "I am nowhere near as dangerous as they

teria. I never had any trouble eating chemicals until a week ago, when I breathed some of the fumes. I was coughing and I hang around. There was something the matter with my nose and my olfactory did not warn me in time.

Mr. Edison has strong opinions regarding diet, to be no foodist.

"I eat three meals a day," he explains, "and never between meals. I eat everything I like, but I don't eat too much of anything. I have found that I get along best on small quantities. I keep my weight normal by eating only about one-fourth as much as I would like to eat. I eat eggs, meat, fish? Eating too much is a habit, just like sleeping too much. If the stomach ever got men would get out of the habit of sleeping, and I don't think it would without a four-fourths of the average man's size goes to feed the bacteria in the lower intestine, which create poisons that are distributed

"What do you eat, Mr. Edison?"
"Oh, a red herring, dried-beef, little pieces of pie—anything that comes along. Sometimes I have meat, though go without it for a spell."
"And do you Fletcherize it?"
"Fletcherize nothing; bolt. I bolt my food; that's the thing. Fletcherized food is too quickly digested. All animals bolt their food. To sure, the cow chews [water at its knees] but, that's because there is no

Continuing at Mr. Edison was not smoking, the interviewer asked him if he still burned twenty cigars a day, as was his habit for many years. "No," he said, "only one or two," followed after a meal. I don't have any particular reason for eating less now, but I have lost my appetite," he directed at Mr. Mendelowitz. "I don't chew all the time. It's a habit I learned when I was a telegrapher. I had no end of trouble with Mrs. Edison about it and was on the point of quitting when I found out that the chief justice of the United States and the supreme court used tobacco in that way. I told Mrs. Edison and that let

[illegible]

1



THOMAS EDISON

THOMAS EDISON

Edison, adding when that incredible smile:

"Supposing you did? Think of the stuff I'd have to listen to that I don't want to hear. To be a little deaf has its advantages and on the whole I prefer to let well enough alone."

Mr. Edison has also written:

"It has been of great advantage to me in many ways. When in a telephone office I could only hear the incensement directly on the table at which I sat and, unlike the other operators, I was not bothered by the other instruments. Again, in experimenting on the telephone I had to improve the transmitter so I could hear it. This made the telephone commercial, as the magnetic telephone receiver of Bell was too weak to be used as a transmitter commercially. It was the same with the phonograph. The great defect of that instrument was the rendering of the overtones in music and the halting consonants in speech. I worked over one year, twenty hours a day, Sundays and all, to get the 'overtones' perfectly recorded and reproduced on the phonograph. When I was done I knew that everything else could be done, which was a fact.

"Again, my nerves have been preserved intact. Broadway is as quiet to me as a country village is to a person with normal hearing."

To Mrs. Edison's representative Mr. Edison spoke ultimately in a similar strain when the subject of his deafness arose.

"Do I still detect the big cities?" he said. "Indeed yes. I never go to New York if I can help it. I would not go if I were to be paid five a trip. My organism is built to withstand the demands of a modern civilization and my nerves are intact because I don't guess well. People have to adapt themselves to their environment, and I guess we'll all have to be deaf in time."

Then came the query as to whether Mr. Edison continued to murder sleep with toil as he has past years.

"Yes," he said, "I'm still working eighteen hours a day on the average and sleeping four at five. That right, Macdonald?"

The secretary nodded.

"I'm feeling simply fine," Mr. Edison continued. "I can't see that any of my

faculties are in the least impaired. I worry for the last two years, manufacturing many kinds of chemicals for human and human purposes. At first, I thought I was the first in this old age that I have been waiting for this old age that I have been waiting for. There is one thing I am doing though. For most of my life I refused to work at any problem unless the solution seemed to be capable of being put to commercial use. I looked forward to the time when I could fiddle around with things I had caught a glimpse of here and there and which would give me personal satisfaction. These chemicals, for instance, I have always been more interested in chemistry than in physics, but I got into electricity and that; there for a long time because there were certain things to be accomplished in that field. Oddly enough it was the war that gave me the chance I had been looking for to tinker with chemicals. I mean that the setting off of our supplies made it imperative to find out how to manufacture carbide and, amine dyes and other things in this country. We built the chemical works. We have manufactured our own carbide and used in building phonograph records. We have supplied nitro to others, and it will continue to be used in the manufacture of rubber and textile after the war. We were the first in this country to produce carbide and benzene, para-amino phenol, for photography and—here's a jaw breaker—nitrophenylamine, used in dyeing fur. I take a good deal of pride in the fact that within sixty days after we decided to make carbide and we had built a plant and were doing it."

"Mighty says, Mr. Edison," corrected Mr. Macdonald.

"Nobody will believe that," laughed Mr. Edison. "Mostly it says, 'One thing is sure,' he said, 'If, after the war, forty chemicals can be sold here cheaper than we can make them, we will stop short. Macdonald, what's that letter I wrote to the American Drugists Syndicate the other day?'"

The secretary produced the letter, which runs as follows:

"Gentlemen: I have been somewhat interested in your line of sorrows and

worry for the last two years, manufacturing many kinds of chemicals for human and human purposes. At first, I thought I was the first in this old age that I have been waiting for this old age that I have been waiting for. There is one thing I am doing though. For most of my life I refused to work at any problem unless the solution seemed to be capable of being put to commercial use. I looked forward to the time when I could fiddle around with things I had caught a glimpse of here and there and which would give me personal satisfaction. These chemicals, for instance, I have always been more interested in chemistry than in physics, but I got into electricity and that; there for a long time because there were certain things to be accomplished in that field. Oddly enough it was the war that gave me the chance I had been looking for to tinker with chemicals. I mean that the setting off of our supplies made it imperative to find out how to manufacture carbide and, amine dyes and other things in this country. We built the chemical works. We have manufactured our own carbide and used in building phonograph records. We have supplied nitro to others, and it will continue to be used in the manufacture of rubber and textile after the war. We were the first in this country to produce carbide and benzene, para-amino phenol, for photography and—here's a jaw breaker—nitrophenylamine, used in dyeing fur. I take a good deal of pride in the fact that within sixty days after we decided to make carbide and we had built a plant and were doing it."

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views
"Mr. Edison, which one of your
inventions did you enjoy most while at
work upon it?"
"The phonograph? I had a lot of fun
with that," was the prompt an-
swer.
"And which did you find the hard-
est?"
"The incandescent light—that was the
hardest and the most interesting. As
I say, the development of the phonog-
raph was most interesting, but it took
a long time—twenty-five years."
"Thirty years," said Mr. Macdonald.
"As long as that? I had forgotten
that, thirty years. But it was worth
it!"
Which led to the query: What sort
of phonograph music does Mr. Edison
personally have the greatest fondness
for? His face wrinkled with laughter,
then showing a glance at the ques-
tioner, he seemed to challenge dis-
approval, he answered:
"Heart songs. Yes, heart songs, those
are the real music for me."
"What heart songs?"
"Romance lives—oh, all of 'em. But I
like all kinds of music. I was figuring
to-day that I had heard 37,000
pieces played by the phonograph, and I
enjoyed most of them. I like all of
Verdi, all of Brahms, all of Beethoven,
—oh, there was a composer! I like
everything but cabaret music, which is
ridiculous. I mean, for example, De-
signing. One can arrange a tune for
almost anything, but I can't stand the
type of music that is like a substit

February 19, 1917 (D)

EDISON EXPERIMENT STILL DEEP MYSTERY

**Believed to Be Working in
Mountain Retreat on Sub-
marine Detector.**

The nature of the scientific work that Thomas A. Edison is conducting at his new laboratory at Eagle Rock, in Essex County, N. J., is still a mystery. The inventor, who is now in his 70th year, has been interested in trying to develop a submarine detector since the war broke out. It is believed that his work is of great importance to the United States.

Those who have been watching the concrete building on the mountain top report that they have seen the inventor with a telephone gaiter over the vest which reaches below. They assert that the inventor has been building of coils that it would be his ideal piece in which to develop some electrical device.

The inventor's workshop is on the second floor of the building, and it would be impossible for any one to peep in on his work. Many persons thought to be near the inventor at work, but their constant visiting was interrupted.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

Feb. 08, 1917

EDISON GETS A BODYGUARD, BUT DOESN'T FEAR GERMANY

**Not Alarmed Because of Membership
in Naval Consulting Board**

Thomas Edison, when he goes about his domestic affairs at Orange, N. J., is now accompanied by a bodyguard. James Burns, for many years employed in the Edison plant, received special police power from the East Orange Town Council yesterday for that purpose.

It was unanimously decided at the Edison plant that the break with Germany was a fear of an attack because of his connection with the Naval Consulting Board had been the leading cause of the break. The inventor, Mr. Edison, who will be seventy years old Sunday, will celebrate his birthday anniversary with his new bodyguard at right home. Within a few weeks he will leave for Florida to spend several weeks.

February 17, 1917 (D)

EDISON AT WORK ON MOUNTAIN TOP

**Inventor Giving 20 Hours
Daily to Government
Experiments**

SAID TO BE DEVISING A NEW SUBMARINE

**Building Boarded Up and
Watchmen Keep Out
All Intruders**

Rumors prevailed in West Orange yesterday that Thomas A. Edison had hired the recent Ordnance Department of Eagle Rock Mountain, in Essex County, and was spending twenty hours daily devising a submarine for the use of the government.

One unassailed in the silence of Mr. Edison and his experimental staff found yesterday that the Edison was occupied by exceedingly busy Edison men, and that an experiment of some sort was being worked out on the small plateau surrounding the Edison grounds.

A watchman guarded the only entrance to the building that was not boarded up, and he had instructions to permit no one to enter unless he had business with the staff of experts at work on the upper floor.

Place Strong with Wires

Two men were at work upon a string of wires with neatly silk insulated of various colors. These were being strung in a circuit through the trees in back of the Coles, and nearby, about 100 yards apart, were two wooden houses equipped with a device resembling a sundial. All wires led to the central room of the house, where rear upper room of the house, where wires were working a wireless apparatus. Other rooms were occupied by assistants, who were working by artificial light, the shades of the windows being light, the shades of the windows being light.

"Eagle Rock Mountain has a few miles of the Edison plant and is part of the public park system of Essex County. Four watchmen are stationed in the winter, and rumor had it that the plant was selected by Mr. Edison for the sake of privacy."

Mr. Edison's work was not at the mountain house yesterday, but it was said that he had been there since last day. He was reported to have been at work in the isolated place for several days, devising a new type of gun, a powerful explosive, and a submarine for the United States Navy.

All rumors, says Secretary of the Edison plant, are false. The inventor himself did not know anything about what the outside world was saying of his work yesterday. He was working on his work yesterday, but he was not working on his work yesterday. He was working on his work yesterday, but he was not working on his work yesterday.

"I am not working on my work yesterday, but I am working on my work yesterday. I am not working on my work yesterday, but I am working on my work yesterday. I am not working on my work yesterday, but I am working on my work yesterday. I am not working on my work yesterday, but I am working on my work yesterday."

February 12, 1917 (D)

DEFEND NAVY PLAN FOR ELECTRIC DRIVE FOR BATTLE CRUISERS

(By The Associated Press.)

New York, Feb. 12.—John J. Sprague, electrical engineer and member of the Naval Consulting Board, made public tonight a statement in which he defended the Navy's plan to build battle cruisers with electric drive. He said that the plan was a "very wise" one and that it was "the only way to build a battle cruiser that is fast and powerful."

After referring to criticisms of the Navy Department's plan to provide electrically driven cruisers of 18,000 horsepower for that class of warship, Mr. Sprague wrote: "If I know, in spite of any statements to the contrary, whatever the authority, that gas turbines and motors of the size indicated can be built and that it is necessary they can be installed by a push button from the bridge and I do not think that I overstate the case when I say that there are four engineers in my profession who will seriously question my assertion in a matter of this kind."

Mr. Sprague declared he is ready to go before either the Senate or the House committee if it is desired and that copies of his letter have been sent to the Secretary of the Navy and Chairman Nugent, of the House committee.

"WEST ORANGE LABORATORY"

PITTSBURG (PA) LEADER

Feb. 01, 1917

UNDERGOES OPERATION WITHOUT TAKING ETHER

New York, Feb. 1.—"Old Doc" Parker, as he is known by the name of Thomas A. Edison, in West Orange, N. J., is "undergoing" only and will recover, although he underwent a major operation and refused to take ether. While surgeons operated "Doc" was so calm, that it was almost a story. He asked for something to eat as soon as the surgeons finished.

The operation was a large incision in the abdomen and doctors knew how painful it would be, but when they mentioned to Mr. Parker that they would soon have the machine ready, he was so calm, that it was almost a story. He asked for something to eat as soon as the surgeons finished.

"I'm too old for that sort of thing," he told the physicians, "so I guess I take it raw."

W. L. Arthur J. Tyler

(By the Associated Press.)

Edison at Three Score and Ten

A Woman's Picture of One of the World's Greatest Workmen—Just Now Life's Busiest Man

By GERTRUDE STEVENSON.

Thomas A. Edison will be 70 years old to-morrow.

The other morning Thomas A. Edison, looking but a few days of the proverbial three score and ten, "punched in" on the time clock of the Edison factory at 8:32. It was exactly 131 the next morning when he decided to call it a day and "punched out." He was back again punching the time card shortly after 8. That and even longer hours have constituted his working schedule ever since the German crisis startled the whole nation into action.

Big things and things directly related to war are afoot at the Edison factory. If one did not guess it by the fact that visitors have suddenly been barred from the factory one might believe it by the statement from W. H. Mesdowcroft, Edison's right hand man, that "Mr. Edison is working twenty hours a day." Edison is not working twenty hours a day; he is a member of the Naval Consulting Board, Mesdowcroft says, and "I don't remember." And "when, Mr. W. H. Mesdowcroft says, did you see him on the matter with the cry, 'Edison wasn't experimenting on something to do with the war at this time wouldn't it' and needs to read between the lines no longer.

But the real cause of the mystery and excitement that envelop the Edison plant has, curiously enough, nothing to do with inventions or implements of war. Persons having reputation conference in dark corners with great secrecy and much importance might easily be working on the greatest invention of the age. But they're not. Instead they are deciding the very important details of the surprise birthday party the Edison company are to give Mr. Edison at 8:30 p.m. on the 11th. The carefully guarded secret is that of the guest table, where sixty-one of the 1,000 persons who are to attend the party will be seated. A certain hierarchy of names and initials are grouped. In the Edison factory are given "Edison," the respectfully affectionate title by employees.

Least concerned of all about his 70th birthday or his birthday party is the man to whom the nation looks for the way of winning war. If war is to come, so intent on the hot trail of a new idea is Edison at this time that there is grave danger he will forget all about the hour of his birthday dinner and fail to appear unless he is personally conducted. There is even greater peril that at some time during the dinner he will be seized with new inspiration and insist on rushing back to his laboratory to put the precious idea into execution.

By special permission and rare good luck the writer was sitting in the factory, literary shoe other day when Mr. Edison wandered in. He did just that. Looking not the least bit busy and wearing the most casual air, he came over to the desk of his secretary, Mr. Mesdowcroft. Never suspecting that the visitor had any newspaper connection, he smiled a greeting. It was a smile to melt one's friend for life's whitened, indignant, friendly.

He had come down to inquire if a certain invention, on which his experiment was waiting, had arrived.

His desk—the "same" one—seems to him from the material world apart and which he knows because it shows out all distracting sound—made it necessary for Mr. Mesdowcroft to place his mouth close to the Edison ear and shout the disconcerting news that not an ounce of the required material was yet available.

"They must at least have a sample," Edison suggested, somewhat impatiently, but without a trace of irritation in his tone.

"They're in doubt whether they can supply the stuff," Mr. Mesdowcroft went on to explain.

Edison grimaced and, putting his mouth to Mr. Mesdowcroft's ear, chuckled again. "They only think in terms of an order. I only want one." Again the emphasis and the insistence came on the "one."

He had dropped into a moaning chair. His old brown hat, with the flat crown, seemingly several sizes too small, for the massive head with its shock of white hair, which was shaved backward. The spectators were "wowed a bit further down—the fine hair—Mr. Edison's out to examine some memoranda Mr. Mesdowcroft put into his hand. The buzz thus began, cut, the old buzz.

Edison had, looked a part of him. The low brown forehead that are several sizes too big and which he never takes off and once and then slips his feet in and out of an other men's shoes with their slip-on, seemed as much Edison as his pen, seemed as much Edison as the two own thumb prints. A stubble of two or three days' growth proved the assertion that he has neither time nor inclination for the details of life. "There he sits—Edison off guard—Edison in the middle of a great experiment—Edison, innocent of the presence of a newspaper spectator.

All the while he smiled—the amused, benign, Edison smile. He was just a bearded old man, with the kindest face, the most twinkling eyes and the most whimsical expression I have ever seen.

But all great moments pass and Mr. Mesdowcroft broke the news that there was a newspaper woman sitting a few feet away. Startled out of his comfortably unconscious attitude, Edison glanced up from his notes. He didn't like the information one bit, but didn't want to prevent him from outlining, shaking heads and then, putting an expressive forefinger over his tightly closed lips, declared:

"Not a word—working mental hard." The next instant he had lifted the battered old brown hat to reveal long, tousled white hair and had disappeared into his own silence.

"You have seen the real Edison," Mr. Mesdowcroft remarked, and then took me to the time clock, where Edison's time card, dated by number like those of all the other employees, showed somewhere from seventeen to twenty hours of work out of every twenty-four.

In forty years he has lived and worked what would be mighty in another man's life. He has never known a moment of care-free idleness. For years he has not known what the word means. His recreation, his relaxation, are what other people designate as "work." For from those whom the gods intend they choose to work their miracles they exact a great and terrible penalty—the relentless urge to new endeavor. Edison is assuredly the chosen of the gods. His entire life he has been their slave and their bondman.

EDISON BIRTHDAY DINNER GIVEN BY HIS 2,000 EMPLOYEES

President Writes Congratulating Inventor on His Seventieth Anniversary.

CAKE TEN FEET IN CIRCUMFERENCE

Naval Consulting Board Member Says He Feels Fine and "Is Working Hard for Uncle Sammy."

"I feel fine and am working hard just now for my Uncle Sammy."

That was the only statement Thomas A. Edison would make last night on the eve of his seventieth birthday at the dinner tendered to him by 2,000 of his employees. The dinner was held in the large storage battery building at the Edison plant in West Orange, N. J. Mrs. Edison was the only woman present.

Letters and telegrams of congratulations from hundreds of prominent men in all walks of life were read, words were furnished by the Edison band, and a huge electrical birthday cake with seventy large "incandescent candles" was an interesting feature of the occasion.

Among the congratulatory messages received was one from President Wilson. When it was read there was wild enthusiasm. The letter follows in part:—

"I wish with all my heart that I could be present to take part in celebrating Mr. Edison's seventieth birthday. It would be a real pleasure to be able to say in public with what deep and genuine admiration I have followed his remarkable career of achievement. I was an undergraduate at the university when his first inventions captured the imagination of the world, and ever since then I have retained the sense of magic which what he did then created in my mind. It seemed almost to have been in the special currency of Nature herself. His ever ready hands made an indelible impression on the history of applied science, and I hope that he has many years yet before him in which to make his hand more remarkable."

Another feature of the dinner was the presence of several singers, whose voices are recorded as Edison recorded his. Mr. and Mrs. Edison sat at the head of the table in the laboratory to the dinner. They were joined by William Macmillan, manager of the Edison company, and a host of other guests. At Mr. Edison's request there were no speeches, and no display of electricity. Instead of the latter, they were all in the hands of the singers.

The inventor seemed to be deeply moved by the manifestation of respect from his employees. As he gazed about the room those who knew him well say that there was great emotion evident in his face. The room was decorated with colored incandescent lights and flags. After his placed before Mr. Edison. It was ten feet in circumference and forty inches high. An electric bell rang the cake like a flower, and inside was an illuminated picture of Liberty, while in various compartments were delicious French pastries. Mr. Edison then arose and thanked his employees.

MR. EDISON.

The books say that Thomas ALVA Edison was born in Milan, a little crossroads Ohio village, seventy years ago today. He has not had time to suburban time yet, but his books show that he doesn't recognize it. For years, he has been the same. The books, though, through the years, they are, bright, luminous with intelligence and bright with humor; the massive head, that silver hair, the straight, strong nose, the firm mouth, the vigorous frame, well put together and built to last, that careless ease of dress and carriage—he rises to the eye when you see his name, and yet you are baffled to comprehend his physiognomy. A musician; a poet, and again, in his laboratory, a sort of Indian inimitability, as if caught from the Canadian forests, which, a Tory ancestor of this perfectly well-known and inexpressible personage referred to New York in the eighteenth century.

A great imagination, the power of continued thought; the power of exploding in some special discovery as if by intuition; train of thought long followed, apparently interrupted, laid by, stored subliminally; the power of concentration in the still degrees—his partial deafness, rather than the physical, is a screen against alien interruptions, as in his absent-mindedness—a monstrous power of work, a marvellous memory, a swift grasp of principles—that is Mr. Edison; or considerable of him.

Superior persons are somewhat too eager to assure us how much pure science overflows the application of it, the pure scientist the "mere" inventor. Well, this man has invented a new world. In a generation he has made familiar, part of the life of civilized man and habit of mankind, things heretofore impossible. The night of the world are conquered by his light. The speech of the world is transmitted through a telephone singularly improved by his inventions.

The commerce and intercourse of the world owe to him the automobile and the quadruplet, telegraph, systems. The megaphone and the phonograph are his. Today Arabs of Mecca and Medinas are hearing the voice of the Koran; Buddhists of Ceylon and Tibet, and Hindus of the Himalayas, to the farthest reaches of the world, are hearing the voice of the Buddha. The world is really one in the phonograph, the kinetoscope, the moving picture, the gramophone, the telephone, the past calls, the delight of immemorial grows in the inhospitable regions of the earth. The voices of great orators and thinkers, the voices of men long dead, will be heard in the posterity thanks to Mr. Edison. To the delight and wonder and amusement of the race, who has contributed so much?

We pass by many and many a bold invention, and even the strange electric battery. It is enough in this birthday, congratulation to indicate the large measure of universal gratitude due to Thomas ALVA Edison.

Mr. Maxwell called Mr. Edison the "greatest man and best boss in the world," and this ascertained called minds of all phases. A feature of the dinner was the discovery exhibited. Men of wealth, the literary folk, rubbed elbows with the humblest workmen in the establishment.

It was told at the dinner that Mr. Edison exhibited his approach to the inventor and laboratory work. It was said that he had been devoting large parts of his time to his duties in the Navy. He had been devoting large parts of his time to his duties in the Navy. He had been devoting large parts of his time to his duties in the Navy.

A feature of the day will be a birthday dinner at home with his family. The news of the plans will wear Edison buttons in which their faces and Edison work falls, which were distributed last night.

21.10.1911
Date 2-11-11

"Little Mary" Honored by Edison.
Mary Pickford has just received another valuable acquisition to her library, namely, "Edison, His Life and Inventions," in two volumes, presented to her by the great inventor and containing his personal autograph.

FEB. 21, 1917

ST. GEORGE (N. Y.) STATEN ISLANDER

H. H. CLEAVES WITH EDISON STUDIOS

Howard H. Cleaves, curator in the museum of the Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences, has accepted a contract with the Edison Studios to secure negative film of wild bird life in winter. Various methods of feeding winter birds will be shown, and considerable footage of the birds doing this work will probably be included. Staten Island birds to be shown exclusively in the pictures.

In 1913, Mr. Cleaves made a trip to South Carolina, under the direction of the Edison Company, for the purpose of filming birds in the coastal colonies, and the following year undertook an independent expedition to parts of the New England coast, paying special attention to the same work. The pictures have been released to General and Paramount.

Trade Honors Edison, Its Creator, on Natal Day

First Real "Feature" Made and Shown at Testimonial Banquet

Modern Compact Subject to "Father of Pictures"

A SHOWING of the first great "feature" motion picture ever produced was one of the striking features of a testimonial banquet that was tendered to Thomas A. Edison, in honor of his seventieth birthday, at Orange, N. J., by the employees of the Edison Allocated Industries. The banquet to famous inventor, who devised the first motion picture camera as well as the first machine designed to project moving pictures on a screen, was given by the various divisions of the vast Edison industries, for the purpose of emphasizing the high regard in which Mr. Edison is held by those who are engaged in the production of the various devices that owe their existence to his rare genius and unending toil. The Edison studios of Westcott Park, N. Y., were strongly represented at the banquet and contributed largely to the entertainment that followed the dinner.

The affair was of decided interest to the motion picture world not only because of the showing of the historic first "feature" production, but because it marked the first public showing of Edison Compact Pic-

tures, new productions that have been made on lines laid down by Mr. Edison, and that represent his conception of ideal motion pictures. The contrast between the first actual photograph ever produced and the new productions of the Edison studios was highly impressive.

The first feature production that ever was made, the picture that was shown last night, was "The Great Train Robbery," a photograph that will be remembered by many of the pioneers in the film industry, and the forerunner of all Western thrillers. It was released November 30, 1903, and it marked a decided advance in the evolution of the silent drama. It was the first story with a definite plot to be produced as well as the first production to reach the length of a novel. Previous to that time, only short subjects, ranging in length from twenty-five to three hundred feet, had been made. "The Great Train Robbery" was approximately seven hundred and fifty feet in length, a stupendous production for that era.

The popularity of the production is indicated by the fact that estimates show that

it made approximately \$400,000 for the Edison Company, a record that few productions have approached.

Four of the new Edison Compact pictures, including a production of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Kidnapped," were included in the program. Motion picture exhibitors present were uniformly for enthusiastic that the new pictures are going to make a big advance in motion picture production.

Among the figures of prominence in the film world who were present were W. W. Bushkoff, who will direct the distribution of Compact Pictures; George Kline, of the Kline-Edison-Selig-Isamby, through which a series of five new Edison masterpieces are being released, and L. W. McCleskey, manager of the Thomas A. Edison, Inc., studios.

The divisions that aided in giving the testimonial banquet to Mr. Edison were: The Motion Picture Division, of Bedford Park; the Musical Photography Division, the Spence Battery Division, the Detection Machine Division, of Chicago; the Primary Battery Division, of Bloomfield, N. J., and the Electrical Manufacturing Division, of Silver Lake, N. J.

"WEST ORANGE LAD" (D)

March 23, 1917

NEW YORK WORLD

THREAT TO BLOW UP THE EDISON PLANT

Police and Private Detectives on Guard—Bodyguard for Inventor.

Efforts to dynamite the Edison plant in West Orange, N. J., contained in several letters received by Thomas A. Edison, who is Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, has resulted in a squad of police being detailed by Chief of Police Dunford of Orange to patrol the streets around the plant at night. In addition, Mr. Edison has engaged private detectives. The letters, received by Mr. Edison while poorly written and unsigned, are addressed to a high government officer. Although it is thought the work of a crank or disreputable person, the investigation is being conducted by the U. S. Army. A seven-thousand-employee electrical manufacturing company, the Edison plant at West Orange, N. J., is being guarded by a bodyguard of twenty-five men.

EDISON'S LATEST MIRACLE MUSIC BOX SHOWN HERE

John K. Nichols, personal representative of Thomas A. Edison from the Edison laboratories in West Orange, New Jersey, has for the past 10 days been demonstrating in the schools of Franklin and Bucks towns the famous new Edison diamond disc phonograph.

Mr. Nichols has visited each school on an occasion giving an able lecture on "Evolution and History of the Phonograph and an interesting sketch of the life of Thomas A. Edison, the 'Wizard' and master mind of the scientific age. He has given vocal and instrumental recitals on one of the new Edison phonographs, the latest product of the Edison mind. The school children have heard the greatest artist of the day sing and play and they evidently enjoyed the recitals immensely, judging by their applause. The teachers, too, have been admiring listeners at these recitals. "I think the appreciation of good music which the children of Franklin schools evinced is not only unusual, but somewhat remarkable as well—I have visited over town in the country of over ten thousand people and have given these recitals in hundreds of schools and colleges and the children's appreciation here speaks highly for the system of education which apparently encourages good music," Mr. Nichols said Thursday in telling of his visits to the schools. "They have evidently been schooled in the better class of music," he said.

PHONOGRAPH DEMONSTRATIONS.

The records making up the recitals were the official records used in the Edison laboratories for tone tests, which, according to the critics, proved that the human ear could not detect the difference from the artist—the re-creation on the Edison record, sung or played, if there was any difference. Thus, in the recitals given here, the children were the same as during the greatest artist himself, tone for tone. One of the one-tests will be conducted at the Orpheum Thursday night with the noted opera singer, Christine Miller. The recital given by Mr. Nichols have been heard in every school and college in the United States as well as in many religious and fraternal organizations. It being Mr. Edison's desire to have the American people develop a taste for the better class of

music and to honor the instrument as which he has spent years of labor and millions of dollars perfecting.

The Edison representative will leave here Friday for West Orange, all this evening having been recalled by the laboratories by Mr. Edison. Mr. Edison said he does not know why the men have been recalled. During his stay in the city, he has been making his headquarters at the W. P. Bennett music store, which handles the Edison line of phonographs and records.

NO ONE CAN BEAT THE PHONOGRAPH.

The tone tests conducted by the Edison representative are more than interesting. The artist stands beside the instrument and alternately recites the instrument and the instrument recites the music. The lights are turned out suddenly while the artist is in the act of rendering a selection and singing continues for some time; the lights are switched on and the artist is gone and it is the instrument which is re-creating the music.

It has been shown that not a single person could tell when the artist stopped playing and the instrument went to play.

Edison Regarded This Chemist as One of Greatest Experimenters of His Time

No better example of the ignorance of the public regarding the men of achievement in the field of chemical research can be afforded than the case of the late James Walter Aylesworth, who died practically unknown. This was merely announced, "he had been employed by Edison for a number of years as chief chemist in his West Orange laboratory."

Times with a few lines the notice, "he died," and the death of one of the greatest practical chemists of the United States, but was almost entirely ignored and of whom Edison says: "He was one of the best practical experimenters of the age."

Though practically unknown, his name has many riches from the author's depths of chemistry that are today greatly benefiting mankind. He was a greatly neglected chemist of the world of industry. It was he who gave the world condensed, one of the best household foods, meatless. (Coke) pounds known. It was he who perfected and made possible the production of chlorinated hydrocarbons, which have been such great aid to numerous industries. It was he who developed a process for "purifying" incandescent lamp filaments in the early days of electric lighting, and for many years he had the distinction of being the only independent manufacturer of these filaments. This process cost of some of money used a "ridiculous amount" at the time, and made possible the wholesale production of lamps for a world then waiting for light.

Few people knew it was Aylesworth who discovered that the properties of tungsten of chicken used with incandescent rays produced a result that led to the development of the fluorescent screen for the X-ray.

When Aylesworth died, on June 1 last, he was 67 years old. Few scientists have crowded into such a short career as many wonderful productions. Born in Attica, Ind., he attended the local school, entering Purdue University, he was compelled to leave in his freshman year, owing to the death of his father, which made it necessary for him to shift for himself.

Like the genius with whom he was later to be associated, Aylesworth early showed a fondness for electricity. When he was 1 year old, relatives told, the little town of Attica was stricken with a pack of homeless, half-tid dogs. According to the story, the back yard of the Aylesworth place was a popular rendezvous for the dogs. Young Aylesworth, rigged up several batteries and led the wire from the kitchen to the back porch. At the end of the wire he placed some meat. The dogs, called by the electric current of heat, would receive a shock of several volts when their noses touched the bait. Aylesworth repeated the trick for a number of friends and Attica was soon rid of its pack of man-eating animals.

In 1871 Aylesworth was granted his patent. Of this number forty-seven were issued in the United States and foreign countries. For phenolic condensation products, the largest number ever granted in this division of chemistry, the end in which Aylesworth was a pioneer and a noted authority.

After the death of this noted chemist, his wife discovered among his possessions "an index of ideas," in which were noted suggestions as to needed creations in mechanism, as well as in chemistry. This booklet, indicative of his subtle, ever-observant and analytical mind, covers a wide range of patentable possibilities, creatures of Aylesworth's imaginative genius, the perfection of which were prevented by his untimely death. Aylesworth took much delight in telling how he secured his first position with Edison. He was working in a factory in East Orange at the time. Learning Mr. Edison wanted a boy in his laboratory, Aylesworth sought an interview with the noted inventor, who at that time was "completing his new electric-dynamo laboratory in West Orange."

"I was getting \$1 a week in the other job," Aylesworth used to relate, "but I was disappointed because I was not learning anything. I went to work for Mr. Edison for \$2 a week, as I believed the experience was more than worth the \$2 difference. I was 20 years old then, and, much to my surprise, I found to my surprise the first week, I went to Mr. Edison and told him a mistake had been made in my pay. He seemed so pleased at my telling him about it that he gave me \$2 more a week."



James Walter Aylesworth.

This began an intimate association of twenty-eight years that was only broken by death. By the ability and capacity for hard work Aylesworth rose to be chief chemist for Edison. Not many men have gained the measure of respect and confidence of Edison on all this brilliant talent.

Like most men of genius, Aylesworth was content to die and derive into the mystic of science, without making sacrifices, and suffering death for the privilege. With that peculiar trait of the analyst, his satisfaction was often that of a mother's love, not for material returns, but in sentimental gains. Like other successful Americans, he had to struggle hard for the privilege of production. Thirsting for knowledge, he

and bridge the piece of effort which it cost.

His first years at the Edison laboratory was with the carbon filament for electric lamps; in 1880, when he was employed, installing electrodes, not having some idea of the process, he was employed in the Edison laboratory, and later developed the "Edison" filament process. (The Edison lamp has some should be fairly well known in the Edison laboratory.)

This resulted in a discovery which turned his attention to the development of the medical profession, and in 1881, to the Edison laboratory, the direct reproduction being sold to the public. Now a master could be made from, when an infinite number of commercial results can be manufactured. As a result of his studies and experiments at this time this great chemical came to be known as the world's most renowned authority on bases and similar substances.

Aylsworth often worked with Edison eighteen and twenty hours a day for long periods, the two frequently laboring day and night, and locked up in the West Orange laboratory.

At the end of nine years' employment with Mr. Edison, Aylsworth started out for himself and produced many things now universally hard and known, though their author was hidden in obscurity. The most chemical discovery he made, though a chronic complaint, but this only interfered with his physical activity. In 1891, a laboratory in the rear of his home on Glenwood Avenue, East Orange, had there he worked day and night, giving to the world great compounds and formulas.

Whenever confronted with a task involving chemistry of a high degree and requiring the attention of a direct mind day and night for long periods Mr. Edison would always send for Aylsworth. A method the Edison pair would invariably pursue was to lock themselves in the chemical laboratory, bar all outside and have their meals sent into them, smoking a pipe stem now and then on benches in the building. Edison would carry on the principal investigations in one end of the long red brick building, while Aylsworth at the other end would explore old files. He would be ready when his chief desired with authentic data necessary to carry out the last and conclusive experiments, Aylsworth having determined just what mistakes were to be avoided. It was during such a campaign as this in 1893 that the use of tungsten of carbon, with its addition was discovered.

An interesting story is told of an incident that occurred while experimenting with the thorose for the X-ray. Almost every possible combination of available chemicals had been tried, each

being kept in a small bottle. Finally the right combination seemed to have been struck. Someone handling the bottles with their hands, blotted out the names of the contents. Blotting out the effort seemed to be lost. But Aylsworth was not disturbed. He not about to analyze the contents and find the process of elimination he discovered the thorose. The thorose elements were known intimate friends of Mr. Edison. Including a number of noted persons were invited to the laboratory to see repeated the wonderful new device. To their amazement, the thorose could vibrate a key in the middle of a distance. The assembly was surrounded a few minutes later when Aylsworth, who was demonstrating, asked them to look through the thorose into a box he had driven from beneath the bench. They looked. They were "awestruck." The contents moved. Notes issued from the box. It was a new. A hidden was made. During this momentous and surprising situation man's eye for the first time perceived a living creature through a solid substance.

Aylsworth had many narrow escapes from chemical explosions, the closest of which was when he was experimenting with acrolein. It was one of the narrowest escapes he and Edison ever had. Luckily, the latter was at the further end of the building, near a door, when some fireproof exploded in a puff. Edison was blown into the yard. Filling the house with fire, he rushed back into the building and rescued his protesting assistant, who was painfully but not seriously injured.

So reticent was Aylsworth that he never even accepted an invitation to read papers before technical bodies or lecture in colleges or write articles dealing with the subjects upon which he was a recognized authority. A noted scientist told the writer that several years ago at an international congress of chemists Aylsworth was introduced to a distinguished foreign visitor.

"Oh, yes, I have heard of Aylsworth in Europe," said the foreigner, "and I have often wondered from what college you were graduated."

"Never was graduated," retorted Aylsworth, adding: "I received my training in the greatest university in the world, the Edison laboratory."

Asked a few days ago for an appreciation of his late assistant, Mr. Edison said:

"He was one of the finest characters with whom I have ever come in contact. Not only was he a keen experimenter, but he was intellectually lofty and absolutely honest. He was one of the best empirical experimenters of the age. He was so hard working as he was able. Although he did not have great wealth, he left behind him a great fortune in the respect and admiration of his fellowmen."

JOHN D. CRILLAN.

April 29, 1917

THE DEATHS

STRICKEN DRIVING MACHINE AND DIES

James C. Hippie, Superintendent of Edison Lamp Works, is a Victim of Apoplexy.

FRIEND OF GREAT INVENTOR

James C. Hippie, aged 62 years, superintendent of the Edison lamp works of the General Electric company, died yesterday afternoon at the Lutheran hospital from a stroke of apoplexy with which he was seized at 8:30 yesterday morning while driving his automobile on West Craghton avenue.

Mr. Hippie left his home yesterday morning in apparently good health. Along the street he picked up Attorney E. M. Hulse, who stood on the running board of the car for a block or so, and talked to him. Suddenly Mr. Hippie's hands left the steering wheel and he toppled over to the seat. Mr. Hulse managed to stop the car, which was traveling slowly, and rushed the man to his home, and later to the hospital.

The deceased was born in the east December 14, 1856. He was an intimate friend of Thomas A. Edison, and made friend of the great inventor many years of his life. In fact, Mr. Hippie and Mr. Edison developed much electrical apparatus together and when the latter was looking for some one to carry the Edison inventions to France and Germany he delegated Mr. Hippie. He made a trip to Paris, where he experienced the electric virtue of the famous Paris opera house. In Germany, he conducted a branch of the Edison factory.

In 1877, Mr. Hippie was employed by Mr. Edison as a glass blower in Menlo Park, N. J. He soon developed into an electrical genius and in 1881 Mr. Edison sent him to Europe.

Last February when Mr. Edison celebrated the sevenieth anniversary of his birth, Mr. Hippie was extended a special invitation to be present. He attended the anniversary banquet with 1,500 other men from all parts of the country.

Mr. Hippie came to Fort Wayne from Toledo, O., six years ago, where for three and a half years he conducted a lamp works.

Surviving besides the widow is one son, William C. Hippie of East Orange, N. J., who will arrive here to-day to attend the funeral. Three brothers, George, Harry and Len, and two sisters living in the east.

Funeral arrangements have been made. The body will be removed from the morgue of Ryan undertaking parson this afternoon to the home of the deceased.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p. m. at the home of the deceased.

May 12, 1917 (D)

\$50,000 EDISON FIRE

Reading, N. J., May 12.—Loss of \$50,000 is today estimated as the damage done by fire which swept the Diamond disk factory of the Thomas A. Edison plant here early today. Investigation has shown that the fire was probably caused by combustion of black powder used in the making of phonograph disks.

1917 (D)

EDISON EMPLOYEES' CLUB TO OPEN ITS NEW CLUB HOUSE

Arrangements are being completed for the recently gratified Thomas A. Edison Association, composed of employees of the West-Orange plant, for the formal opening on Tuesday night, August 14, of its new club house and grounds at Valley road and Mt. Pleasant, p. 136. In addition to the opening dinner and entertainment, which will be elected members of the club, and winter entertainments will be made.

The organization was formed several months ago and now has a membership of several hundred. The club house, which was leased from the Gutterbell estate, has been renovated and the grounds cared for.

Officers are: President, W. D. Hill; affairs, vice president, A. R. Howard; treasurer, H. G. Venable; financial secretary, Frank H. Perry; recording secretary, Wallace Wylie; chairman of membership committee, Lewis Lander; entertainment, George J. Werner; house, Rose Turner; grounds, Solomons; publicity, John A. Rush.

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1917-05-

"Music M. J. Messer"
London, May, 1917.

AA2 - M.

EDISON ON MUSIC.

It was the invention of the phonograph that turned Edison's attention to music, remarks *The Etude*, in a recently-obtained interview with the great inventor. The phonograph was a natural evolution of some of his experiments with the telegraph and the telephone. The first phonograph records were made on tin-foil. This proved an unsatisfactory method, and the next records were made upon wax. Although a vast number of men have since then been engaged in the development of the industry through different companies and different means, the principle of reproduction was embodied in the original invention of Edison which was so startling when it was first shown that it was discredited by many. The original model of the first phonograph—the first machine that talked—is in the Kensington Museum, in London. Could the great inventor ever have dreamed of what an immense and revolutionary part his little invention would play in the music of the future, when descendants from his little contrivance would be in hundreds of thousands of homes all over the world, capturing and echoing the interpretations of master musicians at will?

Mr. Edison had a strong ambition to secure records of the voice of Adelina Patti and Carlotto Patti. Unfortunately owing to the fact that the tin-foil of the original records stretched badly, these records were ruined after a few trials, but this served to turn Mr. Edison's attention toward music. He knew next to nothing of music as the musician knows it. Notation, which a man of his intellect could have mastered in a few weeks, did not interest him particularly. Consequently his viewpoint upon music has been obtained from an entirely different angle, and is of immense interest because of its originality.

The Etude representative found Mr. Edison engaged in his unpretentious laboratory at Orange, New Jersey. Many a High School laboratory is apparently much more completely equipped, though the great inventor buys all the latest and best apparatus. Mr. Edison was standing at a smoke-darkened furnace, stirring some chemical compounds in little vessels. His intensity of concentration was such that he did not discover that others had entered the room for many minutes. It was with no difficulty, however that he turned from his retorts, beakers and crucibles to discuss one of the most ethereal of arts. Asked to give his opinions upon the part that physics and mechanical instruments would play in the music of the future, he broke into his well-known and contagious smile and said:—

"A great deal—enormous part. The present instruments of the orchestra are very crude. Take the violin, for instance. Don't tell me that even the best violin cannot be improved. One of the worst things in all music is the E string on the violin. A worn E string gives me great pain. Not one in fifty is good. The funny thing about it is that a violinist will go on playing on a poor E string and not notice it. Miss Kahlehn

Parlow came to play for me some time ago. I told her that her E string was a bad one, and she would not believe me. I then put it under a microscope and found that it was worn square. What was the result? It produced the wrong overtones and the result was simply excruciating to my ears. I seem to be gifted with a kind of inner hearing which enables me to detect sounds and noises which the ordinary listener does not hear."

"The piano is also a defective instrument in many ways. The thump of the felt on the strings, while it gives a certain character to the tone, is often highly disagreeable. It must be done away with. Some day it will be. If you have never heard it you have not listened closely enough. It is particularly noticeable in the two upper octaves, where in many instruments it virtually drowns out the vibrations of the smaller strings or wires. The listener, of course, has been following the music and his attention is not given to the thumping sound; but it will be remedied some day. Again, the bass of the piano is out of proportion to the volume of the treble. This is remedied in the orchestra through the number of instruments. — If there were as many bass viols in the orchestra as there are first violins think what the effect would be. Yet the effect in the piano is decidedly out of balance, and nobody pays very much attention to it. After a piano has been played upon for a few hours it begins to deteriorate. This is due to the hardening of the ends of the hammers. This deterioration goes on with every stroke, so that the instrument eventually takes on a metallic, 'tinny' sound, which should be remedied by picking the hammers."

Mr. Edison, after commenting upon the great variation in the human sense of hearing again referred to his own ear, which has the remarkable ability to perceive many extraneous noises and discords which the ordinary ear does not notice. For instance, in listening to a clavier he hears the noise made by the movement of the keys so plainly that it spoils the musical effect. For this reason he had special elastrated constructs for his own purposes, with noiseless mechanisms and operatic performances he said:—

"While I am extremely fond of opera, I have been in the Metropolitan Opera House only twice in years. Very few people realise what position in the auditorium really means. If one sits on one side of the opera house he may get quite a different effect from that obtained when, sitting on another side. The people who insist upon sitting down in the front rows of the orchestra have their musical impressions seriously distorted. It is odd that they do not realise this. If the hearer were sitting right beside the tympani player he would hear the tympani above all other instruments. The same is true of other sections of the orchestra; so that one does not begin to get the blend of sound that the composer aspired to produce, until one is some distance from the

stage. To my mind the most desirable position is on the centre aisle, in the last row of seats, as far away from the stage as one can get.

"Don't pity the gallery god. He has the best of it at the opera. He hears the music far better than the wealthier auditors down near the stage. No sensible person in an art gallery tries to get his nose right up against the canvases in order to enjoy a great painting. How people sitting in the front seats at the opera can stand the performance I don't know. It makes me sick. It is only a badly jumbled mess of instrumental sounds."

The great inventor winked his intelligent eyes and smiled as he said:

"You know people have to put up with many strange things in music. For instance, no violinist is able to play octaves exactly in tune. I have tested many with scientific apparatus, and know just what I am talking about. Consequently, when we hear octaves played upon the violin we have to put up with many excruciating noises. But we have become accustomed to it, and have led ourselves to think that it is all right because we have never heard the real thing. That, of course, is psychological. It is physically possible to play octaves on the violin correctly, but it is not humanly possible. Many of the effects produced are perfectly horrible. The violinist in running his finger down a string to a new note must locate a spot on the string of one-thousandth of an inch. Think of that! That is, if he strikes the exact spot where the note has just the requisite number of vibrations, he has an area of microscopic dimensions in which to press the string down on the fingerboard. As one may easily imagine, his notes are only approximately correct in pitch. Here, however, we are assisted in two ways by the ear. The ear of the performer, with almost miraculous speed, detects any considerable discrepancy, and corrects it by a slight adjustment of the angle of the finger on the string. On the other hand, the ear of the auditor that has not been trained to extreme acuteness is satisfied with approximately tuned intervals, and accepts them when heard upon the violin as he has been accustomed to hearing them. However, when the violinist attempts to play octaves he must move his fingers to two different places upon the strings (unless he uses an open string). It is next to impossible for him to correct faulty intonation in two notes at the same time; the result is a kind of squawking—a squawking that is hideous to many people. I wish that composers never wrote octaves for the violin. It has been possible for me to make some very interesting tests in this connection with very delicate scientific apparatus, and I find that the average fine violinist is likely to play fifteen or more vibrations, lower or higher, out of the way, in playing octaves. They anticipate Debussy in a way that they will not themselves believe."

Mr. Edison showed great enthusiasm when asked to talk upon American voices and American singers.

"Of course, we haven't a complete monopoly of all the great voices in the world, but the number of fine voices possessed by Americans is a continual marvel to me. I have a strong impression that the best voices in the world are right here in America. I have records of twenty-two hundred voices, and I can prove it. Taking it all in all this is overwhelmingly the land of fine voices. Europe can produce nothing in comparison with us when we consider the number. I had trained investigators working in the art centres of Europe for two years in search of beautiful voices. The result was very disappointing in comparison with the results obtained in America right at our very thresholds."

"The worst defect a voice can have is, to my mind, the tremolo. Unfortunately it is a defect which singers themselves do not seem to be able to recognise. It seems to be natural with them. In fact, every voice seems to have a tremolo in some degree. When I first began to make records of noted singers a vocalist came to me and we produced a record. The tremolo came out very distinctly in the record and the singer insisted that it was due to the mechanism. A greatly improved mechanism revealed the tremolo so clearly that the singer was convinced where the fault lay and proceeded to correct it."

"A beautiful voice, without a tremolo, trained by a fine musician so that through proper accentuation, phrasing, etc., it can bring out the composer's proper meaning, is truly the finest of musical instruments. The singer to-day must have something more than a mere voice. She must have brains of a high order. American singers have splendid brains. That is one of the reasons why I like them. They have too much grey matter to let fool teachers lead them astray. Vocal teachers are often the worst of humbugs. They seek to do absolutely impossible things, and become indignant if their pupils cannot do them. I am sure that I could give very much better vocal lessons than many of them, just by using a little common sense. But don't advertise me as a vocal teacher. I have a few other things to do. Think of a basso profundo teaching a coloratura soprano how to sing a high note! It is like the elephant teaching the nightingale. The singing pupil aspiring to create a fine tone should hear the finest voices of her class and then strive to do a great deal better."

"So many of the popular conceptions upon music are wholly conventional. People like or dislike what they are told to. There is very little fresh and original thought upon the subject. The dictum of the professional musician is taken as final, until some revolutionist like Wagner throws it over. I have learned a barrelful of new things about music. I used to hear Mozart greatly lauded for his compositions. To me Mozart is one of the least melodic of the composers—that is he shows the least invention—far less to my mind than Bellini, Rossini, Donizetti and Verdi. I am not speaking about his craftsmanship but about his sense of melodic invention."

Still, were I to utter this thought in the presence of the professional musician I would be rewarded with a smile of derision. They would intimate that there was something wrong with my discernment—yet they would not comment when I told them that my favourite symphony was the incomparable Beethoven Ninth. On the other hand, my favourite ballad is 'Kullbren Mavrouncs,' and my favourite violin solo is the Gounod-Bach 'Ave Maria.' Great names, big reputations, mean nothing to me—it is the music itself that appeals to me.

"Popular taste in music is pretty well defined." I have had 126,000,000 records we sold charted on diagrams; and it is amazing to see how the law of average works with surprising regularity. The public likes music of a certain kind and goes on liking it year after year. On the whole, public taste is tending toward the better music, and by better music I do not mean complicated or eccentric music. I cannot conceive that music like that of the extremists, such as Debussy and his followers, will ever meet with very great favour at any time in the future. It seems to me like music that anyone could make. By what art principles are such musical jumbles justified? They sound like interrupted conversations. One is just about to say something of interest when he is foolishly interrupted with some entirely different thought. Insane people blather on in such fashion. Such a work as the Sextet from *Lucia* is a masterpiece beside much of the idiotic stuff we hear in these days as 'modern' music. It is like the cubist pictures which look as though someone had accidentally upset a pot of paint on the canvas.

"The creation of melodies is one of the most difficult things in music. I had an examination made of the themes of 2,700 waltzes. In this final analysis they consisted of about 43 themes, worked over in various ways. Of all the writers, Johann Strauss proved the most inventive of all waltz composers. He had the real melodic gift. Of course, I do not include Chopin in this, as his waltzes are not conventional waltzes. Chopin had a wonderful melodic gift—marvellous. Nevertheless, his 'Funeral March,' by which he is known to the most people, seems to me greatly inferior to the Beethoven funeral march. It is not improbable that Chopin received his inspiration for his work from the older Beethoven composition."

WILLIS: "The wedding of your daughter and Count de Broke didn't begin in time? What was the cause of the delay?"

GILLIS: "We were obliged to make a shift in the music at the last moment. We couldn't use 'O Promise Me' because it reminded the Count of his notes, and we had to cut out the 'Wedding March' because his bankruptcy proceedings came up in that month and Mendelssohn is the name of his principal creditor."

LONG LIFE OF THE SINGING TEACHER.

Francesco Pistocchi (1659-1726), founder of the famous Bologna school of singing, and his celebrated pupil, Antonio Bernacchi (1659-1756), died several years under the seventy mark.

But Niccolò Porpora, born in Naples in 1686, lived into his eightieth year.

Contemporary with him was Pier Francesco Tosi, born in Bologna in 1647. He also lived to the fourscore age.

Giambattista Mancini, born in Ascoli, in 1716, lived to the age of eighty-four.

Two members of the celebrated Garcia family lived to a ripe old age. Manuel died in London, in 1906, at the unusual age of one hundred and one.

His sister, Pauline Viardot-Garcia, born in 1821, lived into her ninetieth year.

Alme. Marchesi, who died in 1914, had entered her eighty-eighth year.

Julius Stockhausen, the famous German singing master, was eighty at the time of his death.

Delle Sedie, of Paris, who died several years ago, had nearly reached the eighty mark.

Lamperti, the famous Milan teacher, was in his eightieth year when death claimed him.

Vannuccini, another famous Italian teacher, died at the age of eighty-four.

Duprez, a noted French singer and teacher, was in his ninetieth year at the time of his death.

Faure, the baritone, composer of *The Palmis*, was eighty-four when he passed away.

Shriglia, another famous teacher in Paris, was in his eighties at the time of his death.

VOCAL TESTS.

For the benefit of those who would like to know what it is that makes one singer good and another bad, a slight general list may be made of the inartistic and totally wrong things of which the average singer is guilty:

1. Labored, mechanical singing.
2. Cramped, throaty tones.
3. Taking breaths in the middle of sentences.
4. Unintelligible enunciation.
5. Poor interpretation, or none at all.
6. Unconscious flattening and sharpening.
7. Breathly tones.
8. Sliding from one note to another.
9. Taking high notes loudly.
10. Holding notes, because able to do so.
11. Improper use of vocal gymnastics.

The following points should be observed in studying the work of a singer:

1. Does the singer breathe correctly?
2. Does the singer have proper breath support?
3. Are the singer's tones pleasant?
4. Can one understand what the singer is saying?
5. Does the singer sing with feeling?
6. Does the singer flatten and sharpen, have breathy tones, slide from one note to another, and commit like unpardonable breaches of technique?
7. Does the singer sing soft passages as well as he or she does the loud ones?

NEWARK (N.J.) LEDGER

June 17, 1917 (U)

NEWARK MAN DIES AT WORK IN EDISON PHENOL PLANT

Thomas Coyle, forty-two years old, of 35 River street, this city, collapsed while at work in the phenol department of the Thomas A. Edison, Inc. plant in Hightstown, in the Silver Lake section of Belleville, early this night.

When he was taken to the hospital, the plant Dr. A. B. Nevers discovered him was dead. The doctor, however, tried artificial respiration unsuccessfully. Deputy County Physician Birmingham was notified. After viewing the body he granted a permit for its removal.

The physicians were undecided as to whether death was due to heart ailment or the result of inhaling the acid fumes. An autopsy may be held.

The victim is survived by a widow and several children.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

June 19, 1917 (D)

Dynamite Threats Bring Police to Guard Edison Plant

Chairman of Naval Consulting
Board Has a Bodyguard at
All Times.

Threats to dynamite the Edison plant in West Orange, N. J., contained in several letters received by Thomas A. Edison, chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, have caused the arrest of police suspects and the stationing of police guards around the plant. In addition to the police guards, Mr. Edison has engaged several detectives to provide protection inside the grounds of the test plant, during several days.

The letters received by Mr. Edison, while poorly written and unsigned, were said to be on a high grade paper. It is thought that they are attempts to work on the Edison employees, an investigation is being conducted by the police and the Federal authorities.

Mr. Edison refused to comment on the situation, further than admitting that he had asked for the guards. Several thousand employees of all nationalities are employed at the plant, but so far no known trouble has been experienced with them. Mr. Edison is accompanied by a bodyguard constantly.

NEWARK (N.J.) STAR

June 02, 1917 (D)

EDISON EMPLOYEES ON TRACK AND FIELD

Annual Athletic Meeting is Taking Place Today at Olympic Park.

Employees of the Edison Company stopped making incandescent bulbs and photographic records today to assist in their annual field day at Olympic Park. Seventeen events were on the program, and an valuable prize were offered the winners, all contests were keen.

The athletes, with the members of their families and their friends, made up a crowd of more than 1,000, which began to drift slowly into the park long before 10:30 a. m., the time set for starting the games.

Russell Canfield proved the star of the morning track events. He captured the 100-yard and 220-yard dashes in easy fashion, making good time, and, in the high jump, broke his own record of 4 feet 11 inches, made last year, by a leap of 5 feet 1 inch. Timothy Farrell, who was second in this event, equalled the former record.

Thomas A. Edison and his family did not venture into the park to witness the morning events nor for lunch, which was served at 1 p. m. The "editor," however, expressed his intention of coming for the baseball game and the running of the "Grand Prize Kitten," a half-mile relay race, for which Mr. Edison donated the prize himself, and which is the feature event of the program.

The officials of the meet are: Referee, M. P. O'Connor, track, and P. J. Perry, both, starter, Edward McElroy, referee, Edward McElroy, referee of course, H. C. Howe and G. F. Wacker, judges, Thomas Doyle, J. Jones, P. A. Burroughs, Jr., A. T. Haver and C. B. Hayes, timers, J. W. D. Telford and H. Chamberlain, the managers.

100-yard dash—Russell Canfield, first; J. Schow, second; time, 12.6 seconds.

220-yard dash—Russell Canfield, first; J. Schow, second; time, 21.2 seconds.

100-yard dash (senior)—Russell Canfield, first; A. B. Cook, second; J. Schow, third; time, 21.2 seconds.

100-yard dash (senior)—Russell Canfield, first; A. B. Cook, second; J. Schow, third; time, 21.2 seconds.

100-yard dash (senior)—Russell Canfield, first; A. B. Cook, second; J. Schow, third; time, 21.2 seconds.

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"LIBERTY LONN"

MUSIC TRAINS (New York)

June 16, 1917

(D)

Scenes Taken at the Orange, N. J., Plants of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Showing Incidents in the Campaign That is Being Conducted by That Concern to Raise \$300,000 for the Purchase of Liberty Bonds

William Maxwell, vice-president of T. A. E. Inc., and manager of the musical photograph division, replying to what Mr. Edison said referred to the splendid campaign Mr. Edison is setting to the youth of the land:

Tells of Edison's Sacrifices for the Country

"I notice," said Mr. Maxwell, impressively, "Mr. Edison says he is trying to do his 'bit,' but that is something he can't talk about. However, I am going to say a few words about it."

"Last February Mr. Edison's physician, family and associates persuaded him to take a much-needed rest in Florida. The railway and Pullman tickets had been bought and paid for. I was talking with Mr. Edison a few days before the date set for his departure. He was very tired and admitted that he needed a rest. It was the first time I had ever heard him make such an admission. He was looking forward to his vacation with obvious enthusiasm. The very next day word came from Washington that a crisis was impending. In spite of the protests of his friends, Mr. Edison resolutely said: 'The Florida trip is off, I can't go!' Since then he has been working literally night and day for the government. He is sparing no expense. He has chosen some of his best engineers and experimenters as his assistants on this government work. What the work is I do not know; what the result of it will be I cannot foretell, but Mr. Edison has never yet failed in anything he undertook and I don't believe he is going to fail this time."

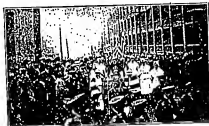
"Mr. Edison is seventy years old. This morning he worked until four o'clock and was on the job again at nine. Week after week he has been working eighteen hours a day for his country."

"Mr. Edison will join the rest of us in subscribing to the Liberty Loan. He has spent and will continue to spend large sums of money in the research work he is doing for the government. He will pay a large amount in taxes to the government. I might say at this point that whereas many other manufacturers have sent representatives to Washington to oppose various forms of war-time taxation which they believed to be unjust, and which probably were unjust, Mr. Edison has refused to permit any of his industries to offer one word of protest to any form of taxation which the government has proposed. That is what Mr. Edison has done and will do in a financial way, but all of that fades into relative insignificance when you think of his mighty battle day after day, week after week, and month after month, in which he taxes his brain and body to the very limit of his endurance in the service of his country. That's what Mr. Edison thinks it is worth to be an American."

The first volley fired by the United States in this war will be a volley of silver bullets. Will you help mould these bullets?

"Your country asks but one thing of you now. She offers you the best security in the world and asks you to lend her what you can afford. If you can afford only a dollar a week, your country will still be grateful to you."

"You have met here to-night virtually to arrange a loan to your government. Meetings of this sort have a deeper significance than similar meetings of bankers. The fact that you have gathered here to-night to devise ways and means of raising money for the government among your fellow employees shows that your hearts are in the war and that you will at all times be ready to do your duty, no matter what that duty may be. I will co-operate with you in every way possible. I am already doing what I can in a certain direction. It is not something I can talk about, but I am trying to do my 'bit' for Uncle Sam."



July 15, 1917

THE GRAND OLD MAN OF JERSEY

SINCE the war began an old man in New Jersey has shut himself up in his workshop. He is working for Uncle Sam, for you, for me. He is the most important man in the United States. He does not debate in statecraft nor in letters. Science is his calling, through science he has won his name and fame. In science he is hard at work now.

With Thomas A. Edison is working on no one knows. We can guess that he is striving to meet the submarine or--to harness the currents that Ben Franklin first called from the clouds in order that he may make war formidable. Edison has done much, but Edison will do more.

Legend has it that he began his business career as a newsboy on railway trains in Michigan and worked up to the position of telegraph operator. Whatever it was or wherever it was Thomas A. Edison is now the dean of science in America. To him life has been opportunity. The war is opportunity. He wishes to serve and by dint of hard work he will succeed this time as he has before.

While Edison has been working in his workshop, he has been thinking of the war. He has been thinking of the country that has called for one thousand workmen who must sign an agreement to enter a new plant and remain there for ten months with all communication with the outside world shut off. Think of it, ten months in prison. The makers of this new appliance do not want their secrets spread over the world. They want one thousand prisoners, sentenced for ten months.

It is easy to connect the new plant with the work of Mr. Edison, but there is no assurance of that kind. As Edison has worked in secret, so the new plant must work in secret.

This little old wizard of New Jersey is a true patriot. That he will recruit his thousand prisoners goes without question. There are many thousands of patriotic people in the working classes of America who will risk a prison sentence to help defeat her enemies. Edison has made our industry what it is and if he can take the terrors out of war, he will be prodigious in the world as he is huge in America.

All power to Edison and his wonderful team.

July 17, 1917

EDISON'S WEAKNESS

Every few weeks comes an announcement that Thomas A. Edison has brought forth some great invention which will win the war, painless and a pleasure. This announcement has just been made again, but if it is like many others we have heard the last of it. The best way for Mr. Edison to announce is to put his invention at work and let the advertising come from Germany. There is no doubt, of course, that Mr. Edison is a great man, that his inventions are marvelous and there is hope that he will meet the present crisis, yet he seems to be human, after all and have some of the weaknesses the flesh is heir to. One of these is a desire to bring off things about as he accomplished which he never does accomplish.

It will be remembered that a year ago he declared that he had the means of knowing if a submarine was within a mile of a ship. Nothing more was ever heard of that marvel.

July 18, 1917

THE WIZARD WORKS AWAY.

Alone in his laboratory, situated among the pine hills of New Jersey, Thomas Alva Edison is at work.

What his object may be no one knows. That he is endeavoring to devise a secret weapon of war, to be used in the navy is sufficient for the time being. That he will succeed in the confident hope of everyone.

The navy and the United States wants now a new type of ship. It must be a time saver. The new design must be suited for transport service and for the quick conveyance of food and war munitions to France. Upon the building of such ships the success of our part in the war largely depends. To-day, however, the United States is not prepared to fit an army in France for fighting in this to save the day.

No one knows this better than President Wilson and members of the cabinet, but the hope of government officials is that before a year passes we will have found the ships and the means of accomplishing the impossible.

This is the first factor. It is the obstacle confronting the American people. We have men to fight with, we have food sufficient to feed all of Europe, we have factory facilities and material enough to make all the war munitions that Europe will need, but the great problem is how we can deliver the necessary goods in the briefest number of days. We need save time. Immediate action is necessary if we hope to put on early end to this great struggle.

The government will build wooden ships in order to save time, and if the hopes of Edison are realized he will before long place in the hands of the department. It is understood, an invention that the experts will remove the great danger of the undersea craft, now a menace to Atlantic shipping.

It is the unseen peril with which we will have to contend, and we cannot deny that it is a dangerous one.

If the naval board will find a way of building the speedy ship and Edison furnishes the means of protection the war in Europe will become a matter of days.

TRIBUNE

July 18, 1917

What Did Edison Mean?

Thomas A. Edison has issued a signed statement, in which ~~one~~ these pregnant words: "We have now all rebellious elements under control"—a sentence that leaves little scope for imagination.

Mr. Edison is not given to bragging over his achievements. It is not in the habit of announcing his discoveries and inventions in the field of applied science until they have been proved by practical tests. The utterance, therefore, carries the weight of his great authority and inspires the hope that something of tremendous importance is coming from his workshops and laboratories.

Thoughts naturally turn to some powerful instrument of war, which will be placed at the service of this country; for it is known that since the United States put into the war Mr. Edison has been devoting all his time to research and experimentation designed to result, in providing the country with formidable weapons of warfare, especially such as may cope with the novel conditions that have arisen in the great conflict.

The common supposition has been that he was concentrating all the efforts of his fertile brain on discovering some means of defense against the attacks of submarines. If his words, "We have now all rebellious elements under control," mean that he is succeeding in that respect, his service and his triumph will be great indeed.

Anyway, Mr. Edison has aroused something more than curiosity as to what he did mean, and in the form in which he made his announcement he avoided all censure for having divulged an important military secret which can be utilized by the general staff of Germany.

[July 25, 1917]

FUNERAL OF JAMES F. CUMMINGS
AT FIFTY LANGHAM TO-MORROW
 The funeral of James Fulton Cummings, an expert in conduit construction and for many years associated with Thomas A. Edison, will be held at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the Hotel Langham, Central Park West, and evening-late burial. Mr. Cummings had been improving work in this country, England and Russia. He died of apoplexy at the Hotel Newbury, Long Beach, La., Thursday night. He suffered a stroke while in bed. The interment will be at Forest Lawn, N. Y. Mr. Cummings was born in London May 4, 1845.

BOSTON HERALD
JULY 28, 1917

DEATHS

James F. Cummings.

NEW YORK, July 25.—James Fulton Cummings, a pioneer electrical engineer, who for many years was associated with the late Edison, died today at Long Beach, N. Y. Two weeks ago, while working in the service, he was stricken with apoplexy and was rescued from the port by the nurse.

Mr. Cummings, who was born in London, Oct. 4 years ago, installed the first electric light systems in Philadelphia, Cincinnati and a number of other cities. He then went to Russia, where he worked out the plan for which electric wires in St. Petersburg, as the capital was then called, were placed in underground conduits. He did similar work in London and other English cities. He was considered one of the foremost engineers in that particular line of work.

WARREN (PA)

August 02, 1917

War Phonograph Will Play Tune of Victory for American Soldiers



Few of the American Sammys now preparing to enter the trenches on the side of the Allies will have music with their fighting. But the Fifth New Jersey Infantry will have its own phonograph—its war phonograph—wherever it goes, one designed especially for the use of the army and navy by Thomas A. Edison, the electrical wizard. The one shown in the picture has been presented to the New Jersey regiment by Charles A. Edison, who is a constant companion of the great inventor at East Orange, N. J. The phonograph is ironed and waterproof, twenty-three inches high and sixteen inches wide. It weighs 100 pounds. Three hundred have already been manufactured. The first machine was presented by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt to the Twenty-second New York Engineers, of which her husband is colonel.



SAME PUBLICATION IN
NEW BLOOMFIELD (PA) TIMES
August 02, 1917

DRUGGISTS CIRCULAR (NY)
August, 1917

EDISON MANUFACTURING PHENOL

Representatives of Thomas A. Edison announced recently that the inventor had made such progress in the manufacture of phenol that he was not only supplying his own laboratories, but was selling considerable quantities to the trade. Protected by suitable tariff laws, these representatives stated, there was no reason why a permanent industry in the commodity could not be built up in the United States.

It is said that the production of phenol at the Edison laboratories recently rose to 3,000,000 pounds per month and that the cost of production was considerably below \$1.50 per pound. Much of this is used in the manufacture of munitions.

August 08, 1917

EDISON FIGHTING BATTLE FOR U. S. IN LABORATORIES

And He Works 16 Hours a Day Under a Close Guard by Secret Service Agent — Employees Pledged to Secrecy.

Orange, N. J., Aug. 8.—Thomas A. Edison vs. Germany. This is the battle that is being silently fought here today. A little red brick building covered with ivy is the famous inventor's laboratory. "I have no right to talk about it—ask the Secretary of the Navy," was the message that came from the closely guarded mansion today, in response to an inquiry of Edison's work.

Edison is guarded like a president. An iron fence crowned with menacing barbed wire, surrounds his laboratory from the rest of the point. When Edison appears, a secret service agent deigns him.

"The 'Old Man' as he is known to his associates has started out to beat the Kaiser just as unobtrusively as he started out to perfect electric lights and phonographs. Today when he climbed from his dusty 'diver' and punched his time card—number one—it registered 8:30 a.m. Yesterday he plugged in at 5:15 and out at 11:30 a.m.—nearly 16 hours later.

War seemed distant from the little red brick building today. It is surrounded by fifty modern industrial structures, crowded with 5,000 men and women, making such peaceful devices as motion-picture machines and storage batteries. But quiet soon with many eyes averted in every doorway. Secret plans from every side, warlike employees against "hacking."

Inside the barbed rail with Edison were a few confidential assistants—roughly dressed, mature men, with deeply lined faces. Outsiders had fleeting glimpses of the men as they darted past windows, all in a tearing hurry. "The Kaiser would probably give an army division for what these men know."

Edison was in the greatest rush of all. The detective at his head had to wait. It took it times to keep pace with the man, he was not to wait. Edison's assistant's hand could be seen in the shadows stopped—he ignored the guard who started him so abruptly.

August 05, 1917

The telephone, an instrument which records both sides of a conversation, is said to be Thomas Edison's latest invention. The telephone is a speaking machine which has special receiving appliances and a socket in which his ordinary telephone receiver is placed. The message may be continued at any time by use of the listening machine.

August 04, 1917

EDISON PLANT BUSY ON WAR'S PROBLEMS

(Special to the Herald.)
Orlean, Aug. 3.—Several departments of the big Thomas A. Edison plant at Orange, N. J., have been busy for the public and the understanding is that government research work is keeping busy a large part of the plant, nevertheless to Robert L. Wendell of Orlean, who has visited the plant, a number of Edison agents in New York City and Orlean. Mr. Wendell says the government has constructed with 100 skilled men who are to work a year without pay on the Edison plant.

August 05, 1917

SLATED TO KILL EDISON

Man Arrested Told of Anarchist

Plot to Kill Edison.

LEWISTON, Ky., Aug. 4.—Anton Nickles, a Dece, was arrested in Hart county on a charge of threatening to kill Thomas A. Edison and defaming President Wilson and the flag.

A band of Chicago anarchists, he says, decided that he should kill Edison. He said he lived in Chicago with anarchists who were grouping him for his work of assassination, but because his idea as to whom he should carry differed from theirs, he parted company with them.

He will be tried Thursday.

DISCARDED RECORDS

1917 (D)

Found in lab notebook

N-05-08-15.2

SHELL-MAKING NOT YET AN EDISON INDUSTRY, BUT
DISCARDED RECORDS A GOOD SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL

Stories to the effect that the Edison plant in West Orange is about to drop making phonograph records for the more timely business of making shells are denied, but it develops that by having coal the plant is doing quite a bit. Not every phonograph record unit or molded (or whatever it is) finds its way to the concert chamber or entertainment hall to give to an eager public the reproduction of a musical gem or to recount the adventures of "Uncle Josh" or other classic wags. No; some of them are piled and found wanting in one way or another and the labor of one day or an hour or whatever period it requires to "run" a selection is wasted.

Wanted also used to be the material of the record, but the inventiveness which Edison himself has lately turned to helping Uncle Sam win the war now has its counterpart in a brand of ingenuity at the plant, where the discarded disks or cylinders are doing yeoman service in saving coal.

Perhaps it was the big fire of 1914, though it has static electric experience might have sufficed. History is not clear on the point, but some one some time discovered that records are slightly carbonaceous—say, more—that they burn with an intense heat, particularly if burned in quantities. The quantities being available, it became necessary only to construct the rejected material to the furnaces and the coal pile ceased at once to grow small fast. Statistics are not complete, but it is stated authoritatively that the saving of fuel has already been appreciable.

Although it has been rumored that a large part of the Edison phonograph works had been turned over to the government for the making of shell cases, it was denied at the plant today. For some time the company has been working on government contracts for storage batteries and discharging machines, and an increase in the output of these machines is supposed to have been responsible for the shell rumor.

SPOKANE (WA) SPOKESMAN-REVIEW

August 05, 1917 (D)

NEW ARMY PHONOGRAPH LAID

Edison Invents One, It Is Said
Yards Away

NEW YORK—American soldiers and sailors are to have a phonograph different from the instrument commonly used. Its first public demonstration was given recently at the laboratory of Thomas A. Edison, whose interest it is.

The phonograph differs mainly in appearance and in capacity to throw sound. It weighs one hundred pounds, stands twenty-three inches high, and is painted a war gray. It can be heard distinctly 250 yards away. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt bought two—arguments, one for the twenty-seven engineers, of which New York has 16, and the other for the 100,000 men of Great Britain. Another machine was presented to Quartermaster General Thomas A. Edison, to make with him a record in Spain.

Unbound Clippings Series Clippings (1918)

These clippings cover the period February-December 1918. Most of the items are taken from newspapers, but there are several lengthy magazine articles as well. Included is an article by William Maxwell, vice president of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., regarding his perceptions of Edison's personality and character and his "capacity as a businessman," as well as an article by Charles Edison discussing his experiences working for this father. Another article by Maxwell pertains to sales and advertising, while two articles by Mark M. Jones of the Personnel Service Dept. of TAE Inc. deal with human resources management.

There are numerous clippings about Charles Edison, including his elevation to Chairman of the Board of Thomas A. Edison, Inc.—a position that enabled him to obtain a deferment in the draft; his emergency appendectomy in February; and his marriage to Carolyn Hawkins in March. Other clippings concern the resignation of chief engineer Miller Reese Hutchison; the enlistment of William Leslie Edison in a tank unit; and the foundation of the Edison Pioneers, an association of former employees primarily in the electric light and power industry. In addition, there are articles about Edison's public promotion of Liberty Loan war bonds; his camping trip with Henry Ford and John Burroughs; and the general effects of the war on his research and other activities. There are also reports of rumors, quickly denied, that Edison would run for the U.S. Senate as a Wilson Democrat.

Approximately 20 percent of the clippings have been selected. In addition to numerous duplicate versions of most of the stories, the unselected items include articles, not directly related to Edison, about science, technology, and warfare; naval affairs and antisubmarine devices; motion pictures; and the annual Edison Field Day event of company employees.

There are no general scrapbooks containing clippings from this period. However, newspaper articles and other documents pertaining to Charles Edison's role in the Liberty Loan and Victory Loan campaigns, 1917-1919, can be found in four unselected scrapbooks (Cat. 44,511, Cat. 44,512, Cat. 44,513, and Cat. 44,514) at the Edison National Historic Site.

February 11, 1918

Edison 71 Years Old Busy With War Work

New York, Feb. 12.—Thomas A. Edison was seventy-one years old yesterday, reckoning by ordinary standards. He has estimated that he is one hundred and twenty years old, because he worked almost twice as many hours a year as the average man.

The Association of Edison Pioneers, an organization made up of relatives in the Edison family, celebrated the anniversary of Edison at the 112-year-old, Mr. Edison's home at West Orange, N. J., his birthplace. The celebration was held at the Edison home at West Orange, N. J., his birthplace. The celebration was held at the Edison home at West Orange, N. J., his birthplace.

BRIDGEPORT (NJ) NEWS

February 12, 1918

EDISON 71 YEARS OLD

His Friends Will Celebrate at Wizard of the Loos Today.

New York, Feb. 12.—Thomas A. Edison was seventy-one years old yesterday, reckoning by ordinary standards. He has estimated that he is one hundred and twenty years old, because he worked almost twice as many hours a year as the average man.

The Association of Edison Pioneers, an organization made up of relatives in the Edison family, celebrated the anniversary of Edison at the 112-year-old, Mr. Edison's home at West Orange, N. J., his birthplace. The celebration was held at the Edison home at West Orange, N. J., his birthplace.

February 13, 1918

EDISON 71 YEARS OLD

His Friends Will Celebrate at Wizard of the Loos Today.

New York, Feb. 12.—Thomas A. Edison was seventy-one years old yesterday, reckoning by ordinary standards. He has estimated that he is one hundred and twenty years old, because he worked almost twice as many hours a year as the average man.

READING (PA) TELEGRAM

February 12, 1918

NON-SINKABLE VESSEL TO SAIL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—It is reported that the first non-sinkable ship, the Loos, will be launched in the near future. The ship is being built by the Loos company, and is expected to be launched in the near future.

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PUB. LEDGER

February 12, 1918

EDISON WON'T COME FOR U. OF P. DEGREE

Don't Stay in His Laboratory, and He Can't Be Honored by University.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12.—Thomas A. Edison is not going to accept a degree from the University of Pennsylvania, and he is not going to stay in his laboratory at West Orange, N. J., to accept the degree. Edison is not going to accept the degree from the University of Pennsylvania, and he is not going to stay in his laboratory at West Orange, N. J., to accept the degree.

MEADVILLE (PA) REPUBLICAN

February 11, 1918

EDISON TOO BUSY TO HAVE A CELEBRATION

By Associated Press.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Feb. 10.—Thomas A. Edison will be 71 years old tomorrow. There will be no celebration of the event at Meadville, Pa., the following home. It was said, because the great inventor was too busy on his work for the Government to spend the day in idleness.

The natal day will not be forgotten, however. The members of the "Association of Edison Pioneers," made up of associates of Mr. Edison in electric field work in 1888, or earlier, which was formed in this city January 23, will assemble here from all parts of the country to have luncheon together in the evening, although he will not be present.

ADVERTISING & SELLING

THE INDEPENDENT ADVERTISING AND MERCHANDISING JOURNAL

ROBERT C. GILMORE
PRESIDENT

J. GEORGE FREDERICK
EDITOR

27th Year

FEBRUARY 1918

Number 8

Using Salesmen as Missionaries for War Time Business Stability

By WILLIAM MAXWELL

Vice-President, THOMAS A. EDSON, INC.,

Author of "If I Were 21," and of articles on selling for *Collier's*, *American Magazine*, etc.

IN the year 1914 we began to get out letters to our salesmen urging them to preach to everyone they came in contact with the gospel of better business.

We had a man clipping newspapers from the principal centers and all of the trade papers, getting out stuff that could afford a text for a presentation. Once a week I went over the scrapbook and compiled a letter.

When this country entered the war there seemed to be a necessity for doing this again.

On an average of perhaps once a month we send out letters to our men on the firing line and we try to make them as optimistic as the situation justifies. They arm our traveling men with workmanlike ammunition that can be used in the case of the customer who is inclined to be pessimistic, or who is unable to interpret events that are occurring.

That is a thing I can recommend very highly. I am not altogether unconfident in my recommendation. I believe if every live business house would make a practice of writing to its traveling representatives, giving them good stuff they can "spiel" along the way—something indisputable, sound, logical—it will accomplish a great deal of good.

It is not surprising that the small merchant at a distance from the center of war activities is perplexed by things that are happening. Some of us can see a little more than a small town merchant, and if your traveling man is armed with information and with a thoroughly logical conclusion drawn from that information, the collective effect of that would, in my opinion, be inestimable. With orders such as Mr. Gorfield put out, and Liberty Loan campaigns, etc., business is going to be pretty spotty unless we can get the trade and the public generally to set up to the point where they will carry over these hot spots in the road.

I believe that every traveling salesman should be a peddler of optimism and that he should renew his store of optimistic arguments, or have it renewed for him, at frequent intervals. We have found that letters from the home office preaching optimism, and

giving reasons that a traveling man can use, provide the best means of keeping this kind of propaganda on foot. We believe in preaching optimism to everyone—not alone to the salesman's customers, but to every one with whom he comes in contact, including the baggage men, coachmen and bus drivers. Much is said of the power of magazines and newspapers to mould public opinion, but it has been my observation that public opinion has never been finally moulded until it can be stated in conversational terms in club, buffet, billiard room, corner grocery store, etc., in a way that passes practically unquestioned by all who hear the statement.

We must combat the pessimism which some are preaching.

The way I feel about the gentlemen who go around preaching pessimism is set forth in the following extract from a letter which I recently wrote to a gentleman at Washington, who had requested suggestions from me in regard to matters related to certain governmental activities:

"Probably it will become me to criticize the gentlemen who preach from the pulpits that we don't yet know we are in the war, and that it is every man's duty to try to be unhappy and dissatisfied, that he does know we are in the war. Personally I think the American people are disposed to accept the war in exactly the right spirit, and I hate to see them scolded and urged to be gloomy and downhearted. When we entered the war it was no longer a stirring adventure. If we had declared war shortly after the Lusitania was sunk undoubtedly we would have thrown up our arms and made a lot of noise, as we did when war was declared on Spain. However, we didn't go into the war in a drowsy way.

"There was no excuse for bellows or whistle-blowing. The President's effect to the American people.

"You want to do. Be ready to do it. You shall take in the draft. All are expected to buy Liberty Bonds.

"You will have to pay next and when certain days. I shall let you know from time to time what you are to do."

"The American public has in effect replied to the President. 'We'll do whatever you ask whenever you ask it, and we won't make any complaint.' That is the attitude of the American public today, and I think it is a mistake to scold and urge the public into a state of sullen discouragement.

Optimism will help win the war.

Spreading the Gospel of "Business Better Than Usual"

How Frederick Stearns Instructs Salesmen

THERE'S a big reason this year—an all-important reason—for spreading the gospel of "Business better than usual."

Uncle Sam needs billions of dollars. And Uncle Sam is not in business. His is not a money-making job—it's a home-making and home-protecting job. He has nothing to sell. To get those billions he must both tax and borrow. He must tax you and me—and borrow from each of us. And from the business of the country he must get the big revenue.

If business is "better than usual" it will mean that Uncle Sam can get all the billions he needs. Curtail business and you cut into Uncle Sam's income.

There can be no let-up in business during the war, for good business will mean prosperous times, and prosperous times will mean plenty of money with which to "carry on." And the govern-

ment will need every dollar that can be made available through keeping business better than usual.

Some well-meaning but short-sighted persons have talked "cut down—re-trench—save—don't spend." Did you ever stop to analyze that sort of advice and what it would result in if carried out?

Suppose, just for illustration, every woman in the United States said: "I won't get a new hat this spring—I'll make my old one do"—and every man dug out his last year's straw and made it do, and then each followed the good work by making last year's suit see him through. Just how many thousand milliners and tailors and clerks would be put out of jobs? And how many firms would be out of business?

Conserve, foods? Yes. Save within reason? Yes. But those well-meaning

persons would kill the goose that laid the golden egg, for they would kill business. Uncle Sam has no such desire.

The men on the road, the salesmen of the country, concentrating their efforts, have a wonderful opportunity to mould public opinion. It is always the salesman's job to be optimistic—with real reasons to back up his optimism. But this year, the reason is broader and bigger—spreading the gospel everywhere of "business better than usual" is performing the best possible service for the man himself—his family—his house—and for his country.

Keep that thought uppermost—talk it—live it—sleep it—be a walking, talking, convincing advertisement of the fact that in 1918—

**BUSINESS IS BETTER
THAN USUAL.**



REPRODUCED BY KINDNESS OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

MR. EDISON—AND ARTHUR BRISBANE

the famous editor of The New York "Evening Journal" and the Washington "Times"

A Letter from Mr. Brisbane to the Editor of "The American Magazine"

I HAVE your letter asking "Won't you write two or three hundred words about Mr. Edison to go with this picture of you and him? Tell, perhaps, what you and he talked about that day? Or give us your characterization of Edison, telling what you think is his most remarkable quality? Anything about Edison that you would like to say would interest us."

Mr. Edison was interested in the device constructed by my friend Grant Straus, which makes possible the use of a business phonograph in a moving automobile, even on rough roads. He was especially interested in that car which I had chosen for the experiment—because of the car's transmission, power communicated without the touch of metal, something, perhaps, like the system that keeps the earth spinning in its orbit.

Mr. Edison, examining, knitting his brows, digging into the material before him, discussed practical common sense. I can give you his exact words because I wrote them immediately in an editorial that I published.

I quote from that editorial: "The main thing is to keep your body loose," said Mr. Edison. As he said it, he kicked one of his low shoes off, exposing an interesting gray stocking; then put it on again, showing it was absolutely loose.

"Don't let anything pinch you anywhere. If you want to

live a long time and work while you live, keep your body perfectly free from pressure.

"Don't, as a matter of course, have any pressure on your neck or wrists, or on any spot where the big veins and arteries are exposed.

"Remember, also, that every inch of the body should be kept free of pressure.

"Every inch is covered with the little capillaries, hairlike veins that feed the whole body and the millions of cells.

"Pressure anywhere means that a certain part of your body is deprived of its natural food. And starvation and death begin where the body is pressed and choked."

On the same occasion Mr. Edison recommended two or three books. I cannot recall their names. He said a number of interesting things about men that imagine themselves more important than they are—he and they would dislike to see those things in print.

You ask, "What is Edison's most remarkable quality?" Power to extend mental and physical concentration and hard work into old age perhaps. Edison's brain is a coherer that gathers in space, by wireless, scientific facts, and hands them out to the world.

ARTHUR BRISBANE

Edison— the "Original Man from Missouri"

Who has to be "shown" before he will believe anything

By William Maxwell

I WONDER how many of you have the same mistaken impression of Thomas A. Edison that I entertained some seven years ago.

I had given no great amount of thought to the subject, but I pictured Mr. Edison as an eccentric genius, working, perhaps, on a princely salary and ostensibly a free agent in his private laboratories, but nevertheless pinched and controlled by some shrewd business man who remained discreetly in the background.

Seven years ago, in the capacity of a supposed expert at sales promotion work, which distinction I now disclaim, I entered into correspondence with the president of the several corporations that manufactured and distributed the various products of the Edison Laboratories. Him, I imagined to be the power behind the throne, the man who had capitalized Mr. Edison. I lunched with this gentleman in New York one day, and a few days later was invited to accompany him to the Edison

Laboratories for the purpose of meeting Mr. Edison.

I shall never forget that first meeting. I was led into the large library which is Mr. Edison's office. This library is located in his private laboratory. It contains perhaps ten thousand volumes, mostly on scientific subjects, and I am sure it is quite correct to say that Mr. Edison doesn't believe a single statement or formula in any of these books, unless he has personally proved its truth. Refer-

ence books mean to him merely a starting point for his own research work. He always farges far ahead of the most advanced treatises. To Edison, that which has been written in a book is elementary, no matter by whom it was written, nor how far it surpasses all previous knowledge. When he has occasion to consult a book of reference he first tests the truth of its contents and then begins to explore beyond it. That is one reason why Edison is Edison. However, I have got ahead of my story.

THERE were two galleries of books arranged in numerous alcoves that de-luged into a lofty open space. Nearly in the center of this open space was a roll-top desk. Behind the desk sat Mr. Edison. He is not often there, but he was there on this particular morning.

As he rose to acknowledge my introduction to him, I instantly compared him to a lion, an amiable and benevolent sort of lion perhaps, but a lion nevertheless. Instinctively

I knew that Edison was not a figurehead; also I knew that my employment by his companies depended entirely on his opinion of me.

He smiled and drew me into a chair by his side. He did not do this by words, not even by a gesture; he merely conveyed to me in some way which I cannot explain that he expected me to seat myself near him and speak to him briefly and distinctly. As you probably know, Mr. Edison is quite deaf, which fact he counts a great blessing, as it spares him from long conversations.

I was unprepared to say anything. Mr. Edison smiled quizzically and spoke first: "I understand that you're the whole thing with S_n and S_n," a firm for which I had been doing some sales promotion work.

Truthfulness, and perhaps a trifle of perversity and possibly the merest pinch of modesty, but chiefly truthfulness, prompted me to reply, "No, I'm not the whole thing, Mr. Edison; I'm merely a cog wheel in the machine."

He smiled approval and asked a few more questions. The president of his companies explained that I was unwilling to sign a contract for a given term of employment.

Mr. Edison nodded, and with a princely disregard for my presence replied: "He's got the right idea. If he makes good, he doesn't need a contract; if he doesn't make good he won't want to stay. Go ahead."

The interview ended there and I became an employee of Thomas A. Edison. At the time I thought he had reached a rather hasty decision. Later I learned that, previous to our interview, he had studied my record as only Edison can study data and, furthermore, had personally instituted, through an agency of his own, a private investigation of my

character, habits and ability. My interview with him that morning was merely a "once-over" inspection. I did not know it at the time, but I sustained on that occasion a scrutiny as searching as the Paris police are reputed to give to persons in whom they have a professional interest.

No one knows or probably ever will know exactly what standards of judgment Mr. Edison employs in forming his preliminary judgment of a man. There are treatises on the subject of character reading, but Edison would scorn to adopt the rules expounded in any of them. Whatever rules he uses are drawn from his own experience. Although partially deaf, Mr. Edison has not cultivated the faculty of lip reading. However, he is an expert reader of human faces. Very positively he long ago decided that it is as important to read a man's words as to divine the intent behind them. He is a close observer of men's faces. Also, he appears to be of sufficient interest in this

and is invariably an indefatigable investigator when he considers a matter to be of sufficient importance to deserve investigation. What I tell him about you, or you tell him about me, he accepts as he does the text of a scientific book. He considers it wisely as a point at which to begin the observations or investigations on which his own opinion will finally be based. I have heard men say that Mr. Edison's mind had been poisoned against them. It would be a practical impossibility to poison Edison's mind against any one. His habits of thought prevent any such result.

Mr. Edison is not vindictive; on the contrary, he is magnanimous to the last degree. Nevertheless, he has the kind of memory ascribed to an elephant. You have not really known Edison until he has "bawled you out." I am a hot-tempered man. For many years I have studiously tried to cultivate a more placid temper. Theoretically I have succeeded.

burst out of Karl. Exhausted, he
 only man in the room who
 who can drive me out and
 get away with it. He hasn't
 done it for several years, but
 he may to-morrow, and then
 he'd expect it will be his
 one. One day he's com-
 muned me to his library and
 asked me to explain to him
 why I had not done so. I
 solemnly no connection.
 He started to sit down, but
 I said, "Wait, Mr. Albi."
 Albi was unimpeachable
 but the point was that I
 had not an Albi. I was
 was in the position of a
 person who had been
 to grime to be committed
 without protest merely be-
 cause the scene of the
 penetration was beyond his
 reach. Mr. Albi gave me
 the most tongue-lashing
 have ever received. It was
 an exact chimera of the
 kind and I had to be
 things I had done from
 first day entered
 employ, but more than
 fairly it was a recital of
 things I had not done. His
 really have done. His

raignment of me was not altogether just; however, it was extremely beneficial. He punctured my self-conceit without impairing my self-confidence. That "bawl-out" was worth a great deal to me, and I am sure it was worth more to Mr. Edison. My may have been, and probably was, irritated with me, but I believe his outburst was not primarily a show of temper. I think it was chiefly a purposeful test of my gameness.

EDISON is the greatest man I ever knew, and I don't think he has much use for a man who isn't game. He is also the most scrupulously honorable man I ever knew, and I'm sure he hasn't much use for a man who isn't honorable.

Mr. Edison appears to be a believer in the humane adage that if you "give a calf enough rope, it will hang itself," and he sometimes applies this theory to his dealings with employees. He likes active and

(Continued on page 50)

Few Golf Players Work for Thomas A. Edison

"THERE are no golf players in the Edison organization," says this writer. "There are three or four men who play occasionally, but there isn't a man who has his golf regularly in the approved manner. There isn't a case of golf tan—not even nineteenth-hole tan—in the entire organization. I don't think Mr. Edison has any prejudice against golf. I don't if he realizes that there are men who believe golf is essential to their well-being, and who imagine they are clearing their brains for the big things of to-morrow when they steal away to the country club from the duties of to-day."

That there are no golfers in the Edison organization is not because of Mr. Edison's antipathy toward golf or other outdoor sports, but merely because keeping up with Edison doesn't leave any time for that sort of thing."

ears, chins, foreheads, and heads, as well. Thomas A. Edison's activities have brought him in contact with many men in various walks of life. He has sat at countless conferences, deaf and indifferent to the conversational camouflage which most men use to mask their motives, and has studied faces, cataloguing each type. I think, and thus arrived at the standards of judgment which he now uses. This is merely my opinion. Per-

haps Mr. Edison would not admit that his opinions of men are based on any such classification of his observations. Perhaps he is not even conscious of having made observations of this kind; but if you will cultivate reticence, study the faces of all the men you meet, and classify them by types in the light of their subsequent actions, I am pretty sure that you will ultimately acquire the habit of forming your preliminary estimate of a man very much as Mr. Edison gains his first impressions.

Edison is inclined to be incredulous.

ingnition of me was not altogether just; however, it was extremely beneficial. He punctured my self-conceit and written confidence. That "bawling" was worth a great deal to me, and this sure it was worth more to Mr. Edison. He may have been, and probably is, a man who will never leave his outburst as was not primarily a show of temper, but it was chiefly a purposeful test of my ganness.

Edison

(Continued from page 26)

Edison is frequently willing to experiment with such a man for the purpose of determining that man's proper level in the Edison organization. When an experiment of this sort develops a man of unimpeachable ability and integrity, Mr. Edison is as much pleased as he would be at the successful result of an important laboratory experiment. He is careful, however, not to give his entire confidence to any man in his organization until such man has, in his opinion, been thoroughly tried and proved. It is frequently rather difficult to tell when Edison has decided to place implicit confidence in a given employee. Sometimes, although he appears to have extended his entire confidence to this man or that man, it subsequently develops that he had held continuously, in some form or other, what pambler would call "an ace in the hole." In the organization of his associates he pursues a policy that is probably understood fully by no one except his son Charles.

In respect to men employed in certain kinds of work Mr. Edison has a habit of weighing the good against the bad, and if the good outweighs the bad, materially, he is occasionally quite lenient toward an employee's bad qualities, provided always that such employee occupies a position in which the evil results of his bad qualities can be guarded against effectually. Probably no one is more fully conscious than Mr. Edison of the evil effects of whiskey on both brain and body, yet I once heard him say: "There are some booze fighters who are brilliant men. If I know a man is a booze fighter I can handle him. I don't like boozers, but in the past I have had a few men of that kind who could get results. Of course, you must be careful about the wreck you give them, but once in a while you will find a booze fighter who is a good man—while he lasts."

MR. EDISON appears to have a method of his own for determining whether an associate overindulges in strong drink. Several years ago he remarked to an employee who, to say the least, was not a teetotaler, "Blank, you're drinking too much; better cut it out before it kills you."

"Blank protested. "Why, Mr. Edison," he said, "I drink very little. I don't drink anywhere near as much as that man you told me about once."

"What man was that?" Edison inquired.

"Why, that man who used to take five drinks of whiskey every day and lived to be ninety years old."

Mr. Edison quickly replied: "Well, how do you know whiskey didn't finally kill him? You'd better cut out those cocktails and high-balls. Take my advice—you never were meant to take any drinks."

I have heard it said that Mr. Edison doesn't like a fat man as an employee or business associate. It is true that he hasn't many fat men around him, but it would be difficult to keep up with Edison and remain fat. I am sure that he has

never expressed a prejudice against fat men. He might not be favorably impressed by a slow and ponderous fat man, but I feel confident that an active and live wire type of fat man would not be disqualified on the ground of embonpoint alone. If Mr. Edison seems to manifest a preference for lean men it is because they usually have a greater capacity for and a greater tendency toward physical activity. He appears to regard physical activity as a sort of precursor of mental activity.

MR. EDISON believes in attacking a problem from all sides. He is the only man I have ever known who is capable of reasoning—and almost invariably does, reason—both inductively and deductively concerning any subject that engages his serious attention. He abhors what some people call "snap judgments."

I think he regards intuition as merely another name for mental laziness. He not only believes there are two sides to every question, but usually expects to find half a dozen. To ascertain those half dozen different sides of a given question, and to solve them into an answer which is responsive to every phase of the question, is the only solution with which he is content. That is one reason why Edison has no close rival in the field of invention. It is also a reason why his judgment on a business problem is usually very sound. He likes men who will dig down to the roots of every problem they encounter. He has small patience with the man who is content to look superficially at a problem and theorize concerning the number and character of its roots. That is why he likes industrious men. You perhaps have a ten per cent greater brain equipment than I, but if I work twelve hours a day and you work only eight, Edison would prefer me to you. He recognizes, of course, that some men are smarter than others, but in his estimation there is no degree of ability that will outweigh laziness or lack of application. The unbalanced genius of business fiction has no place in the Edison organization. No man can last, or at least no man can achieve importance in Mr. Edison's system unless he is a tireless worker.

There are no golf players in the Edison organization. There are clubs, or found men who play occasionally, but there isn't a man who has his golf regularly in the approved manner. There isn't a case of golf tan—yet even nineteenth hole employees in the entire organization. I don't think Mr. Edison has any prejudice against golf. I doubt if he realizes that there are men who believe golf is essential to their well-being and who imagine they are clearing their brains for the big things of tomorrow when they stroll away to the country club from the duties of to-day. That there are no golfers in Edison's organization is not because of Mr. Edison's antipathy toward golf or other outdoor sports, but merely because keeping up with Edison doesn't leave any time for that sort of thing.

light industry. Edison pointed out to his associates that it was a mistake, from the money-making standpoint, to base the charges of an illuminating company on the amount of *current* supplied to the user of electric light. "We shall make improvements in our lamps," he said. "These improvements will result in the consumption of less current. If you want to benefit by the improvements that we make in the lamps, you should charge for the light, not for the current." Edison's associates preferred the more obvious method of charging for the current consumed, and he did not urge the point. Very probably he was not inclined to oppose a policy which he believed would ultimately result in a lower cost to the consumer.

Events have since demonstrated that Mr. Edison was correct. The improvements made in incandescent lamps have brought about a lower consumption of current per candle-power of illumination, and the direct benefit of these improvements has accrued entirely to the consumer, although the illuminating companies have indirectly benefited by the more extensive use of electricity which resulted from the lowered cost to the consumer.

THERE are two Edisons. One is the Edison of coldly scientific mind, who reasons ruthlessly and relentlessly to a conclusion far beyond the average man's foresight. The other is an Edison vividly human, intensely sympathetic, extremely generous and incessantly active in the interests of mankind. Edison can be the lion that he resembles, he can even be unjust; but he is never avuncular, and he is unfailingly generous.

Some time ago a former employee of Mr. Edison said to me, "He is not, never was and never will be a good business man." That was one man's opinion. My own opinion is quite different. If Mr. Edison had time to make a thorough investigation of the facts, I would as soon have his advice on a financial matter as Mr. Morgan's, and I would accept his judgment on a retail merchandising problem as readily as Mr. Wanamaker's, or his estimate of a manufacturing proposition with as much confidence as Mr. Schwab's.

Such is my judgment of Mr. Edison's capacity as a business man, and I think it is a judgment entirely unclouded by my attachment to and admiration for Mr. Edison. The man whom I have quoted to the effect that Edison is not a good business man disagreed with Mr. Edison because the latter declined to be guided by the expediency of the moment and insisted on a policy that looked to the future. The wisdom of Edison's decision has already been demonstrated by large economies, although it did result temporarily in the inconvenience which Mr. Edison's former associate had prophesied at the time of their disagreement.

I have considered various instances in which Mr. Edison is reputed to have shown bad business judgment, and found them, without exception, to have been cases where his objects, in point of time, lay far beyond the vision of the men who disagreed with him. Edison's foresight is something more than that of the ordinarily far-sighted man. In business, I like to lay my plans two or three years ahead.

Mr. Edissn believes in planning twenty years ahead—not merely day-dreaming of the future, but actually putting in motion to-day a force that is calculated to produce a given result ten years, or twenty years, hence. Frequently he finds it impossible to get a man who has the necessary vision to work with him successfully on a plan that has its point of culmination, perhaps, ten years in the future. Edison requires a degree of enthusiastic enterprise which cannot be stimulated by anyone who does not thoroughly comprehend and fully agree with his ideas. More than once he has abandoned a cherished plan because he could not find a man of the right caliber. Not long ago Mr. Edison said in answer to my objections to a projected enterprise: "Those obstacles can be overcome, if you can find the right man; that's all you need to do—find the man."

Edison has probably never conceived a project that could not be carried through successfully if his lieutenants were capable of grasping all of his ideas and acting at all times in harmony with them. Mr. Edison has a faint, but uncommon, to great even, namely, that when he has set forth the essentials of an idea, he expects his associates to comprehend every detail and latent possibility as fully as he himself does. They are not always able to do this, and when they are not he is momentarily inclined to underrate their intelligence as much as he previously overrated it. Experience has made him wary of embarking on any new business enterprise until he is satisfied that he has the right men to carry it to a successful conclusion, which is perhaps partly responsible for the occasional assertion one hears among his associates that "The Old Man has changed his mind again." Mr. Edison sometimes agrees to do a thing which previously he may have refused to do, but when this happens it is because the reason for his previous refusal has been removed. He had been waiting for the right man to develop or the right time to arrive, or some other important factor to be determined. He is sparing of words and does not always reveal all of his reasons for a decision. I have never known Mr. Edison to do a right-about-face without some good reason entirely consistent with his former attitude. He most assuredly is not a man of vacillating policies. I have known him to change a decision, but I have never known him to change a fundamental opinion, once it had been arrived at in the manner he employs to reach a final conclusion.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Edison plans far into the future, he does not discount the future in the sense of counting on future gains. One of his favorite business maxims is: "A profit is not a profit until it's in your pocket." If he spends to-day a hundred thousand dollars to effect a result to-morrow, he counts that expenditure as a part of to-day's expenses. The assets, which he regards as assets, contain no futures. I doubt if anywhere there is a smaller business concern than Thomas A. Edison's industries.

I have stated that Mr. Edison attaches a great deal of importance to the caliber of the men who surround him. Except for occasional moments of exasperation, he is tolerant of the limitations of his employees, but, as previously

—or unlimited authority—to anyone. He has always considered that men constitutes the biggest problem in his business. In recent years he has devoted a great deal of thought to the personnel of his organization.

cellent comprehension of manufacturing and is a good judge of the utility of an apparatus, he appears to have no aspirations to create through invention.

Bud Jones—Small Advertiser

(Continued from page 23)

sincerely, "that's certainly tough. Are you the only child?"

"I got a sister. She's married. Ma's done all she knows how to make trouble between Ruth and her husband. If Ruth hadn't picked a mighty good man he wouldn't stand for it two minutes. As for Ma goin' to live with Ruth so I can get married—buhl! No chance! She and Ruth couldn't live in the same house half a day."

"How does your girl feel about it?"
"I dunno. I ain't seen her yet. But she won't take it kindly at all if I should hitch up our marryin' on account of Ma's disposition. She don't mean to be unkind. But she says that I'm too easy with Ma. All of us let her have her own way too much. She says if some of us made her really feel what a show she was makin' of herself, that it would bring Ma to her senses. But I know Ma better'n Bertha does. Force don't go. She's only worse than ever if you try it. So I'm afraid that Bert and me may have trouble over it."
"Bertha? Yoo mean your girl?"

"Bertha Babcock. Her dad runs the real estate business."

"Bertha Babcock. Her dad runs the real estate business."

Big Bud considered a moment. Then he said:

"I wonder what's a man's duty in a case like this. Had he ought to stand by his folks, or would it be all right fur him to go ahead and marry, seein' he's promised?"

"That's the old question of the choice between mother and wife, sonny," said Sam. "You know the old saying: 'You can get a dozen wives, but you'll only have one mother.'"

"I suppose so. But it's hard. However, I suppose I ain't the first chap that's had folks that's hard to get along with, and I had to put up with a little somethin' on account of only havin' 'em once. Oh, well. Go as easy on this account o' Dad's end as you can. I'll be much obliged. And take the ad. Maybe, it'll bring some business."

IV

WE WEREN'T long in getting acquainted with Bertha Babcock. The Paris Hay & Grain Company began running ads in the "Telegraph" shortly after, and Bertha used to bring a fresh copy to

NEW YORK AMERICAN

Thomas Edison's Son Deferred in Draft

Charles Edison, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, has been granted in his request for deferred classification in the draft, the claim to be managing director of an industrial enterprise. Mr. Edison, who is chairman of the board of directors of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., since the declaration of war, has been placed in class (B-1) since the declaration of war, due to his father's honorary presence and his social consulting, having been busy with his time to Government work, and Charles Edison, son of Mr. Edison, is now of the management of the Edison Electric

NEWARK (N. J.) NEWS

OPERATE ON EDISON'S SON

Charles A. Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, suffered an acute attack of appendicitis yesterday, was taken to the Orange Memorial Hospital in the afternoon and was operated on at once by Dr. John Hammond Brodshaw, of Orange. His parents accompanied him to the institution. Dr. Brodshaw feels today that it is an average case, that no complications have developed and that everything points to the patient's early recovery. Dr. Edison complained of that feeling well Tuesday, but did not realize what the trouble was. The young man is chairman of the board of directors of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., of West Orange, and director of the various affiliated companies. He is an executive in the West Orange plant, and has been in the Edison Electric Company since 1907. He is twenty-six years old and a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is married, with one son, Thomas Edison, Jr., who is now of the Edison Electric Company, and is a graduate of the West Orange Industrial

Edison, Charles

March 14, 1918

COMMANDED SHIP CALGARIAN, STRUCK OF IRISH COAST



Western Newspaper Union.

CAPTAIN H. C. KENDALL,
Commander of the British armed maren-
tine cruiser Calgarian, which was tar-
geted by a German submarine off the
Irish coast. Captain Kendall was in com-
mand of the German submarine when she
was sunk in the St. Lawrence in a col-
lision with the collier Storstad, in 1915.

SAN FRANCISCO (CA) CALL-POST

March 19, 1918

S. F. Electrical Men Will Honor Chicagoan

Shawmut Lillien, president of the Com-
munications Section of Chicago, will
arrive in San Francisco tomorrow
for an extended stay. The electrical
men of San Francisco have made ex-
tensive preparations for his reception
and entertainment, including a "March
March" at the Palace Hotel by the
Victrola Development League.

From the earliest days of electrical
development Lillien has been a leader in
the industry. He came to America from
London, the native city in 1855, when
he was 27 years old, to become private
secretary to Thomas A. Edison.

March 25, 1918

MOBILIZE BRAIN POWER; SUGGESTION OF MARCONI

Victories of Science in War Not
Wholly Devoted to Purposes
of Destruction.

SCOPE FOR GREATER EFFORT

Wireless Telegraphy Far More Use-
ful to Us Than to Germany—We
Should Have Rapidly in Concep-
tion of Scientific Ideas.

BY GIULIARNO MARCONI.

(Translated from Italian.)
There has been considerable progress
in wireless telegraphy and in other
science utilized by the war, but, un-
fortunately, one cannot speak about it.
The man in the street can see for him-
self the progress in aviation, which
is mainly destructive, but some day
he will realize what has been accom-
plished in a humanitarian sense. I
assume you it is very interesting to
social progress and civilization.

Wireless telegraphy is of greater use
to us than to the Germans, for we are
scattered all over the world and they
are a compact block. The distances
from which messages can be sent and
the improvements effected in various
ways will astonish scientists not in
close touch with war developments
when they read about them some day.
The entry of America has certainly
expedited the great work of rapid
communication over wide spaces.

ONE SUGGESTION IS PUT

SCIENTIFIC COUNCILS

I think that the allies should as-
sign a greater role to science. It
could be used more effectively, no
doubt, in technical work and in the ar-
tillery. What is needed is rapidly in
the conception and execution of sci-
entific ideas. This implies closer union
amongst the experts employed by our
auxiliary allies. There should be a
complete mobilization of scientific
brains and greater opportunities given
for mutual consultation and discussion
—in fact, the organization should re-
semble the war council.

America has set the example of a
naval consulting board, which I had
the honor of attending in Washington
last July. It is composed of experts
under Mr. Nathan.

WEATHERMEN THAT

Speed is wanted. We should push
our scientific advances so quickly that
the enemy cannot outtake them or
copy them. Success would result, I
think, from such a source, especially
if the civilian population showed an
open readiness with the soldier to
endure hardships. . . .

(When the war broke out the dis-
tinguished inventor took service with
the land forces, but was afterwards
transferred to the navy. It was as a
naval officer that he took part in the
retreat of the Italian troops, involving
the sacrifice of their conquered terri-
tory.)

March 24, 1918

Men and Affairs

The last of the eleven Edison phone graphs which the Sunday Call purchased with money raised at a concert given in the Broad Street Theater last night, was not sent to one of the contributors until a month ago, because of a desire to place it among Newark address. Last week the following letter was received at this office:

Company "A," 25th Infantry,
Camp Gordon, Georgia,
March 16, 1918.

The Sunday Call,
Newark, N. J.

Gentlemen:
We, the members of Company "A," 25th Infantry, desire to express through you to the people of Newark our appreciation of their generosity in presenting this organization with an Edison Army and Navy Medal Phonograph this week.

It is almost impossible to describe the enjoyment it gives to every man in the company, after our daily routine of duties is over. It is a real pleasure to sit around and listen to the music and songs suggesting home. Camp life is of necessity a routine existence, and without understanding the present emergency, which requires negative training and service, to keep our minds employed, nevertheless, the occasional day-after-day amusements become very monotonous, and we are glad of any amusement that relieves the tedium, and right there is where your gift is so keenly appreciated and greatly enjoyed.

When we go to France, you may be sure the machine will accompany us, and serve to remind us "over there" of what we are struggling for. We may add that more than half of our company are from Newark or State of New Jersey, and Newark is also applicable to this company. Both Newark and Company "A," 25th Infantry, "Keep It Up."

Again assuring you of our appreciation, we remain,

MEMBERS OF COMPANY "A," 25TH INFANTRY.

From Captain John A. Knowles came a letter conveying the thanks of the officers of Company A for the gift. He said: "In addition to the pleasure that the men derive from your handsome gift, I may say that the officers of this company, and even of the entire regiment, have enjoyed the music from the phonograph, as this Office, Club is situated just across the street from Company A."

SAN FRANCISCO (CA) EXAMINER

March 30, 1918

S. F. Engineer Named On Edison War Board

Alfred J. Balcerak, electrical engineer for the Southern Pacific, has been appointed western representative of the National War Reliance Association to this effect having come yesterday from Secretary Daniels' headquarters at St. Mark.

Thomas A. Edison is head of this board. Its function is to pass on inventions and devices for improving the efficiency of the navy. It is a bureau of communication which men who have ideas for improvement in carrying on the war, or rough the proper departments in Washington.

March 30, 1918

The submarine's toll of British shipping last week was a little short of twice the average tallied for the last two or three months. Several explanations of that great increase will suggest themselves. The most likely one is that which is said to be popular in Washington. The "Washington Post" is that "Germany is putting forth its maximum effort with the submarine just now as a part of the plan to terrorize the minds of its enemies and thus make them more vulnerable to the blow it is striking. The mysterious big gun has a part in the plot. The big gun, we may safely conjecture, has been in place for a considerable time; it could have done so much more; it could have done so much more as it can do now. But the same portentous sound to the imagination does that they have now that the world witnesses the climactic spectacle of German might. Germany attends minutely to the stage setting; it acquiesces nothing that promises to heighten the effect of its deeds. Even the diurnal strummings of the baler across the stage, flourishing his saber, is a part of the play whose purpose is to excite the imagination and enable the Germans to exaggerate the magnitude and importance of their achievements."

NEWARK (NJ) JOURNAL

March 24, 1918

SCORES A LEGAL POINT AGAINST EDISON CONCERN

Frank L. Dyer, patent attorney and former president of Thomas A. Edison Inc., won a point in the suit against the concern for \$150,000 for alleged breach of contract and fraud, instituted by Miss Katherine Allison Wedel in connection with patents secured by her brother, the late Alvin T. Wedel, when Chief Justice Gummere yesterday granted an order restraining the prosecution of the suit until the plaintiff is in the possession of the records of the company's complaint to follow the court's order, caused the litigation to be held up by a staying order in November last.

"EDISON, T.A. - FAMILY - CHARLES"

(D)

March 27, 1918

CHARLES EDISON MARRIED.

Inventor's Son Takes Miss Carolyn

Hawkins as Bride.

(Special to The World.)

POINT MYERS, Fla., March 27.—Charles Edison, eldest son of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, and Miss Carolyn Hawkins, youngest daughter of Mrs. Ada Jane Hawkins of Cambridge, Mass., were married this afternoon at Geminole Lodge, the winter home of the bridegroom's father.

The scene of the marriage was the favorite open air resort of the inventor, under palm trees and tropical foliage, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. A. Shore, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church of this place. Only the members of the two families were present.

The bride has been active in Red Cross work. The bridegroom is chairman of the Board of Directors of his father's many interests.

The couple will leave for the North next Monday, accompanied by Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, to make their home in West Orange, N. J.

March 31, 1918

What To Do With Henry

It is clear that the restless activity, the unusual vision and the quite marvelous capacity for organization and production of Henry Ford are not being utilized at anything like 100 per cent efficiency. We say this quite seriously.

Henry Ford has made the most remarkable, and the most enviable success in industry. As a captain of industry he is one of the greatest Americans we have yet produced. Measured by any objective standard, his achievement stands out above those of any other man of his day.

Almost single-handedly he has built up one of the greatest manufacturing enterprises in the world. With this he has won out of the largest fortune ever known. And he has achieved this, not through any patent monopoly, but actually by fighting, single-handedly, the attempt to introduce a monopoly into the motor business. And he has won without a hint of unfair or oppressive methods.

Mr. Ford believes that we might go far toward winning the war if we were to build a huge fleet of little "two-man tanks." He says that we can easily build 100,000 in a few months if we get at it.

We do not think that Mr. Ford or any military man could say decisively whether or not such little tanks would be of great value. Certainly Mr. Ford cannot—at the distance from the theatre of war. His idea smacks a little of his proposal to build a swarm of "one-man" submarines.

Like Mr. Edison, Henry Ford is an inventor and a man of vision. Out of a multitude of ideas a few perhaps are of wide, practical value. One of them might be of overwhelming service.

We owe it to the men at the front to utilize every ounce of American inventiveness and resources. Why should not Mr. Ford and perhaps a dozen or a score of other noted Americans, inventors and engineers be sent to the battlefields to study the problems with their own eyes and at first hand? They might do much.

But we hope Mr. Ford will not be sent to Europe before the order for a hundred submarine chasers is ordered by at least four or five fold.

March 29, 1918

Thomas A. Edison... that our...
...of...
...a...
...these will be...
...pages.

ITHACA (NY) OBSERVER

March 27, 1918

HOW EDISON JUDGES MEN.

Venerable Inventor Avoids Rules by Adhering to Experiences.

If you have been regarding Edison as a genius and nothing else, you have been mistaken. The vice president of Thomas Edison, Inc., says in an article about Mr. Edison in the American Magazine:

"No one knows or probably ever will know exactly what standards of judgment Mr. Edison employs in forming his preliminary judgment of a man. There are treatises on the subject of character reading, but Edison would scorn to adopt the rules expounded in any of them. Whatever rules he uses are drawn from his own experience. Although partially deaf, Mr. Edison has not cultivated the faculty of lip reading. However, he is an expert reader of human faces. Very possibly, he long ago decided that it is less important to read a man's words than to divine the intent behind them. He is a close observer of men's eyes. And he appears to entertain a collateral interest in ears, chin, forehead and hands."

Thomas A. Edison's activities have brought him in contact with many men in various walks of life. He has sat at countless conferences, and is different to the conventional conversations which most men use to mask their motives and hide studied facts, each regarding each type, I think, and thus arrived at the standards of judgment which he now uses. This is merely my opinion. Perhaps Mr. Edison would not admit that his opinions of men are based on any such classification of his observations. Perhaps he is not even conscious of having made observations of this kind; but if you will cultivate reticence, study the faces of all the men you meet, and classify them by types in the light of their subsequent acts, I am pretty sure that you will ultimately acquire the habit of forming your preliminary estimate of a man very much as Mr. Edison gains his.

April 30, 1918

FORD BUILDING NEW AND DEADLY TYPE OF SUBMARINE CHASERS

Every Piece in Boat Will Be
Standardized and Very Lat-
est Methods Are Employed
And Ships Will Be Turned
Out Like Cars.

The first sketch of the new submarine chasers being built by Henry Ford at Palmira in the American Standard. The boats are approximately 250 feet in length, with a speed much greater than the largest cruiser submarines, with guns heavier and of longer range than any submarine now mounts. Not a splinter of wood is being used in these new boats.

Viewed from above they look like a clipper built for speed. The prow is long, pointed and of very strongly reinforced construction to enable it to ram a submarine by a crushing blow without damage to itself.

On January 13, last, the Navy Department sent two drawings to Henry Ford at Detroit with the request: "Please make these for us." The drawings were little more than pictures of the plan and elevation of a new type of steel ship.

300 Speedy Drawings
More than 300 special drawings had to be made by skilled engineers, not only for the hull and bulk, but for bilgeheads and water-tight compartments, gun turrets, lighting plants, tele plants and all the auxiliary systems of a high-powered high-seas steel ship. Every one of the hundreds of thousands of rivets and bolts had to be specified in the plans with minute accuracy.

In less than two weeks, by toiling Sunday, the work was well under way, although Henry Ford is a strict Sabbatharian.

Every piece of steel in the boat is to be standardized. The keels are laid on a moving platform, built and to end in a shop more than half a mile long, so that the boats on the ways will look like a train of cars. The frames or ribs, one very strong, much stronger than those of an ordinary yacht. As the ribs plates of steel sheet about a quarter of an inch in thickness are riveted in sections to the ribs the boat moves along on the rolling platform toward the exit of the shop, where an "elevator" gently sinks into a basin connected with the Rouge River. The completed steel ship then floats in the "elevator" and is hoisted alongside the basin to electric engine, shafts, propellers and electric equipment from overhead cranes.

Back a Hoisting Track.
In other words, the "drydock" in which the vessel is built is only a rolling track in a great shop. The three or four thousand ports required to build the ship are stacked behind the workmen in the order in which each workman requires them. Thus the keel is first laid and riveted, and then the keel itself moves forward to the next place, where the giant cranes are waiting for it. The skeleton

ship thus formed continues to move forward to where an entirely new set of workmen are waiting with the heavy steel plates. An automatic rivet rivets the steel frame and an automatic steel rivet fixes it permanently.

Almost before the white-hot rivets have time to cool the plant begins to go into the exterior, making the boat water-tight. And all the while the ship itself is moving, while the workmen remain stationary on their feet, only their hands, eyes and brains are working at top speed.

Each set of workmen, more than a thousand in all, attains the highest possible skill and speed in doing just one thing as the slowly moving ships pass before them.

After the keel is floated into the Rouge River basin it receives its superstructure, deck houses, guns, masts, masts, masts, masts three oil-burning engines, with the highly complicated electrical equipment, funnels, upper and exterior works, and finally the interior fittings.

Ship Completely Moved.
Constantly the ship moves even in the basin. The motors and heavy fittings are not brought to the ship; the ship is brought to them. At every stopping place the vessel becomes a more fully equipped ocean-going ship until at the last stopping place she fills her great oil tanks. Then she is ready to go under her own power through the lakes and the St. Lawrence River to the Atlantic, and then across the ocean to the "submarine hunting field."

When the Rouge River freezes the "elevator" assembling these naval vessels will be transferred to the Newark, N. J., yards, where a plant similar to that at Detroit is now being built.

Complete overseas steamers, strong enough for winter work on the Atlantic, will soon be turned out complete at the rate of two or three a week. The new depth bombs and the new radio invention for detecting submarine planes when they are out of sight under water, will make these swift vessels the deadliest foe of the submarines except the portless United States destroyers, to which they will be auxiliary. They can carry the usual six floors and about 20 men.

April 03, 1918

WAR WORK ONLY, IS EDISON'S VOW

Will Labor Only for Uncle
Sam "Until Dutchman
Is Licked."

"I am not going to do a stroke of work for anyone but Uncle Sam until the damned Dutchman is licked."

This statement is attributed to Thomas A. Edison, was quoted by chief engineer, at a dinner Tuesday, which marked the beginning of 200 months of the war committee of 200 of the Edison interests.

W. H. Meschery, secretary of Mr. Edison, spoke of the vision of Mr. Edison, who said, "I am not going to do a stroke of work for anyone but Uncle Sam until the damned Dutchman is licked."

"I am not going to do a stroke of work for anyone but Uncle Sam until the damned Dutchman is licked."

"I am not going to do a stroke of work for anyone but Uncle Sam until the damned Dutchman is licked."

"I am not going to do a stroke of work for anyone but Uncle Sam until the damned Dutchman is licked."

SUBMARINE BOAT PROFITS SLUMP

Higher Cost of Labor and Materials Blamed.

That the increased cost of labor and materials, together with the inefficiency of production incident to the training of large forces in special work, injured more the earnings of the company in 1917 than that of Henry H. Carro, president of the submarine boat corporation, in the annual report to stockholders.

The net income of Submarine Boat amounted to \$1,241,025 for the year. Dividend distributions were \$1,147,212 and the profit and loss surplus was \$1,550.

The increased costs of producing submarines set heavily into the earnings of the Electric Boat Company, which is controlled by Submarine Boat. The net profit of the company for 1917 amounted to \$2,370,547, as compared with \$3,012,291 in 1916. The company, however, carried to the surplus account \$2,850,000, as against \$1,574,159 in 1916.

Electric Boat Costs.

The Electric Boat Company, which had accepted a contract for the construction of a number of boats for Russia, lost heavily owing to the depreciation of rubles, in which the accounts were to be paid. The rubles, according to the contract, were to remain in Russia for the period of the war. The company is unable to realize on this account, and it has on deposit in banks in Russia, or represented in accounts unpaid, \$1,500,000 rubles. These are carried on the balance sheets at 12 cents, the market rate on rubles Dec. 31, 1917. As a result of this business with Russia the company was compelled to write off \$1,100,000 during the year.

Further losses which the company was constructing for Russia were not shipped, and arrangements have been made, President Carro says, for their disposition to another Government.

Mr. Carro said it was because of the ruble devalue in Russia, along with the capital represented in inventory, that the directors of the Electric Boat Company declined last September to defer the payment of additional dividends to stockholders.

Electric Boat and Electric Dynamic companies had at the end of the year undivided business amounting to \$53,000,000. The gross business of the companies for 1917 totaled \$24,000,000.

27 Keels Laid in Newark.

Mr. Carro reports that there are at present twenty-one keels laid in the Newark Bay shipyard. There are also eight submarines undergoing official tests. The new submarines, according to Mr. Carro, are proving satisfactory to the Government authorities.

The net income of the Electric Boat Company for the last year was equal to \$27.11 a share on the \$1,672,100 capital stock. This compares with \$24.15 a share earned in 1916.

MOVE AGAINST NON-ESSENTIALS.

Important War Step Will Be Taken Almost Immediately.

Washington, April 5.—An important war move by the United States within the next 48 hours will affect probably one-third of the output of non-essential industries. It will particularly affect the manufacturers of musical instruments, table and chairs and articles of luxury, in which steel plays a part in construction. This was revealed today by an official in administration circles and is the result of urgent demands for steel for war purposes.

The War Industries Board has been wrestling with this problem for the last ten days and the order restricting non-essential industries will be probably of an embargo through the War Industries Administration and voluntary restrictions proposed by the manufacturers themselves in their conservation program for the next few months.

For more than a year piano manufacturers of the country have been preparing for this move. As the outbreak of the war it was rumored that the so-called non-essential industries would be put to the test.

Last June Thomas A. Edison was called upon by a group of directors of the War Industries Board to be brought to bear to have an enlightened policy pursued in the treatment of this question. Mr. Edison is one of the largest phonograph manufacturers in the country, but the phonograph business is only a small part of his plant, which employs 3,000 persons. The Edison plant is doing good war work, at present, it is understood, and Mr. Edison is heartily in favor of the restriction.

NEW YORK GLOBE

April 19, 1918

BOOSTING THE SUBMARINE.

The German Government efforts to keep alive faith in the U-boats has been by no means abandoned, as is evidenced by Admiral von Capelle's latest message to the Reichstag naval committee. The case as he makes it is convincing. British ship construction, he says, is only one-third of one-sixth of the submarine production of American shipyards, after prodigious efforts produced last year only 750,000 tons registered tonnage of fighting vessels. The American destroyers have not accomplished their purpose. Submarines were being lost in number despite some losses, and they had no trouble picking off one or more victims from most of the convoys. They were sinking at the rate of 600,000 tons a month, or, if this figure seemed too high, to the rate of 450,000 tons a month.

While the Admiral was about it he might as well have given a wider latitude of choice to his staff. He says in the first three months of this year the submarines sank 218 large vessels and 27 small ones, totaling 674,000 tons. This is at the rate of 225,000 tons a month, only half von Capelle's latest estimate. Last year the British loss was at the rate of 250,000 tons a month.

As to the Admiral's figures on American construction they are only 250,000 tons wide of the mark, a trifling discrepancy under the circumstances when, while it destroys all confidence in everything he says, including a desire to deal more generously with the United States than with England. It is to be remembered, however, that the figures are for Germans rather than Englishmen or Americans, and therefore need not be considered too seriously except as evidence of the sort of delusions that are practiced by the German government to keep up the courage of the people.

"Edison Pioneers"

On Jan. 2, 1918, a call signed by Messrs. Frederick A. Scheller, Charles Wirt, Sidney B. Pine and William J. Hammer was sent to many of Mr. Edison's earliest assistants and associates requesting those who had entered his service before and including the year 1885 to attend a meeting at the Engineering Societies' Building, New York City, on the evening of January 24, 1918, with a view to effecting a permanent organization. The journal of such an organization had often been broached by the men who had been intimately associated with Mr. Edison and his interests at his famous Menlo Park, N. J., Laboratory, 65 Fifth Ave. (New York headquarters of the Edison Electric Lighting interests), the Edison Lamp Works, Machine Works, Underground Tole Works, and the various other commercial, engineering and manufacturing interests connected with Mr. Edison's electric lighting, telegraph, telephone, phonograph, electric railway and other interests in this country and abroad, and on Jan. 24, twenty-eight of Mr. Edison's early associates, shown in the accompanying illustration, met in the board room of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, thru the courtesy of the Institute, and took the initial steps to form an organization to be known as "Edison Pioneers."



Thomas A. Edison and Miller Henson Hatchinson, His Chief Engineer, at a Meeting, for Discussion of the Edison Pioneers, at the Edison Pioneers' Home.

Many letters were read which had been received by men entitled to be among who were unable to be present, and who are and all around of the movement and wished to be included. Others wrote requesting that the line of demarcation be drawn at various dates subsequent to 1885 so that they might be included, but it was decided that as perhaps one million persons have been connected directly or indirectly with Mr. Edison's various interests here and abroad, it was essential that the organization should at present be limited to the very greatest of those connected with the inventive, developing and commercializing of Edison's inventions, and have on taking in on some basis certain men whose work has been of most importance in Mr. Edison's later spheres of usefulness, such as the science battery, moving pictures, etc., etc.

The following officers were elected: President, Francis R. Union; vice-president, Samuel E. Mitchell and T. Commerford Martin; secretary, Robert T. Loder; treasurer, Frederick A. Scheller; historian, William H. Macdonnell.

Various committees upon organization, constitution and by-laws, etc., were appointed. The organization was sent to Mr. Edison appearing in the form of the "Edison Pioneers," and after including in many interesting reminiscences the gathering adjourned to meet at the Lawyers Club on Feb. 11, 1918, to celebrate Mr. Edison's 71st birthday by an informal luncheon. Over forty "Edison Pioneers" attended this luncheon on Feb. 11th, at which time the constitution and by-laws of the organization

were formally adopted and various steps taken to further the aims and objects of the "Pioneers." These steps among other things embraced the erection of a memorial on the Lincoln Highway where it is to pass Mr. Edison's old home and laboratory buildings at Menlo Park, N. J.; the cooperation with the Edison's Association of Illuminating Companies in the formation of an Edison Museum; the preparation of a Biographical and Historical Volume to be presented to each member and certain other important matters of which it is inadvisable to speak at the present time. It was also decided that the "Edison Pioneers" should be perpetuated by making the members' descendants eligible to membership. A birthday telegram of congratulations and hearty well wishes was sent to Mr. Edison, whose absence in Florida made it impossible for him to be present and after addresses by President Francis R. Union and others, the party adjourned.

Among the men already identified with the "Edison Pioneers" are Francis R. Union, Orange, N. J.; Sydney B. Pine and S. B. Anderson, Selkirk, N. Y.; F. H. Potter, Charles A. Benson, Fremont Wilson, William J. Hammer, New York; Frank S. Hastings, F. S. Smithers, Frank S. Hastings, F. A. Wardlaw, H. A. Allen, Charles S. Bruley, Peter Volter, C. Koch, Arthur S. Keret, A. C. Pointier, W. Palmer, W. W. Kinsley, Alexander Mungie, W. A. Douglas, A. S. Campbell, Henry Stephenson, New York; Philip S. Dyer, Easton, Pa.; Geo. S. Crover, Austin, Conn.; E. G. Achew, Niagara Falls; Charles Wirt, Philadelphia, Pa.; John W. Loh, New Rochelle; A. C. Tate, Philip Klein, Montross, Conn.; John Ott, William McGowan, C. N. Worth, W. S. Gilmore, Orange, N. J.; Samuel D. Mott, Passaic, N. J.; Samuel Inall, Henry M. Bready, Chicago; H. J. R. Siew, Williamsport, Pa.; William M. Brock, Paterson, N. J.; Wilson S. Howell, Pleasantville, N. J.; John W. Howell, George F. Morrison, Newark, N. J.; M. R. Moore, Roselle, N. J.; William C. Aaron, Menlo Park, N. J.; Schuyler S. Wheeler, Amers, N. J.

CHARLESTON (SC) AMERICAN

April 12, 1918

THE SUBMARINE.

The sinkings by submarine seem on the decline. Last week the British lost 8 ships, the French 2 and the Italians 1. This is a very low record, the lowest since the week of November 11 last.

It appears from the sinkings reported in the past two weeks that the submarine is being brought under control. If the allied fleet can hold the U-boats to the record of last week and the previous one then they can produce ships much faster than the Germans can sink them. From these late reports it appears the worst of the submarine is over.

LOS ANGELES (CA) TIMES

April 10, 1918

AWARD CONTRACT FOR HARBOR POWER CABLE

The Public Service Commission yesterday afternoon awarded the contract for the laying of the submarine cable across the main submarine route to the establishment of the Harbor Power Cable. It will supply city power to the proposed plant of the Harbor Power Cable Company.

April 11, 1918

TO LIVE LONG, BE CHEERFUL, HE SAYS

And to Be Old at 40, Eat Masly Luncheon, Advises Dr. Charles E. Barker.

HE LECTURES AT Y. M. C. A.

Recently Heard Some Simple Rules for Longevity at Health and Longevity Week

Dr. Charles E. Barker, who is conducting a health and happiness week under the auspices of the Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y., is lecturing on living to be 100 and, telling the audience way to grow old at 40. Dr. Barker is now in N. Y. but is a D. P. Here is his advice.

"Sleep enough, but not too much; be careful of your eating, particularly overeating; be habitually cheerful and take systematic, regular exercise if you want to live to be 100."

"If, on the other hand, you wish to be an Orlitzer man at 40, eat lots of meat, eat the meat between as fast as you can, smoke five to fifteen cigars a day, play golf once a week, ride in an auto instead of walking in the open air and worry about your business or family."

"When the waist line is larger than the chest line," said the doctor, "look out for a visit from the undertaker. This was his greeting in an interview."

"But how about living to be 100, doctor? Tell me about that." "I consider that it is far more important that people should learn to be more efficient, have more energy and more vitality and to be happier while they live and as long as they live, than that they should actually live to be 100 years old," was the reply.

"But at the same time doctors of physicians and scientists in the last few years make it possible now to say that by a suitable, practical and scientific program of hygiene and men or women can add all the way from five to thirty years to the latter end of their lives. Within the last few years science has discovered that there is no reason why a man may not get his body into such magnificent condition that he will be practically as young as the boy of my sort and only die of old age—that is, when worn out."

"How much sleep?" That depends upon the individual. Edison got along with five hours, so did General Grant. Others will take nine hours. For the average individual it should be seven to eight hours, to keep the nerve batteries recharged. As to diet, bread, cheese, the food abhors, never eat between meals, avoid particularly cold, hot, spicy and only a small amount of meat, once a day should be used.

"As to cheerfulness, I may say that my own cheerfulness has been the means of my health and happiness. It takes persistence, patience and cheerfulness for a few months, but once you find that it is just as easy to be cheerful as to worry, which distresses the body and makes one unattractive."

April 24, 1918

EDISON TELLS WHEN A MAN IS EDUCATED

Famous Inventor Says Man Should Keep in Touch With Affairs of the Day.

Thinking "what constitutes an education," Thomas A. Edison said a man is educated when he is conversant with the every known of the world in which an illiterate, common-sense and scientific.

This holds out hope to the young people struggling upward in the world. To stay, they can educate themselves. No better and more concise fund of information is held out to men and women, boys and girls today than the New, Universal Encyclopedia, now being distributed to readers of this paper. This dictionary contains in one volume about of the information constituting the world's present-day activities. It is more than a vocabulary, more than a mere list of words. It is a complete inventory of today's knowledge.

This paper's offer of this remarkable book has proven to be highly popular. The demand for the dictionary continues with increasing force. Already most supplies have been ordered, and the publishers say they have orders from other cities, making it hard for them to keep up with orders. Since this is surely an educational offer, and the books are given out at nominal expense, the mere cost of handling, the time limit will soon be reached, and readers are urged to get their copies without delay.

NEW YORK (NY) JOURNAL

April 19, 1918

SAILOR HAS DEVICE TO DESTROY U-BOATS

By International News Service. DEVER, Col., April 19.—A device for destroying submarines, recently adopted by the Navy Department, is the invention of a Denver youth of twenty, according to information just received in this city from Washington. D. C. Russell, a young man who gave the invention to the Government.

He is now an enlisted man in the navy, and is the son of Captain Russell. He is a retired army officer and veteran of several Indian wars. Young Russell's submarine destroyer is a series of wires suspended from anchors buoy that do not interfere with surface-travelling boats. Contact with one of the wires causes destruction of the submarine.

April 14, 1918

SUBMARINE BOAT

The National Hunt Corporation is the 1917 report shows net earnings of \$1,343,000, equal to \$1.85 per share on the 725,540 shares of no par value outstanding. During the year \$1,172,215 was disbursed in dividends, leaving a surplus for the period of \$100,885. The dividend report for 1918 shows a dividend of \$1.07, \$1.07.

The Submarine Hunt is a leading company. Its investment income is \$1,343,000. The net result of the 1917 report is \$1,343,000, equal to \$1.85 per share on the 725,540 shares of no par value outstanding. During the year \$1,172,215 was disbursed in dividends, leaving a surplus for the period of \$100,885. The dividend report for 1918 shows a dividend of \$1.07, \$1.07.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

April 07, 1918

With the progress of war became imminent the Naval Consulting Board held a special meeting in New York. These were interchanged and all necessary confidential information held by the navy was given so that needs for conducting the U-boat could be quickly and successfully met.

Problems were formulated and placed before specialists whose life study had fitted them to produce a successful solution.

Working in harmony with naval experts, the outcome of this meeting has been excellent results.

In the work of examination and consideration of the great volume of inventions, ideas and devices submitted the board has rendered a signal service. Beginning with March, 1917, the Navy Department was so overwhelmed with correspondence that it was well-nigh impossible to keep up with the tide of plans, and models were received at the rate of from 500 to 700 a day. In the last figure twelve upward of 60,000 letters, many including detailed plans, some accompanied by models, have been examined and noted.

While a comparatively small number of inventions have been adopted, some of them of considerable value, the majority have fallen in the class of having been already put in use or discarded as the result of experience. The navy has readily accepted any idea or invention based on fundamental principles of science, worked out in a practical form and not at variance with what experience has taught to be simple and useful.

April 12, 1918

AMERICAN SUBMARINE DEFIED WINTRY GALES

Voyage Across Atlantic Successful—Joins U-Boat Hunt, Finished Under Own Power.

Washington, April 12.—The story of bitter winter gales, American submarine, primarily designed for operations of the home coast, has increased the Atlantic in danger to the common foe against the German U-boats. They are now riding allied naval forces, as are American U-boats, and have been in the sea some for many months.

Secretary Doughty had gone "over there" in his address at Cleveland last Saturday at a Liberty loan celebration, but gave no details. It is now possible, however, to tell the story of the midwinter passage of the boat across the Atlantic, and of the most severe weather known in years. In the previous January, the best traditions of the service have been shattered.

Departure Most Secret.

The first submarine to leave port under way in early winter. Arrangements for the trip were made without a hint appearing in the papers, and in fact, until Secretary Doughty spoke no word of the participation of the underwater boat in the war against Germany was published.

The navy and some experience with long-distance work with submarines on which to draw. Boats have been sent to the Philippines to Hawaii and to Panama, but always in mid-section of the year and with plentiful time for precautionary stops.

Made Trip Safely.

This time, however, they met nothing in winter, and a terrible winter at that, with the Atlantic in the highest mood. The steps taken to get them across cannot be disclosed, but the fact that the government has no gladder to record is pointed to as proof of their sufficiency.

Officers and men of the submarine faced hard days in their last part. Cramped in narrow quarters and with storms in prospect, they clanked to sea with complete confidence in themselves and their boat. A heroic record of uneventful voyage bore out that confidence.

In mid-December others got started. While it was fair an ending day, about of the submarine a 100-mile gale was blowing, fero it they played, rolling and tumbling.

Strike Heavy Gale.

Details of the commanders' reports have not been made public, but among the crew undoubtedly were men who recalled the first employment at the submarine of maneuvers when circumstances all but put the bottom out of commission.

But there was no faltering. The boats were going to the front in real warfare this time. Even when low-lies hurried in some cases, unknown to the logs and accompanying craft, the submarines battled forward alone. A majority of them reached their destination under their own power, ready for duty.

Some of the boats were driven far from their course. They showed up at different ports, but promptly put in as again and reached their stations.

One Forced to Return.

One boat was the hard-luck vessel of the lot. Separated from the fleet in the first storm and its companions out of order, it turned homeward, only to strike two more gales in quick succession. However, it made port successfully and undamaged.

With new fuel and supplies aboard and a man or two worn out by the long struggle with the elements replaced, in a few days the boat put to sea again. It went through that time despite a fourth gale it encountered. Little has been said of the work of the British and French submarines in the U-boat hunt. They are playing a delicate part, however, and lurking close to enemy bases. There have been encounters between submarines which read like fiction. The service has been described as a trying one, far which men of courage and daring are needed. It is in this work, moreover, that the American submarines are engaged.

April 23, 1918

EDISON MAY BE HEAD OF AIRCRAFT PROGRAM

Name of Inventor Persistently Associated With Fortcoming Appointment.

ANOTHER REPORT FILED

Assistant Secretaries of War Have Presented Findings to the President.

Washington, D. C., April 22.—It is heard today that President Coolidge and Edward M. Stettinius, Assistant Secretaries of War, have finished and passed up to the President a joint report on the present situation, to supplement the findings of the H. Sturges Marshall Committee. This report of the Assistant Secretaries of War, which will be released through the White House, will give the public its first precise information as to exactly what has been accomplished in tracing out the modern and "plane" at the frontier.

Simultaneously with the publication of the aircraft report there will be announced a new head for the aircraft administration. There is much speculation over the choice of the new official, but the selection has been carefully guarded pending acceptance of the appointment. The only statement obtained in aircraft circles is that the man who has been decided on is an individual of great prestige who has not yet been mentioned and that his name is synonymous with achievement.

The latest name to be connected by rumor with the aircraft appointment is that of Thomas A. Edison. In support of this forecast it is said that one of the earliest ideas of President Wilson is to place the strongest public confidence behind the aircraft work by naming for its head a man of national reputation. If Mr. Edison was named, it is said, he would not be expected to assume the burdensome details of the organization, which will be in the hands of William G. Potter.

Name Would Have Effect.

Mr. Potter is already on the job and is in constant touch with the factories which are doing the work. It is said that the point primarily considered will be the psychological effect which a name like that of Mr. Edison would have on the country when coupled with the aircraft administration.

Nothing has occurred to give additional color to reports concerning Mr. Edison's selection and many other stories are being discussed in connection with the point.

The great public prestige with which the appointment of Charles M. Schwab as director of armaments administration has been revealed is said to be responsible for the feeling that the next appointment of a preeminently successful figure in the aircraft work will be a man in the right direction.

The public will have kept much longer in suspense, according to the feeling in Washington, if it is understood that legislation will be introduced now to amend the old aircraft law and that will be easy of accomplishment, since six of its nine members are already connected with the army and navy. The three civilians on the board, Henry L. Collins, chairman; Harry H. Kinyer and Richard B. Howe, of New York, are the engineers, are all serving in an advisory capacity only without compensation.

DES MOINES (IA) NEWS

April 10, 1918

AMERICAN submarines have arranged to "work" and go up after a hard trip during the winter season. Passage of boats across the ocean in the face of most severe weather is regarded as one of the navy. Not one disaster occurred the trip and the boats resolved port under their own power.

MANCHESTER (NH) BRUSH

April 10, 1918

Edison After U-Boats.

Thomas A. Edison, America's foremost inventive genius, has settled down in Washington with the intention of "steering" until we get something that will stop the submarine" writes a Manchester correspondent. He has taken over the old office of the late Admiral George Dewey in the Navy annex and is engaged in important laboratory experiments designed to produce an antidote for the U-boat. He is in constant contact with experts of the navy department.

April 19, 1918

The New York telegraphic report that the Submarine Boat corporation at Newark, N. J., has just laid the keel for the twenty-eighth merchant vessel for the Emergency Fleet corporation, in its yards, which, if the steel delivery is promptly made by the railroads, will enable the concern soon to launch 5500-ton cargo carriers at the rate of one every two days, indicates that the eastern yards have finally begun to speed up in earnest, and are aiming to outvital the Pacific coast shipyards. Meantime, recent steps taken affecting Oakland harbor shipyards give promise of much greater activity in them in the future than there has been in the past, and their past record for producing results was an eye-opener for a time to most of the shipbuilders on the Atlantic coast.

HICKINSMER (NY) TELEGRAM

April 23, 1918

EDISON'S GRANDSON GETS BOND UPON OPENING EYES

West Orange, N. J., April 22.—At the age of 22 hours, John Edison Steno, grandson of Thomas A. Edison, was received to-day a \$100 Liberty bond purchased by the inventor. The baby was born at the Edison home yesterday and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kyro Steno. Mrs. Steno was Miss Madeline Edison.

HACKENSACK (NJ) RECORD

April 22, 1918

THOMAS A. EDISON BUYS BOND FOR HIS SECOND GRANDSON

West Orange, April 22.—Thomas A. Edison has a second grandson, born yesterday. He is John Edison Steno, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kyro Steno, of South Orange. He was born in the Edison home, Menlo Park.

Today when the child was 22 hours old, Mrs. Edison purchased a \$100 Liberty bond for him. Mrs. Steno was Miss Madeline Edison.

LIMA (OH) GAZETTE

April 23, 1918

EDISON'S GRANDSON, AGE 22 HOURS, OWNS \$100 BOND

Famous Inventor Presents Daughter's Son With Steno in Liberty Loan.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., April 22.—At the age of twenty-two hours, John Edison Steno, grandson of Thomas A. Edison, received today a \$100 Liberty bond purchased by the inventor. The baby was born at the Edison home yesterday and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Kyro Steno. Mrs. Steno was Miss Madeline Edison.

ELIZABETH (NJ) TIMES

April 24, 1918

EDISON THREATENS TO LEAVE LAND UNPLOUGHED

Trenton, April 24.—In reply to a telegram from William Latta Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, that Morris county authorities have adopted the transportation of his farm tractors over the roads because of alleged damage to the highways and that he is operating these tractors at a financial loss to aid food production, Governor Edge wired him at Morrisville today if a way could be found to reduce its damages to certain roads the county authorities would gladly consent to the transportation of the tractors. Governor Edge added that the Morris County Freeholders had agreed to send for Edison and discuss matters. In the telegram to the Governor, Edison said:

"Unless I receive the proper authority to operate the tractors without interference of these small but very efficient, officeholders, I will close up, thereby leaving hundreds of acres in this vicinity unploughed."

May 04, 1918

DANIELS SELLS LIBERTY BONDS

Edison Also Takes a Part at
Grand Central.

SECRETARY TALKS TO CROWD

Saunders Shakes Hands With Com-
muters Who Buy.

Commuters passing through Grand Central Terminal about 6 o'clock this morning were afforded an opportunity at the Liberty Loan meeting in the main concourse on the upper level that has been granted to none of their erstwhile brethren who purchased their bonds at everyday booths.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Thomas A. Edison, W. P. Saunders, chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, and Dr. Miller T. Hutchison of the Naval Consulting Board arrived unexpectedly at the rally at 5 o'clock and sold bonds.

Brief addresses were made by Secretary Daniels and Mr. Saunders, and they, as well as Mr. Edison shook hands with each bond buyer. In a five minute talk, urging the huge crowd that gathered when word spread around the station that the Secretary of the Navy and the Electrical Wizard were at the booth to buy bonds, Mr. Daniels said:

"To-day is the last day of the third Liberty Loan drive. To-night a message will go from New York to Berlin that we have gone over the top in winning bond sales in our boys in the trenches will go over the top in winning victory.

"When our boys come home," he continued, "I hope there will be no man there to greet them who will profane the day because he did not buy a bond."

Women Purchase Bonds.

Secretary Daniels commented on the wonderful spirit of the people and spoke of the remarkably large number of commitments in the navy as well as the success that has attended the work of carrying troops and supplies to Europe.

When Secretary Daniels had finished his talk a number of women pushed through the crowd to the desk where they bought bonds. "I congratulate you," said the Secretary as he shook hands with the women. "The ladies are always in the lead in this work."

The rally at Grand Central Station opened at 6 o'clock this morning when Jaff Davis, "King of the Phonies," addressed a crowd of early morning workers and sold more than a thousand dollars in bonds before the Daniels party arrived at 8. The rally was to continue for eighteen hours.

No information was made public as to the destination of the Secretary's party. When they left the terminal at half past 8 more than \$5,000 in bonds had been sold.

May 01, 1918

THE EDISON IS A MASTER PIECE OF REPRODUCTION

When Thomas A. Edison, the inventive giant of the world, mastered the art of reproducing the human voice and mechanical instruments as they sound in the original performance, with all the factors, the supreme quality of tone, was aptly demonstrated on Monday evening at the High School auditorium at the joint recital of Miss Marie Morrissey, Miss Fray Seidel and the New Edison Phonograph. The secret of the new phonograph lies in the fact that Edison has been able to reproduce the overtones, the "musical sounds."

Had one attempted to distinguish between the two tones, with a deft ear and a keen eye, he would have found it impossible to determine whether it was the recreation of the voice or violin or the voice or violin that was interesting the listener. The specialization for the audience lay in guessing whether the living performance or the Edison was at work—or both, and here is where the magic of the mystery seemed to hover over the recital.

The evening's entertainment brought out many surprises for the musical critics, and the dominant thought in the minds of the audience was, in that a specially constructed instrument for this special occasion and it was difficult for many to believe that the instrument was a stock phonograph intended solely for the home and that this instrument should be able to fill the entire hall. A new era has dawned musically. Thomas A. Edison, the inventive genius, has met and matched the finest music on earth. The recreation of musical sounds is about as near human as musical can be.

Edison recreations are essentially the true representations of vocal and instrumental music as produced by living artists. They are the veritable substance of the living music, alive with all the emotion of the living art.

In announcing his new musical instrument to the world, Mr. Edison faced a new problem. How should the public be made to realize that he had actually re-created music? The superlative and finely worded phrases had been used in the description of the old standards, and these again applied to the "New Edison" sound, therefore, fall far short of the truth.

And so with his usual frankness and simplicity, Mr. Edison conceived a plan which by its direct effect contrived to do this. "Let the public hear the New Edison side by side with the living artists and purchase it to judge for themselves."

Mr. Edison called in five great artists who sang for him, and he went to go out to the music centers of the country and, in the course of time, to go out to the music centers for themselves.

This kind of a musical instrument, this closely parallel of human voices, as performers and instrument, this display their virtues by side, both singly and in unison, is the most complete of the genius of the modern world. It is the New Edison, the most marvelous invention of the world.

Draft Men Settle Up Enthusiastically.

By 10 o'clock this amount had been raised to \$20,000, much enthusiasm being added to the mounting by the arrival of delegations from Draft Board 13 and 32 in Brooklyn bound for Fort Snelling. Several of the drafted boys made impromptu speeches and the crowd responded with enthusiasm. The men from Board 32 were accompanied by a band provided by the Veterans Association of their neighborhood known as the Ocean Hill regiment.

Among the speakers who followed Secretary Daniels and Mr. Edison were Bomber driver, Private Collins, Sergeant Downes, Private Drew, and others, all of the Canadian army. These young men got a number of subscriptions by leading their bare into the crowd and during the speeches to bring them back with a quick action while.

May 2, 1918

Port Dock Fire Traces Nearly All Eliminated

Long City Wharf Soon Will Be
Ready for Submarine Boat
and Army Uses.

Frames of Ship No. 1 Now Up

All trace of the dock fire in January at Port Newark will soon be eliminated under the rapid progress of reconstruction, and the long wharf originally built by the city will be in readiness for the activities of the submarine boat.

And the saving off of the burnt piling has been completed and dismantling and strainers are now being placed. That frame of ship No. 1, the keel of which was laid on December 25, are now all up and the outside plates are being fastened. The work in the tanks is progressing and the hull has now the appearance of a ship. Ships Nos. 2 to 4 are also rapidly taking shape, and on the remaining fourteen ways the work on the keels is considered satisfactory. It is stated that when the foundations start the ships will go overboard in rapid succession.

It is reported that general construction in the ship yard has been materially advanced during the last week. The last two way derricks at ways Nos. 2 and 28 are being erected. The work of driving piles for the new trailer line at Avenue H has been finished and the track work is now proceeding. Work has been started on the large open hall and the field offices and coal rooms have been constructed up to ways Nos. 22 and 24 and the rivet line up to way No. 21.

The yard's first-driving record has been broken, the figures now standing at 1214. The personnel of the crewman's diviser, A. Reynolds; boiler-on, R. Gregory; binder, N. Hart; mass-boy, R. Cottrill. Other rivet crews are reported to be after the 2500 mark.

May 03, 1918

EDISON OFFICIAL SEIZED ON DISLOYALTY CHARGE

Henry M. Edwards, secretary and treasurer of the Edison Electric Light Company, was arrested in the Lyceum Theatre for an alleged disloyal remark. A Liberty loan speaker had described the crucifixion of a Canadian soldier by Germans. Mr. Edwards was seized by Mrs. Henry Wilcox, of Philadelphia, a guest at the Hotel Vanderbilt, to have remarked:

"Good for him."
At the West-Party-seventh street station Edwards protested earnestly his words were expressions of approval for the speaker. He said he had been seated at the front and was chairman of two Liberty loan committees. He had hailed the speaker as official of the League of Nations and had no arranged this

May 07, 1918

WILL BE MEDIATORS IN DISPUTES OVER LABOR

Frank H. Sommer, assistant secretary of Labor, will be mediators in disputes in this city. He will hear the complaints of labor representatives whose passes to enter the shipyards were taken up yesterday at the Robert Treat Hotel today. Representatives of various trades in the shops will request cards to the for all trades. No passes have yet been given to representatives to enter the Submarine Boat Corporation yard. Joseph A. Vanden, representing the plumbers, carpenters and the painters, styled the meeting as a "conference" and said that the committee would be in communication with the city.

May 15, 1918

200 Edison Employees Strike
ORANGE, N. J., May 15.—The 200 employees of the tube-operation department of the storage battery works at the West Orange plant of the Edison company went on strike this morning. Nearly 200 men refused to report for work. They demand an increase of five cents an hour and refused to accept a compromise offer.

May 29, 1918

Plans Near Complete For Agawam Launching

Special Arrangements Made to
Carry to Port Newark Those Who
Wish to See Ceremony

Schwab May Be at Exercises

Plans are about complete for the launching of the Agawam, torpedo boat, at the yard of the Government Shipbuilding Corporation at Camden, N. J., on Monday, June 3, 1918. The first christening of a ship is a great event, and the Agawam, which is the first of a new class of torpedo boats, will have a large number of guests. It is expected that the launching ceremony will be a very successful one. The ship is 343 feet in length and measures forty-six feet beam. It is expected to develop ten and one-half knots speed and will burn fuel oil, driving a steam turbine engine. The name, Agawam, was chosen by Mrs. Theodore Wilson and is an Indian word meaning "Great Salt Meadows." It is said that twenty-seven steel mills, fifty-six fabricating plants and more than 200 foundries and equipment shops contributed to the ship's construction. No machinery will be placed in the ship until after it is launched. The Central Railroad will run a special train from Newark, leaving here at 10:10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Special buses also will run to Port Newark from the bus station and from Lincoln Park.

May 25, 1918

THOMAS A. EDISON TO BE AUCTIONEER

The "Old Wizard" to Sell Autographed Re-Creation at New York Convention

Thomas A. Edison has autographed a number of his new "Velvet Surface" Edison Re-Creations and these will be auctioned at the Edison Dealers' Convention, June 6 and 7. The proceeds will go toward the purchase of Army and Navy Editions for the United States Transport Service. Instead of being confined to June 6 and 7, the Edison Dealers' Convention will really occupy the entire week of June 2.

The School of Mechanical Instruction will take up Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The mechanical and engineering departments of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., have many things of interest to explain to the dealers.

Tuesday, June 4, will be the first convention for Edison and jobber salesmen. These "men on the fringe line" are being brought together to establish a better understanding and consequently closer co-operation between the three factors in the education and improvement of the dealer, viz.—the jobber's traveler, the Edison company's traveler and the various promotion departments at Orange, N. J.

The big event of this year's convention will be the sales play written by Mr. Maxwell, vice-president and manager of the Mutual Photographic Division, entitled, "The Hottel Line."

Other questions that have puzzled Edison dealers are going to be answered through the "Question Box." This feature is an institution of Edison conventions and is about worth the price of the trip. Frank Hamilton, secretary of the National Edison Dealers' Association, is gathering these questions.

LITTLE ROCK (AR) GAZETTE

May 29, 1918

Barrage Fire; Edison Invention
Question: 1. What is a "barrage fire"? 2. Have you ever seen a "barrage fire"?
Answer: A barrage fire is a form of artillery fire in which a line of shells by means of exact measurements, is brought to bear upon a certain territory. Barrage fire forms a complete screen of projectile behind which a body of troops is safe and through coverances has no knowledge of a plan suggested by Thomas A. Edison in 1903. Washington is in luck for 1,000 Washingtonians to work in secret-for-government projects as well as for the general public.

ELRIE (PA) HERALD

May 24, 1918

TRAY HOMAGE TO EDISON
The regular meeting of the Elrie Electrical Engineers held at the Elrie vestry club last night. "What Electricity is Doing to Win the World War" was the topic of discussion. Aluminum furnaces and welding appliances as they are being used, were discussed and a reel showing the life of Thomas A. Edison was shown.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

May 28, 1918

Col. Carty Gets Edison Medal
The American Institute of Electrical Engineers announced yesterday that the Edison Medal, awarded for remarkable achievement, had been given this year to John Joseph Carty, now a colonel in the Signal Corps, United States Army, for his work in the science and art of telephone engineering. The medal will be presented at the annual meeting of the institute on May 17.

ELMHURST (NY) HERALD

May 23, 1918

EDISON BACKS THE EDISON DRIVE

Charles Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, and chairman of the board of directors of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., speaking at the plant at West Orange, N. J., said:

"My father believes that the lean will be oversubscribed and more than eight thousand employees here are doing all they can to assist the Government. We have a working committee of two hundred and my father believes that he is highly pleased that they have banded together to help along the lean. My father added: 'Our Government suits me because we make it ourselves and we will fight to maintain it and all other Governments of which the people are masters, against any predatory aggression of barbarians.'"

Employment Department Organization of Thomas A. Edison Interests

By Mark M. Jones

This installment of Mr. Jones' series shows the position that the employment department should occupy with reference to the factory management, the executives and the workers. It tells how his own department is organized and built up, and is filled with helpful hints as to methods to be followed in obtaining prospects, selecting applicants, arranging for transfers and maintaining careful relations in case of dismissal.

Mr. Mark M. Jones' early experience included the

position of street car conductor, clerk and chief clerk in the traffic department of a street railway company in Waterloo, Iowa. Later he was traffic manager of the Illinois Galloway Company. Returning to California, he held several positions connected with traffic, finally becoming industrial secretary of the National Chamber of Commerce. In 1916 he came East, to undertake his present work as Supervisor of Personnel of the Thomas A. Edison Interests at Orange, New Jersey.

EMPLOYMENT is the main function of an industrial personnel department. It is so vital that much of the success of the department depends upon the manner in which the associated problems are handled.

Fascinating in many details, as humanity's ramifications provide the complexities of thousands of questions which employment experts must settle intelligently and with dispatch, the department also has serious responsibilities. Workers must be secured before rates are set for their work, before safety campaigns are inaugurated, activities for betterment and improvement of working conditions organized, or hospitals set up. The deep humanizing sentiments that underlie the working side of industry today challenge the best employment intelligence available. Patriotic necessity, too, focusses attention upon the need of keeping production up to the top notch of service and the transfer of employment

responsibilities from the executives, who formerly hired all their help, to personnel departments has switched over to another track a long train of conditions that are today being revised advantageously to industry and workers alike with benefit to both parties.

The collaboration of executives with personnel departments bids fair to aid in marking out dependable employment pathways that will make for closer co-operation of all branches of big organizations in the serious business of maintaining harmonious relations between employing companies and workers.

The organization of the employment function is a natural first step in successfully administering an industrial pay-roll. In our case we set out to make an intensive study of the personnel problems of the Thomas A. Edison Interests. We believed that an employment office should be a purchasing department for human services, and should be manned by a staff of men and women with broad human sympathies. It should serve as a station where the human tide flowing in and out of the various Edison Interests could be sifted in accordance with the limits imposed by market conditions. In the process of sifting we sought to organize and set up one labor policy for all the Edison Interests.

An employment department, using a shop parallel, is both a purchasing and a stores department. It must know where human assistance—men and women—can be secured to meet the needs of the factory. It must select this assistance with care. It must classify and arrange. The department records of men and women who are available are like the compartments of a storeroom, and from them whatever is needed can be taken as called for. But dealing with human assistance is a far more delicate task than handling materials.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE A STOCK ROOM

Where an employment office such as ours is organized for the service of a great many functions, it takes on the aspect of a large central stock room, except that instead of having materials on the shelves its stock consists of the services of men and women. The point at which there is a demand for help makes the demand known through the issuance of a personnel requisition, which upon receipt at the central stock room or employment office is filled and the desired human assistance sent to the function making the request. When times permit or warrant the maintenance of a file of prospects, this file represents bins in the stock room from which properly classified human assistance is drawn to fill requisitions.

When the demand or need for human assistance comes in any one particular function, that fact is indicated by filling out a "return" which has the effect of releasing the individual from the function and returning him to the central stock room. This process is followed regardless of the reason for sending the person back, whether it be on account of lay-off, dismissal or leaving for some other reason. If upon return to the employment office the facts warrant doing so, the person's services are again placed in stock in the proper bin ready to be sent out on other requisitions. This plan offers the opportunity for a large number of transfers, and obviates the expense that would otherwise be incurred for individual activity on the part of each department wishing help. It provides one central marketplace for the meeting of supply and demand for a large number of independently operated units.

The reduction of labor turnover is one of the main purposes of a personnel department, yet by a strange coincidence our own employment function has had the unique experience of passing through a period of high labor turnover. This is due to our policy of engaging persons whose qualifications were such as to make them of value to the Edison organization and placing them on personnel work, although positions for which the particular persons seemed fitted were not open at the time they were engaged. They were thereby held in reserve and had the advantage of intensive study of the Edison personnel policy up to the time when they

were finally transferred to positions they now occupy.

AN EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT SERVES THREE MASTERS

An employment department must serve three masters, management, executive and worker. In behalf of the management, the employment office must so conduct its affairs that one policy is applied to employment matters for a large number of different functions. For the executive, the employment department must secure the kind of human services desired as expeditiously as possible and on the basis of its intimate touch with workers, keep the executive informed of any condition which may develop through its contact with his workers or which may affect his particular department through other sources.

To the worker, the employment office must stand in the position of the people's lawyer. It should be ready to represent him at any time when he may have the need for impartial and disinterested assistance. Where the facts seem to warrant, it should present the worker's case in the court of the proper executive in an impartial and disinterested manner. Should the circumstances not warrant taking up the case, it should clearly point out to the worker the reason why. If convinced that the worker should be dismissed, the department should "sell" a dismissal by carefully presenting the case to the person affected. It is most difficult to convince a person of the error of his ways, yet much may be done to soften the blow and avoid the resentment harbored by the worker who leaves without having all the facts carefully paraded before him in a skillfully organized manner. Experience shows that it is well to use the same care in dismissing that is used in engaging. It is a matter of human relations that extends out into the community and it does not require a large number of unjust dismissals to set up a reputation for an industry that will take many years to overcome. A reputation of that sort has an important bearing upon the class of men applying for positions, and as much care must be exercised in releasing men or allowing them to leave the organization as was used in getting them into the company's employ.

At the Thomas A. Edison Interests, the Employment Service Department was set up two years after the fire which destroyed a number of buildings, and its first problem was that of organization. At the same time it was necessary to keep operating and to supply all demands. Methods had to be developed and improved at the same time operation was being carried on. It was a process similar to the rebuilding of a bridge with trains passing over it at all times. Up to that time most employment was carried on by the individual departments and divisions. Some had employment clerks, while most handled this particular class of work as a minor activity in connection with many other daily duties.

GROUP OF INTERESTS SERVED

In carrying into effect the Edison Policy of centralizing the handling of matters of common interest to separate and independent companies, our first step was to centralize entrances and exits for applicants, so that they passed through the proper employment offices. Our main employment office was established at Orange and served the larger plants. A branch office was set up at Silver Lake for another group of plants, and as it is but three miles distant from headquarters, it has been operated in very close conjunction with the main office. The Employment Service Department thus became the service agency of the following:

The Laboratory of Thomas A. Edison

The Edison Storage Battery Company
Edison Phonograph Works
Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated

Each of these divisions has a large number of departments, so that the net result was to establish one central employment agency for the benefit of over 50 manufacturing and administrative units.

In addition to this, it became an advisory agency with services available upon request to other Thomas A. Edison Interests not located at Orange or Silver Lake, N. J., such as the Edison Portland Cement Company, the Wisconsin Cabinet & Panel Company, and others.

A standardized method of accounting in connection with entrances and exits had been lacking, and our next problem was so to focus information as to give us complete accurate detailed data with respect to conditions in each of these functions.

FIRST ENGAGED WORKERS FOR MANUFACTURING PLANTS

The employment office was first organized for the engagement of men for manufacturing positions. It then took up the employment of women for manufacturing positions, and later the employment of all persons for clerical and executive positions. The effect has been to require an individual going on the pay-roll of the Thomas A. Edison Interests to pass through the Employment Department. Uniform application of this policy has been necessary to give us the proper information with respect to conditions in widely scattered functions. Coordination of this sort is a difficult thing, but we have had most generous cooperation from various function heads and feel that we have made excellent progress in this respect. The status of the employment office in our case is different from that of the average employment office in an industry where the general manager is the one supreme power. On account of the great diversity of operations and interests, the Edison employment department has been required to serve a number of general managers and division managers, and for that reason has had to proceed more on the basis of persuasion than might otherwise have been necessary. It could not be in the position of directly reprimanding any one manager in an executive way. The development of a specialized function, such as employment, is just as much a matter of selling as the placing of some tangible product on the market. In organizing an employment office you are marketing service, and the staff of the office should at all times hold that point in mind. Salesmen often prove excellent men in employment offices.

The most important relationship of the employment office is with the foreman or department head. The foreman is the "king pin" in the average industry, and to workers he represents the management. Whatever policy he enforces is taken to be the policy of the firm, and it is coming to be realized that more and more attention must be given to the foreman and his training and record in the company's service.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE MUST HAVE POLICY OF LEADERSHIP

In connection with our research on the matter of personnel development, it has been evident in many cases that the employment office of other industries has started off with the idea of showing the foreman "where to get off," practically charging him with incompetence and inefficiency. It should be apparent to anyone that a salesman would not approach a

engaged if they have friends who might wish to work on certain classes of operations, and if so, to send them to you. The results secured in this manner depend largely upon local conditions, but we have found it helpful and have often followed the plan of distributing small tickets with a number and the name of our employment office on them to workers, in order that they might lend them to friends who could present them at our employment office.

We have occasionally found it of value to go back over records of persons no longer in our service, and have then followed up to see if they might possibly be interested in coming back. This is more effective with highly skilled operatives than with others, but is simply one idea that has worked out in a satisfactory manner in our own experience.

SELECTION OF APPLICANTS

After the prospects have been developed, a process of selection becomes operative. This again is a matter of conditions, as with a large supply of labor more time and energy must be applied to sifting than in times when the demand exceeds the supply. If you have a large number to choose from you naturally exercise some choice, but where the number is small, you are required to accept the nearest approximation to the ideal. The employment office thus becomes a sifting agency in days of excess supply, and a collecting agency in days of excess demand. A centralized employment office reduces the expense connected with developing applicants for if each individual function pursued its own way it might develop a prospect who would be of so particular use in that function and therefore be turned away. The prospect would thus be given no consideration in connection with vacancies in other departments, and the initial expense connected with developing prospects would be tremendous. A centralized agency has all of the demands of the organization before it, and if the prospect does not fit into one place there is a possibility of his being fitted in elsewhere. The initial expense is therefore reduced, and the reputation of the industry in the community is improved.

So far as workers are concerned, they naturally consider a group of industries operated under a similar name to be one firm. This is true, regardless of the fact that the industries may carry on widely different operations and the separate corporations be under entirely separate managements. In our case the Edison Storage Battery Company and the Edison Phonograph Works are two entirely separate corporations each with its own management. The workers, however, simply think of all our plants as "Edisons" and in judging "Edisons" think of it according to their experience in the department under the executive who represented "Edisons" to them. If, therefore, manufacturing units are grouped together in the eyes of workers, it is all the more important that standards for handling personnel be set up and that one policy prevail.

When a candidate for a position appears at the employment office, we seek to ascertain whether he has previously worked in any of the Edison interests and, if not, secure his employment record in other industries. If on the basis of his previous employment record and questioning along the lines of the position open, he appears to be qualified, his record is written on proper forms by a clerk and he is sent to the individual making requisition, accompanied by a messenger. An introduction card accompanies him, and in case the executive interested accepts the candidate, he signs the introduction

and returns it to the employment office by the messenger after inserting the date the individual starts work and the initial rate of pay. If the applicant is not satisfactory, the executive indicates the reason in the proper space on the introduction form and returns both applicant and form by messenger at once. Where the applicant is accepted, and that fact indicated on the introduction, the lower portion of the introduction form is detached in the employment office and goes to the proper accounting office as an indication of an authorized engagement. The time clock name number is given to the applicant at the employment office when he is

The form is titled "PROSPECT, RECRUITMENT" and is divided into several sections. The top section is "PERSONAL DETAILS" which includes fields for Name, Address, Age, Sex, and Date of Birth. Below this is a section for "EDUCATION" with fields for School, Grade, and Date. The next section is "EMPLOYMENT HISTORY" which includes fields for Employer, Position, Date, and Reason for Leaving. The final section is "REMARKS" which is a large open space for notes. The form is designed to be filled out by the employment office to track potential hires.

CARD FOR RECORDING ENTRANCE INTO EDISON ORGANIZATION

engaged and a badge for identification is given at the employment office at start of the second day's work.

NATURE OF THE EXAMINATION

The nature of the examination at time of application depends upon the position open. When a stenographer or typist appears, we naturally give a proper examination for ability in the use of shorthand, also capacity for operation of a typewriter. We expect ultimately to have standard oral questions and in some cases limited written examinations for applicants. Such activities, however, only fit into the conditions of a market where supply exceeds the demand and the present time is not one in which any unusual expenditure of time or money for this purpose is warranted. The average industry now has little opportunity to select and must rather accept the nearest approximation to the ideal.

It is believed that methods of selection have hardly been explored as yet. There are great possibilities in this connection, and we expect some day to see rather elaborate organizations in industries for properly classifying men before they are actually assigned to a production position.

The addition of an individual to your organization or an "entrance," as it might properly be designated, starts a chain of records that are necessary if you expect to conduct your business on the basis of known facts. In our case an individual record is set up consisting of an 8 x 5-inch card and an 8 x 5-inch folder. The card contains the main facts, such as nativity, number of dependents, whom to notify in case of emergency, etc. It is filed according to name number, and name numbers are assigned according to departments. The first two figures in a name number generally link the individual with the department in which employed. The folder is filed alphabetically and provides an opportunity to retain various communications and other record information that may be secured in connection with the individual from time to time. The forms are so arranged that little, if any duplication of writing is necessary, and a four-way index is secured through their use. The first is according to name numbers; second, alphabetical; third, according to nativity, dependents,

etc.; fourth, according to classes of positions. The last two indices are secured through the use of celluloid tabs affixed to cards and folders across the top on designations previously arranged for the purpose.

RECORDS AND STATISTICS

Statistics bearing on the occupations of applicants, their residence, so far as proximity to industry is concerned, number engaged for each department, number leaving each department, reasons for leaving, terms of service of those leaving and similar points can be covered through the application of the proper method at the right point in the flow of vital information through the office.

So far as addresses are concerned, it is known that changes occur frequently, and we endeavor to have a means of checking them up at any time. The pay coupon on the clock cards is used for that purpose, and it not only serves as a means of identification, but also as a receipt for the individual's pay for the period in question. At the same time it supplies us with his address. The filing of these pay receipts in the proper manner will make them available for address information at any time. Beyond this it serves also as an overtime pass.

In connection with the persons leaving, we follow the plan of having them "returned" to the employment office, no matter what the reason for leaving may be. In the Edison interests the autocratic power to discharge is removed from any one person, and individuals can only be returned to the employment office where their cases are investigated. If the employment office agrees with the executive after an investigation, the usual process of removing the individual from the pay-roll is followed. If, however, investigation does not support the action of the executive, who might be the foreman, the matter is taken up with his division manager. If the division manager does not see fit to reverse the action of the foreman and the Employment Service Department still feels that justice has not been done, it may then appeal the case to the chairman of the executive committee, whose personal decision is final. The position of the employment office is that of the people's lawyer, as before stated, and while it is responsible for securing a square deal, it has no authority to enforce its beliefs. The result, however, is no less effective as the discussion necessary to clear up matters usually clarifies the situation and results in good feeling all the way around after a decision is reached.

Before we had developed our organization to the proper extent, we arranged transfers at the employment office in such manner that the foreman losing an individual or returning him for dismissal was not consulted. It was soon found that this caused the foreman to feel that he was not being supported, and it also gave the worker an opportunity to cause trouble by relating to his former companions how he had "put it over" on the foreman and gotten a fine job in another department. This naturally undermined the organization of the foreman and we sought to avoid it by consulting our foremen in every case before arranging transfers. They are usually willing to give men an opportunity in another department, and if so, we have them indicate it by signature on the back of the return form. This indication of willingness is then shown to the worker, who is informed that he is going on the other position because his former foreman has recommended the transfer. We have found that it results in a square deal from the standpoint of both worker and foreman, and creates a much better feeling.

KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH DEPARTMENT CONDITIONS

As previously stated, all men leaving for any reason

are "returned" to the employment office and before their pay is given them they are expected to call at that office for an interview. By this means we keep in close touch with the conditions in every department, and are often enabled to straighten out misunderstandings that would otherwise cause us to lose a worker of several years' experience. It also keeps us closely in touch with working conditions generally throughout the community. The average worker feels that the employment office is more his friend than any other agency. It secured a position for him, had faith enough in him to recommend him for

RETURN OF		EMPLOYEE'S NAME	
NAME	ADDRESS	NAME	ADDRESS
REASON FOR LEAVING			
REMARKS			
DATE			
SIGNATURE OF EMPLOYEE			
SIGNATURE OF EMPLOYMENT OFFICE			

RETURN CARD FOR PERSONS LEAVING EDISON INTERESTS

it, and has been interested in seeing that he was properly protected during the time he was in the position. He, therefore, is ready to take the employment office into his confidence where he would not do so with others, and we are thus enabled to be more closely in touch with activities throughout the organization. It furnishes a most excellent point of contact for the management in following out its policy of "one square deal."

SUR.	WOK.	THES.	REL.	THOL.	REL.	SAT.
CHECK ONE OF THESE BOXES ONLY FOR EACH PERSON						

No. 1245

NAME

TRANSFER AND RETURN COUPON. NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYEE TO BE RETURNED TO.

THIS SIDE OUT

No. 1245

NAME

One copy of this card, except when an employee is transferred away from the plant, in which case the second copy may be furnished, and the first copy will be returned to the employee. The employee will be required to return this card to the employment office by the head of the department. The same form is also to be returned when the employee returns to the building or goes out for work. All cards will be submitted to heads of departments for approval.

TIME CARD AND PAY COUPON

parties who apparently are on opposite sides of it question are both right, and really not opposed. A slightly

June 10, 1918

EDISON HERE; HAS THE INVENTION TO RID SEA OF SUBS?

What is Edison's latest device to chase the U-boats from the seas?

That is the question that is being asked by the press here. The invention, as official Washington says, is the subject of a patent application filed by Edison in Washington, D. C., on June 10, 1918.

The Edison maintained silence before leaving the Poughkeepsie Hotel for the Navy Department offices this morning.

Maritime experts attached considerable significance to the inventor's visit to Washington at this time, when the nation's shipping is threatened by the presence of the enemy submarines off the Atlantic coast. Mr. Edison, as chairman of the board of consulting engineers, has been an important factor in naval affairs since the onset of the war.

Visitors to the inventor's new city and secretary, said today that the scientist would confer with government officials, but the subject of the discussion was of confidential nature. Mr. Edison will return to his laboratories at Orange, N. J., tomorrow.

In a statement issued last night, the secretary stated that the rumor of a laboratory to be erected on Chesapeake bay to test anti-submarine devices was without foundation.

Mr. Edison has been working day and night on various inventions. The result of his latest discovery on the aerial potential of the submarine has been a feeling of satisfaction about the device and has worked for months with that object in view.

Mr. Edison conducted experiments with an invisible ship last fall. He was on the high seas with naval experts for ten weeks. He also tested a torpedo-detecting device. The apparatus was to be a submarine line and a torpedo line. The experiments were highly successful, but the inventor decided to improve on the models before releasing them for general use.

CLEVELAND (OH) LEADER

June 02, 1918

Awards "Wonder" Prize to the Phonograph

ST PRIZE WINNER

Consolidation, Sunday Leader.

The phonograph, in my opinion, deserves its place as the world's seventh wonder. After a lapse of over thirty years from Edison's original invention of mechanical sound reproduction, he returned to the subject with an entirely new viewpoint, with perfect recollection, as the result. An instrument

that does not betray itself in the very presence of the artist when right before him, playing or singing in direct comparison, is nothing but brilliant and marvelous.

It is a wonderful thing. By it a new musical world is opened. The problem of music is solved. The same is solved the great artistic problem brought to our very door by the complete gratification. G. C. Murphy.

June 02, 1918

PLANS TORPEDO-PROOF SHIP

Inventor Claims to Have Device for "Outwitting" Hun U-Boats

After experimenting for two years on how to invent a torpedo-proof ship, so as to reduce the great loss of vessels that runs after submarines, Lewis H. Hoffman, of San Francisco, has completed plans for a ship that will offer little opportunity for a Hun U-boat to attack with a torpedo. The plans have been made known by Mr. Hoffman to friends in Philadelphia.

This ship, as described, will be constructed of an upper and lower hull, joined sufficiently to permit an approaching torpedo to pass between the two compartments without striking the vessel. Provision is made, however, for locating the torpedo or mine as it is in the case the torpedo should strike a mine.

ATTLEBORO (MA) SUN

June 20 (?), 1918

Edison Declares Luxuries Aid War

"No legitimate industry is non-essential except as it interferes with the conduct of the war, and then only to the extent to which it interferes." Mr. Edison's new property, which can be accepted easily as a guide to the war effort, is the manufacture of the so-called non-essentials. * * *

"We have a good deal of talk about luxuries. Luxury is a relative term. What is luxury for one man is almost a necessity for another. No matter what is said or done, the increased earning power of the American people is going to result in the increased purchase of luxuries, and the urge to possess luxuries will do more to speed up production than all the price controls, bonus plans, and production quotas that can be devised. The fastest and most unproductive man in the world is the man whose wants are the simplest. The fellow who has a family and must see that his family is comfortable, that wants luxuries and is endeavoring to gratify them is the man who is usually working the hardest and producing the most." — THOMAS EDISON, before the Convention of the National Association of Manufacturers.

June 30, 1918

BUILDING LOAN READY FOR MEET

Local Committee Plans for U. S.
League Convention in Newark
About Complete.

NEWARK ASSOCIATIONS WORK

Local arrangements for the convention of the United States Building and Loan League in this city on July 25, 26 and 27 have been practically completed. The Newark committee, composed of Mayor and Chairman Charles F. Hays, after giving reported good and varied contributions, expressed pleasure over the program that had been made in every detail. The committee should maintain its organization after the United States League convention. This it has decided to do without a dissenting voice.

After letters had been read from Governor Walter B. Edge, Mayor Charles F. Hays and State Treasurer John J. Hays, Commissioner Frank A. Smith, in which they requested invitation to attend and to speak at the United States League convention, the committee prepared an invitation to President Wilson to attend and address the convention. It will be forwarded to him once he has returned to his residence. There will also be sent early this week a letter to the building loan association in New Jersey having to do with their officers and directors attend the closing banquet of the convention in Atlantic City on Thursday, July 25. A share dinner is to be served in the convention delegates and their ladies and for all others who attend there will be a charge of \$2 a place. Officers and directors of associations are being urged to make that date and place the occasion of their annual picnic and dinner and it is expected that between 500 and 1,000 will attend and that the gathering will be the largest one of building and loan men ever held in the United States.

The energies of the committee are now being exerted on a last drive for advertising in the souvenir program, the proceeds of which will be used solely to defray the expenses of the convention, and to procuring the use of automobiles for Thursday afternoon, July 25, to take the convention delegates and their ladies across the city to the city of the United States, a tour of the city prior to the opening of the convention. At least 10 cars will be secured. The committee already has promised to have twenty-five cars, but at the time of the convention is now short. It is desired to have the full 100 secured in time for the sub-committee in charge to report favorably of the general committee meeting next Friday.

It was announced on Friday night that official permission has been given for the delegates to the United States League convention to visit and inspect the plant of the Schuylkill County Prison and other interesting features of the Port Newark Terminal. The party will be taken there on a special train on the Central Railroad from the Broad street station. It was also made known that arrangements have been completed for a banquet to the convention delegates in the Hotel Trent Hotel, for the opening reception and for two noon luncheons and entertainment there. A ladies auxiliary committee was organized to look after the entertainment of the fifty or more ladies who will accompany the league delegates to Newark. The members of this committee will be notified of their appointment and requested to bring their own contribution and the consideration of plans on Friday evening, July 12, at John Bitter's. One meeting during the convention the ladies will be entertained in the Barnerside store auditorium, that time having offered to do something for the visitors and to provide tables for sleeping lanes. On the same day it is likely that the local committee will enter the ladies at luncheon in the Bann, the larger restaurant. Other features of the entertainment of the ladies have not been definitely settled.

One of the most interesting announcements made Friday night in connection with the annual convention of the convention camp from former State Senator Charles C. Hays, who has been elected president of the important housing problem of the country will be discussed by President C. C. Hays of New York, whose topic will be "What-time Housing in England," with stereoscopic accompaniment. Professor Joseph Ford, of Newark, representing the Commissioner of Education, of the United States Shipping Board, will also address the convention on the housing situation and what is being done by the government for the solution of this difficult problem.

Newark buildings and loan associations that meet this week will have much important business to transact. Besides receiving July share dues, interest, and other regular payments and loan applications, they will have much business of their members the purchase of War Savings Stamps. The meeting schedule is follows:

Annexed District—24 Clinton avenue.
Fourth—12 High street.
Fifth—10 Clinton street.
First—20 Broad street.
Grand—21 Greenwich avenue.
Newark Mutual Building—21 Clinton avenue.
York View—27 Fifth street.
Hempstead—10 Broadway.
Polish National—10 Market street.
Third—10 Broad street.
Washington—10 Third street.
Alma—17 Sixth street.
Fourth—10 Third street.
Domestic—10 Third street.
Fifth—20 Perry street.
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June 30, 1918

BUY WAR STAMPS — EDISON ADVOCATES

Investor Wants 10,000 Jersey-
sayers to Join Club to Pur-
chase \$1,000 Worth.

STRONG APPEAL MADE IN LETTER

Thomas A. Edison, vice chairman of the War Savings Stamp campaign, has issued a letter to the public, in which he has urged the purchase of war savings stamps. The letter is headed "Buy War Savings Stamps" and is signed by Edison. It is a strong appeal to the public to buy war savings stamps. Edison says that the purchase of war savings stamps is a patriotic duty and that it is a way to help the government in its fight against the enemy. He says that the purchase of war savings stamps is a way to help the government in its fight against the enemy. He says that the purchase of war savings stamps is a way to help the government in its fight against the enemy.

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June 14, 1918

June 03, 1918

UTILITIES PIN FAITH ON U. S. TO RAISE RATES

Fear Financial Disaster
Unless Federal Aid Is
Forthcoming

**ELECTRIC LIGHT MEN
POW TO A FINISH**
Association With \$9,000,000.
000 of Invested Capital
Lands President

Public Ledger Bureau
Atlantic City, June 13
President for Federal intervention
about rate-making then in the only
means of keeping many of the public
utilities of the United States from the
effects of financial disaster, the National
Electric Light Association in its thirty-
fourth annual convention at the Hotel
Trenton today voted upon record
unanimous year would war peace based
upon "patched up scraps of power" and
proffered all of its property and every-
thing of its resources for the accom-
plishment of overwhelming victory.

"We must speed ourselves to say no to
any proposition, no matter how alluring,
that leaves any of the fruits of war to
Germany," declared T. W. Burdett, of
Chicago, general counsel for the asso-
ciation, representing \$9,000,000,000 of in-
vested capital, while 250 utility execu-
tives from all parts of the nation stood
and cheered.

J. H. McCall, president of the Phila-
delphia Electric Company, laid a hand, as
a member of the committee on the presi-
dent's address, in the preparation of the
policy of protest and declaration for
war to unconditional surrender in Berlin.

"We are mindful of the great burden
of responsibility which is upon the Presi-
dent of the United States and his Ad-
ministration, and appreciate the masterly
efforts which he is making to carry
out the first important upon him, and
the untiring courage he is showing in
his determination to devote every modicum
of his resources to the one
ultimate purpose of winning this war
and maintaining the principles for which
the people of this nation stand," said
James H. Hill, of Chicago, in presen-
ting the declaration.

UTILITIES LACK A SHOCK ABSORBER

"Investment intervention to insure
adequate returns is not only necessary
to averting destructive consequences to
public utilities arising from war con-
ditions," declared P. H. Hadden, of
Chicago, S. C. president of the front,
of the national committee on public
utility conditions.

"President Wilson has helped the sit-
uation materially by declaring it is
of the utmost importance to the coun-
try that utilities be kept upon the
highest plane of efficiency. We have
requests of between 600 and 800 per to in-
crease installed capacity 30 per cent
within the next few years, and it is
not only to be coming too slowly,
but it is a serious question whether
the companies can hold out. The only
solution for the critical situation
confronting us must come through the
Federal Government.

"If the Government can fix prices for
coal, leather, cement and sugar, why
not power? Inequitously the
Government has the right. The great
question is whether we can persuade
Washington to exercise that right. The
figures for 1915 cost, electric and chemical
and power companies for the first three
months of 1915, were compared to the
same period of 1917, show that while
operating expenses advanced 111.25 per cent,
we are up to 73 per cent of our rat-
ing for operation and the rate is
steadily increasing.

"There is too much of a disposition
to depend wholly upon Washington for
relief. I believe the industry as a
whole should strive for equitable rat-
ing from a national standpoint, and
if this is done we shall work out our
own salvation. War declared that the
public utility is the only class of busi-
ness without a shock absorber. We
must work to take the industry from
its local standpoint."

EDISON PAYS TRIBUTE TO POWER INDUSTRIES

"Thomas Alva Edison, in a message re-
cently received from the Edison Electric
Institute, paid tribute to the power in-
dustry in making available to the Government
the resources of the central
stations and declared his readiness to
assist in the effectiveness of the service
rendered."

Some idea of the importance of this
great branch of American industry, in-
cluding the street railways, telephone
and telegraph systems, electric light and
power systems and manufacturing enter-
prises, upon whose output the foregoing
are dependent for apparatus and equip-
ment, may be deduced from the fact
that it is estimated it employs employ-
ment to more than 350,000 men, employs
more than \$1,000,000,000 of capital, and
has an output valued at \$2,575,000,000
per year; President LaRoche said.

Oscar F. Crosby, assistant secretary
of the Edison Electric Institute, said
that H. P. Noyes, director of the con-
servative division of the first administration,
said: "Edison, the father of the electric
light, of national defense; R. W.
Hill, Jr., president of the General Electric
Company, and Arthur Williams, food
administrator for New York, spoke in
support of a patriotic dinner of the electric
industry."

Besides President McCall, of the Phila-
delphia Electric, Philadelphiaans who
attended the convention include Charles H. Hill,
vice president of the Edison Electric
Institute; Walter Clark, Jr., of
Cincinnati; W. H. Johnson, of St. Louis;
Philadelphia Electric; J. M. Hayes, Gen-
eral Manager of the Edison Electric In-
stitute; Philadelphia Electric; J. L.
Hill, Jr., president of the Edison Electric
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Jr., president of the Edison Electric In-
stitute; J. L. Hill, Jr., president of the
Edison Electric Institute; J. L. Hill, Jr.,
president of the Edison Electric Institute;

EXPECT 35,000 TO MARCH FOR W. S. S. SALES

Industries Promise Hundreds for
Big March Here on
June 15

SING AT WOODBINE PARK

Predicted 35,000 persons school chil-
dren, insurance men, bankers, business
men and industrial workers, will
march in Newark's demonstration
June 15 in honor of sales of War Savings
Stamps.

"This number is from estimates sent
to Edward D. Duff, executive com-
missioner of industries, insurance companies, banks,
mercantile establishments, and
clubs, William J. Hogan, secretary of
the committee, said yesterday that he
expected more companies will send
delegations than with the request
the parade to 10,000 persons.

Industrial Estimates

Among those who have sent figures
on their probable contributions are:
Edison Company, West Orange,
3,200; the Consolidated Company, 2,500;
Clark Thread Company, 2,000; West
Inchouse, 2,000; Sprague Manufacturing
Company, 1,500; Submarine Boat
Company, 1,500; Edison Company,
Harrison, 1,000; Western Electric
400; H. & W. Correll, 500; Weintraub,
1,000; International Arms and Puzo,
1,000.

Three divisions will make up the
parade, which will include John Philip
Sousa's Great Lakes band. First
line will be the school children, 5,000
from the public schools and 2,500 from
parochial institutions. In the second
division will be 2,000 women from
banks, insurance companies, offices
and stores. Industrial workers in the
number of 25,000 are expected to make
up the third division.

Because of the length of the parade,
starting times have been arranged so
that it will permit the second and third
divisions to form while that of each
is under way. Marchers will line up
at Washington Park, and move to Lin-
coln Park, the first division at 7:15
o'clock in the afternoon, the second at
7:45 o'clock and the third at 8:15
o'clock.

"After the parade there will be a
concert and light festival at Woodbine
Park, with a chorus of more than 5,000
voices blended in patriotic songs, in
the soft light of twilight. Singing of
patriotic songs also is to be a feature
of the parade, Mr. Hogan said.

Virtually all of the industries that
are going to send workers for the
parade boast of war savings stamps.
A big part in the march will be played
by the Prudential employees, 4,000 of
whom are expected to take out. They
are rehearsing songs daily and will
show Newark their accomplishments
on the big day.
Next Sunday afternoon there will
be a rehearsal of the parade. "This will
be to sing at Woodbine Park. This will
be open to the public. Individually
photographs will be taken of the march-
ers for wide distribution, so the coun-
try generally may learn what Newark
is doing to boost War Savings Stamps."

June 14, 1918

Luxuries to Help win war, Says Thomas A. Edison

NEW YORK, June 11.—Thomas A. Edison does not believe in suppressing luxuries during the war; on the contrary, he believes it would be harmful to do so. A statement on this subject from the famous inventor was read at a convention of phonograph dealers in this city. He wrote:

"No legitimate industry is non-essential except as it interferes with the conduct of the war, and then only to the extent to which it interferes. No statistician can prepare figures that can be accepted solely as a guide to the war-torn world that should occur in the manufacture of the essential, non-essential."

"What we need to do is to speed up." It is not a question of what we must not do, but a question of what we must do. We must win the war. We must provide all the arms, ammunition, ordnance, airplanes and equipment that can be transported to Europe, and we must build ships as rapidly as possible. We must make all the other goods that we can possibly make. We must keep on creating new wealth. We must keep our manufacturing organization in good running order. We must continue to go after foreign trade, and we must prepare ourselves for the intense competition for foreign markets that will come after the war.

"We hear a good deal of talk about luxuries. Luxury is a relative term. What is luxury for one man is almost a necessity to another. No matter what is said or done, the increased earning power of the American people is going to result in the increased purchase of luxuries, and the urge to possess luxuries will do more to speed up production than all the price controls, bonus plans and proclamations that can be devised. The nation and the world are productive

machines in the world in the man whose wants are the simplest. The fellow who has a family that wants luxuries and is endeavoring to gratify them is the man who is usually working the hardest and producing the most.

"Some of you may have been told that music is a non-essential. My views on that subject are probably well known to you. The time is not far distant when music will be recognized as a greater essential than books. Don't let anybody make you believe that music is a non-essential. Merchants who sell good musical instruments are performing a useful service to the nation."

"There are strenuous days, with the ratio of civilization hanging in the balance. However, the world is safer today than it was in July last year, when you gentlemen were assembled in this same room. Germany prepared and trained for this war as a pugilist trains for a championship prizefight. She expected to deliver the knockout punch in the fall of 1914. Her boasted fanfare, 'I've proved it, I'm so grave' at fault. Today, after nearly four years of warfare, Germany is still trying vainly to land a knockout punch.

"Like a desperate pugilist, who feels his strength ebbing rapidly, and knows he can last but a few more rounds, the Hun is striking everything on the chance of landing a lucky punch. General Foch, like a clover hexer, now parries and gives ground, but the time will come when he will strike, and he will be behind his blow the 'finest moral and military force' has ever been invoked on the part of battle—the gallant volunteers of France, the dauntless, the daring Italians, and all of thousands of our own boys, who will write during the war the proudest page in this history."

READING (PA) HERALD
June 04, 1918

The televisor, an instrument which records both sides of a conversation, is said to be Thomas Edison's latest invention. It consists of a dictating machine which has special receiving appliances and a socket in which the ordinary telephone receiver is placed. The message may be confirmed at any time by use of the dictating machine.

June 20, 1918

MINING ENGINEERS MEET

Greater War Work Plans to Be Discussed by Chiefs.

Washington, D. C., June 19.—Heads of virtually every "war work" division of the Government will discuss vital war problems with 200 of the country's leading mining engineers tomorrow at the American Institute of Mining Engineers at a dinner held here.

The main new work to be added to the mining engineer can contribute his services, already great, towards the winning of the war is the size of the gathering. There are some 700 of the institute's membership of 1700, devoting their meeting time in war service.

Those who will discuss future work for the institute in the war are members of the institute. They include Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator; Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; John D. Ryan, Director General of the Aircraft Production Board; Walter D. Edwards, chairman of the War Trade Board; W. L. Saunders, chairman of the Naval Consulting Board; Mark H. Bingham, president of the Division of the Fuel Administration; Sidney A. Jones, president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; Benedict C. Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War; and Togo Yamamura, of the War Industries Board.

Members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers are active in all war work, including the Engineers Office, Reserve Corps of Engineers and Signal Corps branches of the army, and Army, Aircraft Production, Fuel and Fuel Administrations. War Industries Board, War Trade Board and the Department of the Interior.

CHICAGO (IL) HERALD- EXAMINER

June 05, 1918

Why Take So Much Trouble?

Thomas A. Edison is reported as advising a board, which seems a non-essential industry in view of the fact that, somewhere in one of his trunks, John P. Kelly, some time ago, has a perfectly good set.

NEW YORK AMERICAN
June 03, 1918

Edison Compares War to a Prize Fight

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, takes a pessimistic view of the war, but he is not a pessimist. He compares the war to a prize fight. He says that the war is a prize fight. He says that the war is a prize fight.

The ratio of civilization is hanging in the balance. However, the world is safer today than it was in July last year. Germany prepared and trained for this fight as a pugilist trains for a championship prizefight. She expected to deliver the knockout punch in the fall of 1914. Her boasted fanfare, 'I've proved it, I'm so grave' at fault. Today, after nearly four years of warfare, Germany is still trying vainly to land a knockout punch.

"Like a desperate pugilist, who feels his strength ebbing rapidly, and knows he can last but a few more rounds, the Hun is striking everything on the chance of landing a lucky punch. General Foch, like a clover hexer, now parries and gives ground, but the time will come when he will strike, and he will be behind his blow the 'finest moral and military force' has ever been invoked on the part of battle—the gallant volunteers of France, the dauntless, the daring Italians, and all of thousands of our own boys, who will write during this war the proudest page in this history."

June 10, 1918

MINING ENGINEERS WILL BE HOSTS AT DINNER

Gathering Here to Be in Honor of
Director of American Insti-
tute, War Problems.

More than 250 of the leading mine engineers of the country, now stationed in Washington and engaged in important war work, will give a dinner at the hotel administration, 18th and D streets, at 7 o'clock Friday night, in honor of the director of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Veridian van Wyck, who is a plan and engineering division leader of the War Industries Board, and is the most unified in the profession.

Invited to Speak

Among those invited to speak are Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator; Charles M. Schwab, director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; John D. Ryan, director general of the Aircraft Production Administration; Arthur H. Brown, chairman of the War Trade Board; W. L. Sullivan, director of the Bureau of Consulting Board, Benedict Crook, member of the War Industries Board; Mark O. Rouse, director of the War Fuel Administration; F. A. DeWitt, member of the Federal Reserve Board; Edgar Jennings, president of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; and Francis S. Peabody, chief of explosives section, bureau of mines.

The activities of the members cover a wide field and include the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, Ordnance and Signal Corps branches of the Army and Navy, aircraft production, food and fuel administration, War Indus-

tries Board, War Trade Board and the Department of the Interior. Several members of the institute have also joined the royal engineers of the English Army.

Usually Meet in New York

The meetings of the board of directors of the institute are generally held in New York and the change to Washington for this meeting is a recognition of the large number of mine engineers now engaged in war work in Washington. Attendance at the dinner will be in charge of Van H. Manning, director of the bureau of mines. Francis S.

Peabody of Chicago, in charge of the enforcement of the explosives regulation act in Washington, will be the toastmaster.

PASSAIC (NJ) NEWS

June 05, 1918

FIRST FABRICATED SHIP, AGAWAM, LAUNCHED



This photo shows the S. S. Agawam, President, who has been a close student of the shipbuilding of the United States. She is the first fabricated ship built and was launched at the Submarine Boat Corporation's Schenck and Sons Navy Yard big yard in Newark. Agawam is one of the Indian names chosen for the Agawam—Copyright, Underwood & fabricated ships by the wife of the Underwood.

VILLE (NJ) TIMES

June 7, 1918

OPERATOR TAUGHT BY EDISON SUCCEMB HERE

Funeral services for Zachary Taylor Underwood, 71 years old, former district agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the oldest veteran telegraph operator of Louisville, will be held at 8:15 o'clock to-morrow morning at the Underwood residence, 1104 West Jefferson street, and at 9 o'clock at St. Patrick's church. Burial will be in St. Louis cemetery.

Mr. Underwood died Sunday of pneumonia at his home after a long illness. When 13 years old, Mr. Underwood became an apprentice telegraph operator, having the distinction of being one of the first to learn under Thomas A. Edison, 1835-1887. After working for the Pennsylvania Railroad where he was chief telegraph agent at the depot at Philadelphia and Main street for nearly thirty years. He also had a wife, Mrs. Emma Sumner, of Jacksonville, Fla., and four sons, Harry C. Underwood, a Sergeant with the old 1st Regiment, Samuel T., William T. and Zachary Taylor Underwood.



Thomas A. Edison, Charles M. Schwab and Miss Mary E. Ward, sponsor, at launching of the Agawam.

NEW YORK WORLD
June 16, 1918

EDISON GOES WITH AIDS TO CAPITAL

Secretary Says He Will Confer There With Government Officials.

(Special to the World.)
BALTIMORE, June 8.—Thomas A. Edison, his son Theodore, and two laboratory assistants, who arrived here yesterday, left this afternoon for Washington, where it is believed Mr. Edison will be called into the conference which is considering the latest phase of the U boat problem.

His secretary said there was no foundation to the report that Mr. Edison intended making his home on the bay for the purpose of conducting tests that would be calculated to put an end to the U boat menace. The secretary added that Mr. Edison was making one of his periodic trips to Washington, where he expected to be in conference with Government officials for a few days.

PHILA. (PA) INQUIRER
June 09, 1918

EDISON A VISITOR AT THE WATER GAP

Inventor and Son Spend Short Time as Guests of J. P. Cope.

Former President Taft Makes Brief Stop at East Stroudsburg.

PHILA. (PA) INQUIRER
East Stroudsburg, Pa., June 8.—Without doubt, the most interesting and informed person to visit Monroeville during the past week was the well-known inventor, Thomas A. Edison, who will be seen here tomorrow as the guest of J. P. Cope at his beautiful home, the Killbuck.

Mr. Edison was interviewed on a number of subjects, probably the most important of which was the war and his opinion was that unless some serious internal disturbances arise in Germany very soon the war will last at least three years longer.

While here Mr. Edison was shown the beauties of Nature and the picturesque scenery of the Water Gap, which, together with the excellent trails, he found of very high value.

Another interesting visitor is the country also for a few hours Monday was our President William H. Taft, who made a brief stay in East Stroudsburg. A large number of people, both residents and summer patrons who know the ex-President was expected were on hand to greet him and he had his genial smile and hearty handshake for all.

The Water Gap continues to boom. On Saturday there were three hundred at the Killbuck and the Gluewoud had a capacity house. The hot weather of last Saturday and Sunday drove the people from the cities in great numbers and the submarine scars of this week gave many more from the economic towns to his shores to the mountains where they will find a safe haven, and at the same time a much-needed rest with cool breezes and sports of every kind.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Bunker of Philadelphia, who are in the city on business, were seen at the Killbuck on Saturday.

Mr. James M. of Dallas, of the Quaker City, Pa., a unit of the Killbuck general hospital of the administrative staff, arrived on a business trip to the city, and will be in the city for a few days.

Mr. J. H. Storer, of Philadelphia, has had an interesting and successful trip to the Water Gap, and will be in the city for a few days.

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Progress Is Outlined in: U-Boat Combat Methods

Naval Consulting Board and War
Committee on Technical Soci-
eties Give Result of Study.

Listening Devices Prove Value

If the best defense against the submarine is attack, it is highly important that the thousands of Americans who hold this theory and propose that he used to the advantage of the nation, understand properly what the valuable points of the submarine of today are—what the weapons are—and what the defenses are. In the months of joint labor of the specially knotty problems of studying the submarine menace and the numerous wised inventions offered for its attack, the War

[illegible]

There is a limit in the course of the cruise of any long-range submarine when it must trust its safety for several minutes absolutely to luck. This is when it recharges its storage batteries, an operation that consumes several minutes and can be performed only on the surface. A fast destroyer pounding upon it in this awkward situation would be apt to have things all its own way, for the "sub" would make

Concerning a new development in the way of capitalizing the constitutional weaknesses of the submarine—the "bombing hydro-aeroplane"—the bulletin is significantly reticent. Stating simply that "the rapid development and improvement of the depth bomb, and the increased carrying capacity of the modern high-powered hydro-aeroplane," have made possible a new type of this machine, the bulletin passes on to a discussion of the "hydro-bomb."

Technical Knowledge Necessary. It is here, considering the problem of defensive equipment, that the necessity of technical knowledge is pointed out to the would-be inventor. Proposed magnetic devices to deflect torpedoes have been found to be useless, for the simple reason that, it would require an electro-magnetic current far beyond the range of practicability to deflect a large and distant body to the slightest degree. Also, the common drawback of other deflecting devices is that they require foreknowledge of the approach of the torpedo—in a situation that would

Various "listening" devices, constructed on the principle that sound waves travel less clearly in water than in air, have developed in the form of listening tubes, the principle of the submarine's "listening" device, and the "listening" device of the submarine's "listening" device.

Edison, the Patient Man, Played with the Stars

courting electricity until it came and sat down at his side.

After he had lit up the world he left off studying the Alphabet of the electric schools and volunteered to serve his country in the shipbuilding workshop.

There he is in his twofold silence digging for secrets to conquer the seas for the benefit of humanity.

It was men and women, big and little, were to follow Edison's example to put into the War all there is of ourselves whatever the cost, the stuggle of the War might come any hour.

A man is not doing much until the cause he works for possesses all there is of him.

[Signed]

John H. H. H.

June 27, 1918.

EDISON HAD FAITH IN THE AUTOMOBILE

Was the First Well Known American
to Prophesy Great Future for It—
Developed Rapidly.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, was the first to encourage Americans to prophesy that their automobile would revolutionize transportation and reach the dependable stage it has attained to-day. About 25 years ago, he was quoted in the New York World: "The Horseless Vehicle is the coming wonder. Ten years from now we will be able to buy a horseless vehicle for \$1,000. You could have it for \$500 if you would like to. It would be just as good as a horse. The money spent in the upkeep of the horses will be saved. It is a great invention which facilitates commerce and makes it possible for just as much and a discovery of gold."

Looking back from the pinnacle of the present day development, it must be a source of great pleasure to him to know that his prediction was conservative rather than radical.

It is very hard for us to conceive that in 1896 there were only four automobiles in the United States, and that in 1893 gasoline sold for six cents a gallon.

18. H. Kohlunt, one time owner of the Chicago Times-Herald, was one of the first public men to interest himself in the automobile and its development. In 1895, he offered prizes for the promotion and stimulation of the

the protection and maintenance of the invention and did a lot towards the general adoption of the automobile. He offered prizes amounting to about \$5,000 based on the following: (a) practical construction; (b) speed; (c) cost; (d) economy; (e) general appearance.

It is only a few years ago that Federal commissioners of Washington refused the application of a local firm who wished to run a motor delivery wagon on the streets of the capital, on the ground that it would frighten horses and thus endanger life and

The history of the automobile has been made so fast, and the advancement has been so rapid, that the trials of the beginners and the reception of the motor car by the people, in its early stages are interesting things to dwell upon.

The first transcontinental run was not made until 1903 and took over two months' time, May 23 to July 24. The accounts of the first trials give us a good idea of the imperfections and crude designs that were common in 1895 and 1906.

ALBANY (NY)
ENICKERDRIED, DRESS

FIRST STORAGE BATTERY.
The storage battery of electric no. 1 of France was first exhibited

ALBANY (NY)
KNICKERBOCKER-PRESS
June 28, 1918

CHARGE STORAGE BATTERY.

The storage battery of Paure was first exhibited in London thirty years ago. Since then the invention has been greatly improved by Edison and others and is now being successfully applied to the operation of street cars and other uses. It has been predicted by electrical authorities that the "wireless" system of electrical operation may eventually be extended to all the railroads and trolleys of the world.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THOMAS A. EDISON, AMERICA'S "WIZARD"; HOST TO FAMOUS BLUE DEVILS OF FRANCE

Chasseurs Alpins Are Guests for One Day at Laboratories and Home of World Renowned Inventor
—Mr. Edison Personally Welcomes Each Soldier

ORANGE, N. J., June 26.—One morning not long ago the employees of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., were thrilled with the news that a number of the Blue Devils of France would pay a visit to the Edison Laboratories in Orange that day. About noon these famous soldiers arrived in automobiles driven by members of the Newark and Orange National League for Women's Service.

answered with the "Star-Spangled Banner," led by the Edison band. A few more pictures were taken and then came an unexpected and delightful surprise. The Blue Devils sang one of their own battle songs, and had there been a roof the applause and cheers certainly would have rained it.

Through a densely packed crowd the Chasseurs Al-



Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Edison and the Famous "Tin-Hatters" of France, Seated in Front of Edison Laboratories at Orange, N. J. Mrs. Edison is at the Left While the American Genius is Seated at the Right

As these French heroes entered the gates of the old red laboratory building at Lakeside Avenue and Valley Road Mr. Edison appeared to personally welcome them. Each member was introduced to Mr. Edison, who presented them with an Army and Navy medal and a choice selection of the new Velvet Surface Re-creation. When these fighters return to their beloved France they will carry with them this pleasant reminder of one of the greatest Americans they have met on their visit to the United States.

After a number of pictures had been taken and the movie men had rounded out a few hundred feet of film, the Chasseurs formed ranks, marched out of the laboratory and around to a specially constructed platform to receive the cheers of the Edison workers.

They were introduced by Mr. Menhoscroft, Mr. Edison's assistant, and then Sergt. P. A. Serret delivered very appropriate speech emphasizing the love of "uncle for America, saying in part: "We men of France are aware of how much America loves our country. You people in America can have no idea of how France loves America."

The cheers that greeted this remark left no doubt in the hearts or minds of these gallant fighters of America's love for France.

Master Lester Steel, an American boy of French parentage, then sang "La Marseillaise" and the crowd

planned their way to the waiting automobiles and were driven to Mr. Edison's home where Mrs. Edison and members of the Women's Club of the Oranges acted as hostesses. Lunch was served on the broad green lawns, and while the soldiers of France enjoyed the famous hospitality of Lakeside Park, the Edison Club Society and Edison band furnished the music.

After luncheon the party returned to the storage battery building and under the guidance of H. A. Bachman inspected the plant from roof to cellar. Those soldiers know the need of storage batteries and Edison storage batteries are well known to them. Sergeant Serret was prevailed upon to say a few words to the workers and responded as follows:

"You soldiers of the factory, you soldiers of France greet you. This war will be won by the country which has the most men, guns, ammunition and airplanes. Particularly airplanes."

"Your job here is as noble as the soldier's. You are doing a wonderful work for your country and the Allies by your hard work. The results of your labors are absolutely needed by the men at the front. The soldiers are waiting for you—waiting for your work."

"You have been informed of the impossibility of successful warfare without aviation. What you are doing here will build up aviation and aid materially in winning the war."

Development of the Health Department of Thomas A. Edison Interests

By Mark M. Jones

How to increase human effectiveness is one of today's problems in American industry. An important aid in its solution is the factory health department, that treats injuries, illness during working hours and occupational diseases, oversees the sanitation of the plant and conducts health education. This article describes how a department to do this work was developed and brought into high efficiency at the Edison Works.

Mr. Mark M. Jones' early experience included the

position of street car conductor, clerk and chief clerk in the traffic department of a street railway company in Waterloo, Iowa. Later he was traffic manager of the William Galloway Company, Relocating in California, he held several positions connected with traffic, finally becoming industrial secretary of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce. In 1916 he came East, to undertake his present work as Supervisor of Personnel of the Thomas A. Edison Interests at Orange, N. J.

ADMINISTRATION of health department activities is essentially maintenance work. The department must maintain personnel as efficient producing units capable of such effort as their primary qualifications may warrant. Its work is also a matter of morale. It must do its part in establishing an individual "atmosphere" in the plant, and must occupy the position of the grandmother to whom the youngster may go when indisposed, or when he cuts his finger and needs a bandage. He should receive treatment that causes him to wish to return, and the sympathy that causes him to feel that after all it is a good thing to work in a plant that takes such good care of him. It is just as important that the injured receive the sympathy that would be accorded a child by his grandmother. It must be a very "human" institution, and it is no place for cold personalities.

While a well organized health department is a humanitarian agency, it is not out of the dollars and cents realm. It can inspire in the management of an enterprise the same feeling enjoyed by a certain prominent lawyer who said: "When I can do good and make money at it, then all my functions are working in harmony." There is a distinct obligation resting upon industry to look after the health of its workers, and as it hears so directly on the joys and sorrows of workers, no other function can be carried on with a greater feeling of satisfaction to the management. At the same time it pays.

The human body is a more highly adjusted mechanism than any machine in industry, and an industrial health department must lead the movement for wider knowledge of its care. Workers must come to appreciate that it is far more important to understand thoroughly the workings of the human body than any machine they might apply their energies to. While self preservation is considered the first law of nature, the average person is woefully lacking in the knowledge necessary to carry it into effect, as many industrial accidents demonstrate.

WORK OF OUR HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The work of a health department must be built upon a strong foundation of confidence. If confidence in the hospital staff is lacking, workers naturally will not avail themselves of the service. If visiting the hospital means a clash of personalities and proves an unpleasant experience, the fine equipment which might be crowded within its walls

will be of little use. The Edison Health Department is the result of the enthusiasm of a strong personality. Doctor Charles W. Ranks, who heads it, is a surgeon of wide experience, with an unusual capacity to administer to wounds of the spirit as well as those of the flesh. His untiring devotion has created in a remarkably short space of time a specialized staff organization for handling all phases of health in the Thomas A. Edison Interests. The department is concerned with:

1. Occupational diseases.
2. Casualties.
3. Illness.
4. Sanitation.
5. Health education.

The primary aspect of the Health Department's work is the treatment of casualties. Hospitals should be conveniently located for immediate access in case of serious injury, and must occupy the same position in this respect that the large hospital occupies to the many activities of a city. Our hospitals are equipped to render any service to the injured, from the resetting of broken bones to amputations. They are open to workers for service at any time during working hours, and treatments for illnesses have greatly increased in number. Supervisors noting that certain workers do not seem to act naturally, make inquiry and send them to the hospitals if a matter of health is involved, so that it is generally possible to do something for them that will brace them up and enable them to return to production at once, rather than lose the balance of the day or several days through leaving the plant and not consulting a physician. So far as illness is concerned, it also provides a most important check upon the quick who prey upon illiterates and certain foreign nationalities. It affords workers the opportunity to secure a quality of service that could never be otherwise obtained. Our health department carefully follows matters of sanitation and works in close cooperation with the safety department in improving conditions and preventing illness and injury.

HEALTH EDUCATION

A health department can accomplish most important results along educational lines. The great need for this is apparent to anyone coming in contact with industrial workers. The barn can be locked before the horse is stolen in a large number of cases, and we are planning through lectures and special

inity to the hospitals. It was found, however, that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing" and that first-aid men might be inclined to over-estimate their own abilities to the sorrow of the worker. To have iodine spilled on the hand during the treatment of a small cut, and then bound up, produces a result that is not particularly pleasant, and experiences along that line are not infrequent among ambitious first-aid workers. We have found it far better to insist that all cases come to the hospital, in order that anything may be caught in its incipency and development prevented rather than cured after a dangerous stage has been reached. The result of neglect is generally far more serious than the original injury, in industry as well as on the battlefield.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

In the treatment of occupational diseases particularly in chemical industries, the health department is called upon for original research of pioneering nature. Workers handling coal tar products suffer from malodorous now better understood than a short time ago, but still presenting many serious problems. The industrial hospital service should be prepared to handle without charge any illness that may develop as the result of occupation. It should then cooperate with the operating head to make certain that everything possible is done to prevent recurrence of such cases. Cooperation of this nature has enabled us to bring down the number of occupational cases to what might be considered almost an irreducible figure.

In addition to providing an agency for the administration of health matters, the hospitals afford a most important point of contact with the organization generally. The joys and sorrows of workers are more quickly registered at hospitals than at any other point, and we make it a uniform policy to investigate and straighten out any irritation that attention is called to in the hospital. The attitude of the worker before the doctor or the nurse seems to be entirely different than when in the presence of his foreman, and as he feels less restraint he usually voices his innermost thoughts. In this way many minor difficulties of a nature that sometimes cause workers to leave come to light and can be corrected. In those cases where workers feel that the work affects their health, they may appeal to the doctor for advice and assistance. Where it appears that health is actually affected, they are naturally transferred at once, and where it is not the case an explanation from the doctor accomplishes more than the foreman could ever expect to do. The information is imparted at the right time and place by the right person when it comes from the doctor. The worker is then "sold" and the difficulty quickly adjusted.

INFLUENCE OF HOSPITAL STAFF

Workers feel that a hospital is a sympathetic agency with no interest other than assisting them to good health and happiness, and do not hesitate to appeal to it when it can be of assistance. It seems very clear from our experience that the life and value of the health department depend largely upon the hospital staff and the equipment provided. The young, inexperienced doctor is a liability rather than an asset. He does not inspire a feeling of confidence. On the contrary workers feel that they are being practiced upon. It is far better to have a surgeon with wide experience on casualty at the head of the staff than the novice who is only starting his

career. The experienced surgeon can accomplish great results, not only from a health standpoint but from that of creating an atmosphere which causes men to feel "it is a great thing to work at Edison's; they take the best of care of their workers." If the novice is used it should only under the immediate supervision of an older, more experienced surgeon. Experience plus ability plus organizing ability make the most successful industrial surgeon. The equipment of a hospital also inspires confidence and is an invitation to workers to use it. The poorly equipped, semi-temporary first-aid room, such as is often found in industrial shops, comes to be regarded as a necessary evil and is only used when absolutely necessary. One inspires confidence, the other does not; one is wisely used, the other only in cases of absolute necessity. One accomplishes great results while the other does not justify its existence; one is an asset, the other a liability.

Work of this sort affords those responsible for a great pleasure. It is the most direct influence upon human efficiency that can be applied. As stated before, however, it has a most distinct dollar and cents aspect. Human efficiency is directly reflected in the amount of lost time occurring in the plant. The educational work of the health department will prevent illnesses in the first instance. Intelligent treatment will speed recovery and thus reduce the number of days of absence. Every day's absence means less production, and the health department is thus directly linked with actual manufacturing. Treatment of illnesses prevents leaving the plant and reduces lost time.

Much can be done to reduce malingering. The health department of Thomas A. Edison interests has accomplished more satisfactory results in this respect than ever was anticipated. It has speeded recoveries to the point where, during its first year, it reduced the number of cases in which compensation was paid approximately 75 per cent. This was not only of direct financial benefit to the organization, but to the worker as well. His income when incapacitated is naturally impaired, and the sooner he recovers and can use his resources without impairment, the sooner his income again reaches normal. It is now a rare thing to have more than one week's time lost as the result of a casualty.

Human efficiency is no less a problem than mechanical efficiency in American industry to-day, and the modern health department must play an increasingly important part in maintaining personnel. Its alertness and judgment control the destinies of human beings, and such an obligation cannot be lightly discharged.

July 14, 1918

THOS. A. EDISON FOR U. S. SENATE, PLAN OF JERSEY DEMOCRATS

Washington Hears of Movement
and Links Candidacy With
That of Ford. *W. X.*

ADMINISTRATION CANDIDATE

Regis Bureau.
251 Colorado Building.
By C. C. Hughes.

Washington, D. C., July 12.—Washington political circles heard a report today that a movement is afoot among New Jersey Democrats to nominate Thomas A. Edison for United States senator. The report, naturally created a lot of interest wherever it was circulated and was immediately linked with the candidacy of Henry Ford for senator in Michigan, which was launched at the instance of the administration. If Mr. Edison should become a candidate in New Jersey he would at once be looked upon as an administration candidate, and the "Edison ticket" would become of nationwide interest. It was reported here that Thomas A. Edison would come to Washington to consult with administration representatives concerning the plan to nominate the famous inventor on the Democratic ticket.

The New Jersey Democrats have been utterly at sea for a long time in their search for a senatorial candidate to succeed the late Senator Hughes. They have an uphill fight against the Republicans who, under ordinary conditions, are conceded to be practically sure of the senatorship in 1919. Up to the present time no man has been brought forth who is acceptable to all the Democratic interests or who is regarded as having a fair chance to win.

The Republican candidate, it is practically settled, will be Governor Walter Edge, who has had senatorial ambitions ever since he became chief executive of the State, and the Democrats admit that Edge will be a hard man to beat. The candidacy of Mr. Edison, if he should consent to enjoy the primaries, would create extraordinary interest. What might come of it is a political way no politician here is willing to make a prediction.

So far as is known to Washington, Mr. Edison is identified with no political party. While he has been understood that he is Republican in his leanings, under normal circumstances he is known to be a strong Woodrow Wilson man. He voted for Mr. Wilson in 1916. His candidacy in New Jersey would bear close resemblance to that of Henry Ford in Michigan.

Mr. Ford is nominally a Republican, but he is a Wilson man first and last, a fact that makes him unacceptable to most of the Michigan Republican leaders. At the President's election he consented to cast the Democratic primary vote, and now the same thing is being done in New Jersey. It is believed that Mr. Ford will be a strong administration supporter. The same would undoubtedly be true in the case of Mr. Edison.

July 15, 1918

EDISON NOT ASPIRANT FOR SENATE, SON SAYS

Commenting on a report in newspaper dispatches that Thomas Edison contemplated running for the United States Senate, Charles Edison, the inventor's son, at his home in Orange last night, described it as a "wild rumor."

"My father is too busy to even contemplate such a thing," the son added. "He is not here to deny the story, so he has gone down the coast for a trip. The report probably started because Henry Ford is running in Michigan, and some one thought Mr. Edison, who is one of his close friends, might do likewise in New Jersey."

TELEVISION TOPICS (NY)

July 14, 1918

At a great patriotic rally at the Municipal Pier, Chicago, Lord Dunsore sat patiently listening to other speakers, never breating the stifling impatience of the crowd, who came to hear the Earl, the descendant of a one-time Governor of Virginia, the hero of the Boer war, and the organizer of his own regiment that has covered itself with glory at the front. Finally his time came to speak, which he did in a quiet, though impressive manner. Sam Insull, who is coming more and more to the front during these war times, presided. Sam has worked his way up from the lowly station of stenographer for Thomas Edison to becoming an authority on all business "electric," and rarely allows any opportunity to slip by for presiding at a public meeting. Mrs. Insull, too, is very much to the fore. She has given up all recollection of her actress days and cannot even be persuaded to recite or to take part in private theatricals, but plays the part of chateau, both in her own home at Libertyville and in the big marble Follies Building in Chicago, where she gives large parties for soldiers and sailors.

NEWARK (NJ) NEWS

July 12, 1918

Warship Fuel Economy.

Pulverized coal as fuel for warships is found by the United States Naval Consulting Board to offer special advantages in ordinary economy. Simple adjustment of the burners gives prompt emission of a dense smoke screen, steam production may be rapidly increased and the fire room force is greatly reduced. It also insures conserving the supply of fuel oil.

HOW PUBLICITY PAID EDISON

WHY HAVE THE INVENTIONS of Thomas Edison yielded a fortune, while those of Luther Burbank have not? This question is used as the heading of an editorial article in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, May 29), and the writer proceeds at once to answer it. Publicity, he avers, has made Edison rich, and the lack of it has caused Burbank to remain poor. New things, he says, must fight their way into use, and "of all the available weapons advertising is perhaps the best." Scientific men often forget that it does not suffice for them to acquire knowledge; they must make that knowledge available and fruitful. This, we are told, Edison has done; he began early to do it, while effective publicity on Burbank's behalf did not begin until a comparatively few years ago. In short, Edison has had what Burbank lacked—a "selling organization"; and also chief factor in the progress of any such organization is publicity. We read:

"Here is a man [Burbank] who is one of the greatest genius and benefactors of the human race that any nation has produced since the first great engineer invented the wheel and axle. He is, indeed, the pioneer engineer of the vegetable kingdom, the inventor of new forms of plant life, and a wonder-worker as great as Edison. Yet Edison's name is a household word and his inventions are, like his name, in almost every American home; whereas Burbank's name is still little known, and even farmers of greatest intelligence scarcely perceive the title of the miracles that Burbank's products could be made to perform. Why does this difference in celebrity exist? The question is more than academic interest. Its answer, in fact, points to the very nucleus of the seed of progress.

"Edison is little older than Burbank, but early in life he saw the value of advertising; and he became one of the most persistent of advertisers. His name was upon all his products, and his products were advertised in almost every conceivable way. He became first a national and then an international figure. As inventor of the incandescent electric lamp, of this phenomenon, and of the moving picture, Edison is not a whit greater than Burbank, the man who first crossed one species and then one genus of plant with another, who discovered that hybridization leads to great variation of the offspring, who invented the seedless cucumber, the seedless plum, the Burbank potato, the floral walnut, the winter rhubarb, the plumcot, the loquat, the Burbank cherry, the Test pear, etc.

"Burbank states that up to the year 1912 his inventions and experiments had cost him \$250,000 during thirty years of continuous work; and that the income from the sale of all his new varieties during that time had been only \$100,000. In short, his plant inventions had left him out of pocket \$150,000. Yet, for example, the orchardists of California annually ship more than \$500,000 worth of Burbank plums, which are less than half as expensive to raise as were the French plums which they displaced. And he says: 'The Burbank plum and grapes have earned money for every one except their originator.'

"Contrast profitless Burbank with wealthy Edison and ask yourself the reason. It is true that Edison could patent his inventions, while Burbank could not; but Edison has often asserted that his patents were not the source of a great part of his profit. It is true that Edison's invented products could not reproduce themselves, while Burbank's could; but, on the other hand, since Edison has produced a new breed almost any skilled mechanic can make a similar one, whereas the secret of the originator of one of Burbank's new fruits or plants remains with him till he chooses to disclose it. In brief, the possession of patents does not in itself explain Edison's greater financial success. To it is added the fact that while Edison had that Burbank lacked was a selling organization, and that the chief factor in the extensive selling of any product is publicity, particularly that kind of publicity that may be called educational advertising."

Had Burbank had the good fortune to have secured as an associate an able advertiser and sales manager, no man of broad business experience would doubt, the writer thinks, that Burbank's name would be as well known as that of Edison. Furthermore, the celebrity of his name would be only an index of the wide and great usefulness of his work to mankind. (Of course to mankind, we are assured, does not consist merely in discovering or inventing things that might be useful, but in also making them useful by looking many men to avail themselves of these better things. He concludes:

"Scientists have showed all advertising among the wastes engendered by competition. Nonsense! A little advertising, perhaps, can be profitably eliminated when competition between individuals or companies is eliminated. But competition between individuals or companies is, naturally, the only way there will always remain one kind of competition, namely, the competition of more economic things with less economic things, the relatively economic competing with the relatively uneconomic. Since the economic thing is usually a new thing, it must struggle hard to eliminate the uneconomic thing. Battles and struggle hard to eliminate the old against the new. So new things are constantly fighting for the old against the new. So new things are forced to seize weapons with which to fight their way into use. (Of all the available weapons, advertising is, perhaps, the best.) As long as progress exists, newness will radiate, and newness must be advertised. A thing new to you may be old to me, and I may be old to you, and we have more recently begun simply because you are younger, or have more recently begun to consider things of this class, or have not been of students to habit. For this reason there always are many to whom any thing, however old, is new, and upon whose attention it must be called. They are not at all like the few that are so old that they may see new things and say and do nothing."

NEW YORK WORLD

July 15, 1918

EDISON NOT FOR SENATE.

Inventor's Son Says Report Is a

“Wild Rumor.”

Commenting on a report in newspaper despatches that Thomas A. Edison contemplated running for the United States Senate, Charles Edison, the inventor's son, at his home in Orange last night, described it as a “wild rumor.”

“My father is too busy to even contemplate such a thing,” he is said to have said. “He is too busy to deny the story, as he has said. I don't know the story, as the report probably started because there is a rumor that he is running for the Senate and some one thought Mr. Edison was the winner in New Jersey.”

BOSTON (MA) TRAVELER

July 11, 1918

SON OF EDISON. JOINS TANK CORPS

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 11.—William L. Edison, a son of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, and honorary chairman of the navy consulting board, enlisted today in the tank division of the United States army and left immediately for Fort Slocum.

ROME (NY) SENTINEL

July 11, 1918

Edison's Son in Tank Division.
MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 11.—William L. Edison, a son of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, and honorary chairman of the Navy Consulting Board, enlisted today in the tank division of the United States army and left immediately for Fort Slocum.

NEW YORK WORLD

July 07, 1918

DR. HUTCHISON QUILTS EDISON FOR U. S. WORK

Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison, for several years associated with Thomas A. Edison, as chief engineer of the laboratory in West Orange, N. J., has resigned to devote his entire time to Government work and his duties as a member of the Naval Consulting Board.

Dr. Hutchison, as well as William H. Meadeworth, speaking for Mr. Edison, made absolute denial yesterday of a rumor that differences between Mr. Edison and his chief engineer were responsible for the resignation.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL

July 13, 1918

HOG ISLAND NEARS CAPACITY

Workers Number 25,000 and, as Keats Have Been Laid in Shipyard.
Philadelphia, July 12.—The Hog Island shipyard is nearing completion, according to Francis T. Bowles, director of operations, who to-day announced that thirty-five keels had been laid and that the number of workers at the yard had reached 25,000. This, Mr. Bowles said, is but 1,000 short of the number of employees that will be required to operate the yard at full capacity. All the ways are expected to be completed in August.

Members of the Naval Consulting Board were to visit the yard at the Hog Island to-day.

NEW YORK ?

July 08, 1918

DR. HUTCHISON RESIGNS.

Engineer Quits Edison to Devote His Entire Time to War Work.

ORANGE, N. J., July 8.—Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison of West Orange, associated for several years as chief engineer of the laboratory in West Orange with Thomas A. Edison, President of the Naval Consulting Board, has resigned from the Edison interests to devote his entire time to the prosecution of the war. Dr. Hutchison is a member of the Consulting Board.

Dr. Hutchison and William H. Meadeworth, speaking for Mr. Edison, denied a rumor that differences between the two had caused Dr. Hutchison to take the step.

Milestones in the Life of Thomas A. Edison

THOMAS A. EDISON, leader in American scientific thought, has accomplished so many wonders in his lifetime that to enumerate them would seem to require a lengthy article, but the following tabular outline of the scientific milestones in his wonderful career give a succinct and comprehensive survey of his activities. This paper was presented before a meeting of the San Francisco Development League by Frank D. Fagan, 1847.

Born February 11th, at Milan, Ohio, 1807.

Started chemical laboratory in cellar of his home.

Became newspaper and "candy butcher" on trains of Grand Trunk Railway, running between Port Huron and Detroit.

Printed and published a newspaper, *The Daily Herald*, on the train. The first newspaper ever printed on a moving train.

Saved from death young son of J. U. MacKenzie, station agent at Mount Clemens, Mich. In gratitude, the father taught Edison telegraphy.

Spent nearly five arduous years as a telegraph operator in various cities of the Central Western States, always studying and experimenting to improve the apparatus.

Entered office of Western Union in Boston as operator.

Made his first patent invention, electrical vote recorder. The application for patent was signed October 11, 1855.

NEW MONUMENT MARKS PLACE WHERE TELEPHONE WAS CONCEIVED

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, tells us that Brantford, Ontario, Canada, is right in claiming the invention of the telephone. The invention, according to Dr. Bell, was conceived in Brantford in 1874, forty-four years ago, and born in Boston in 1875. Dr. Bell was then a leading telephone man from the United States and Canada. The great history of the telephone invention by Prof. Bell has thus been commemorated by the erection of a magnificent granite and bronze monument, which is located in one of the city's parks.

1807. Landed in New York City from Boston boat, poor and in debt. Shortly afterward, while looking for work, met an operating room of Fidd & Stock Telegraph Company. Some but Edison would fit it, and he was given job as superintendent at \$300 a month.

1810. Received his first money for inventions, the stock ticker, \$3,000. Opened a business printing shop in Newark, where he made stock tickers, etc.

1811. Assisted Sholes, the inventor of the typewriter, to make the first successful working model.

1812 to 1816. Worked on and completed many inventions, including

autographic, automatic telegraph systems, duplex, quadruplex, and multiplex telegraph systems.

1816 to 1817. Invented the carbon telephone transmitter, which made telephone a commercial art, and which was patented in 1911 with his later invention, the phonograph, to form the teleselec.

1817. Invented the phonograph. Patent was issued by United States Patent Office within two months after application, without a single reference.

1819. Invented incandescent electric lamp. The invention was perfected October 21, 1879, on which day the first lamp embodying the principles of the modern incandescent lamp was put in circuit and maintained its incandescence for over 40 hours.

1819. Invented radical improvements in construction of dynamo-electric machines, making them suitable for generators for systems of distribution of current for light, heat and power.

1811. Established first commercial incandescent lamp factory at Harrison, N. J.

1810 to 1882. Invented and installed life-sized electric railway for freight and passengers at Menlo Park, N. J.

1812. September 4, commenced operation of first commercial central station in New York City for distribution of electric current for light, power and heat.

1891. Invented the motion picture camera. By the invention of this mechanism, with the cellulose tape-like film originated by Edison, it became possible to take and reproduce motion pictures as we have them at this day.

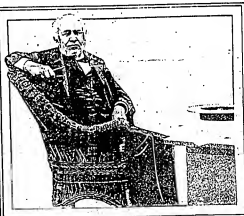


Photo by General Store Photo Service
A Recent Photo of America's Foremost Electrical Scientist, Thomas A. Edison. Was in Waiting for the Government on New Invention at Great Importance.

1910 to 1910. This period covers the work resulting in the invention of the Edison Alkaline Storage Battery, and its commercial introduction.

1914. Edison, being the largest individual user in the United States of carboic acid (for making phonograph records), found himself in danger of being compelled to close his factory by reason of the embargo placed on exportation by England and Germany, the sources of supply, carboic acid being used in making explosives. Edison devised a plan for making carboic acid synthetically, set gangs of men working 24 hours a day to build a plant, and on the 18th day was making the acid. Within four weeks plant could turn out a ton a day.

1914. On the night of December, 9th, Edison's great plant at West Orange, N. J., was the scene of a great conflagration. Early next morning gangs of men were at work clearing up the wreck. Hundreds more were in on the wreck. The day and work was continued during the day and work was continued during the day. Within 35 hours after the fire Edison had given full orders for the complete rehabilitation of the plant.

1915. Early in the year 1915 Edison found that he was in danger of being unable to obtain a continuous supply of benzene, from which he made his synthetic carboic acid. He decided to erect his own benzene plant. He experimented and perfected it in his laboratory at Orange, N. J., and arranged with two coke companies to put in his benzene plant. The first was installed at the Camplants. The second was installed at the Johnstown Steel Company's plant at Johnstown, Pa., which was installed and put into operation in 45 days. Four other plants have since been installed.

The same year Edison conceived the idea of helping the textile and rubber industries of America by making synthetic rubber. He imported from Germany, which had previously been the source of supply, a plant in 45 days, commencing deliveries in June, 1915. He is now manufacturing 4,000 pounds a day.

1917. Since the United States entered the war, Mr. Edison has been constantly co-operating with the United States Government in various experiments, making them at Orange, N. J. and elsewhere.



Photo Telephone News
It Was at Brantford, Ontario, That the Telephone Was Conceived by Alexander Graham Bell. This Beautiful Monument Now Commemorates the Achievement.

August 24, 1918

Direct Production of Electricity

To the Editor of the Scientific American:

Ten or twelve years ago we heard a good deal about the tremendous saving in fuel that would be effected by the direct production of electricity from coal or other fuel. At this time, Mr. Edison was quoted as saying that within 10 years at most, the power plants with their expensive and complicated machinery would be obsolete. However, on this is not the case, and either has been a lot of experimental work done, or better in your magazine amounting up the most promising ideas would be most interesting to your readers, and specially to engineers and farmers of this coal district. There are quite a number of our class that have a fairly good electrical and chemical training, and owing to the growing scarcity of fuel a good deal of experimental work is being done, which may produce important results. What is most needed, however, to push this work along, is some office or human devoted solely to fuel saving devices, to which ideas could be confidentially submitted for criticism by scientific experts, and where assistance, financial and otherwise, would be given to promising ideas. I know men who can ill afford it, that are working on ideas, which although they look promising have been previously thoroughly tried out, and found to be impracticable. Again there are men who are working merely, throwing away their fuel money, in the hope of some day getting a valuable patent. This is certainly not a subject for patents, it is a vital necessity which demands an early solution, at the same time suitable financial recognition should be given to successful ideas. An Stephenson finally solved the problem of steam locomotion by turning the wheel up the flue so may this problem be solved, not by the complex ideas of some scientist or college professor, but rather by a comparatively simple idea of some practical working man.

AN AMERICAN FARMER.

Kingston, Pa.

August 23, 1918



SAN JOSE (CA) MERCURY

HERALD

August 18, 1918

COHOS (NY) REPUBLICAN

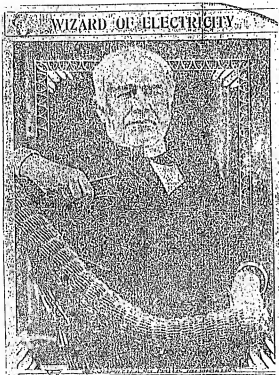
August 24, 1918



Edison and Ford Going on Trip in Mountains
 The famous inventor and his son, William L. Edison, who is following in his father's footsteps, are far from being idle. They are on a trip to the mountains, where they will be engaged in some of the most important work of their lives. They will be working on the development of a new type of power plant, which will be able to produce electricity from coal or other fuel. This is a very important problem, and the solution of it will be a great benefit to the world.

William L. Edison, the second son of Thomas A. Edison, who is following in his father's footsteps, is far from being idle. He is on a trip to the mountains, where he will be engaged in some of the most important work of his life. He will be working on the development of a new type of power plant, which will be able to produce electricity from coal or other fuel. This is a very important problem, and the solution of it will be a great benefit to the world.

August 23, 1918



Thomas Edison at work.

This most recent picture of Thomas Edison shows the electrical wizard, pausing a moment in his work for the government. Edison is a tireless worker, seldom taking more than four or five hours of sleep a night, and he is spending all of the energy of his genius on work that will bring a speedy victory to America and the allies.

BROCKTON (MA) ENTERPRISE

August 26, 1918

Dropping the "Mr." Before Wilson.

A TEACHER in Kansas City has asked the Star of that place if it is in good taste to refer to the president in newspaper headlines or elsewhere as "Wilson." The reply of his Star is interesting and illuminating and may tend to clear up confusion in some minds over the matter. Here it is:

"In general the title is appropriately used with the president's name; in general, but not always. The omission of the title is not disrespectful; on the contrary, the name distinguished the man, the more the omission of the title is sanctioned by good usage. We speak of Webster, Calhoun, Lincoln, Madison, habitually without the 'Mr.'; so, with Wilson, men. But if men refer to 'Wilson' than 'Mr. Wilson,' 'Bergson' than 'M. Bergson,' 'Ridgway' than 'Mr. Ridgway,' 'Lloyd George' than 'Mr. Lloyd George,' 'Poincaré' than 'M. Poincaré,' 'Kerensky' than 'Mr. Kerensky'?" When reference is made to a well-known man by his name, without title or even initials, there is an implied consciousness, only one Wilson, of the title is used or not depends largely on what seems to be requirements of the occasion.

"Beyond the teachers mentioned rather than otherwise, by the use of their first names alone, in grand opera, we find that jokers that Blue, Fritz, we have Melba and Pavaré and many others. In the play world Melba and Pavaré were famous. None of these people ever took offense, so far as the records show, when their names were not accompanied by pretentious titles. The only usage must be regarded as commonplace."

"There are quite notable exceptions in the world, but when a newspaper simply prints the fact that 'Theosoretti met' or did something or other, every reader at once decides that it is the illustrious person that is meant. There have been men of letters and men of letters, but when people speak or write or think or do anything, they mean James G. Thompson, the better instance and in the latter class, 'For men or women an ever spoken of name by their last names until they have attained a place in the world which has made them stand out distinctly over their fellows'—above the others of their family names."

August 23, 1918

EDISON'S SON'S JOB
 Thomas Edison, son of Thomas Edison, says in the August 23rd issue of the "Herald" that he is not long ago, I went into the office of the New York Herald Tribune with some papers I wanted to have published. The editor, Henry Jones, without comment, said: 'He came, he saw, he conquered.'"

"You're not Thomas Edison's son, are you?" he asked.

"When I read that I was, he said, 'I've changed some things.'"

"Well, he laughed, 'I guess you don't have to worry much this party, but for your father that was not in your old man.'"

"I smiled but I just asked 'I could not in a few days waiting for Thomas A. Edison'—I did not have his notion of the importance of the job when he got through. And it wouldn't make any difference what he happened to be my father's son, either."

"I think that is one of the reasons why I am here, for my father, because he does not mind the fact of my being in the business world, but he does mind the fact of my being in the business world."

HUNTINGTON (DE) JOURNAL

August 23, 1918

EDISON PROTEGE
 HOME ON VISIT

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August 24, 1918

INVENTION OF EDIPHONE IS CELEBRATED AT ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION IN ORANGE

Edison Salesmen from Every Part of the Country Meet to Honor the Great Inventor—Mr. Edison Presented with a Gold Ediphone

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 18. The forty-first anniversary of the invention of the Ediphone, from which the modern talking-machine was developed, was celebrated at Orange, N. J., on Aug. 12. The attendance numbered fully 100, and besides Mr. Edison, himself the sales organization of the Edison Co. was represented by delegates from Maine to California.

There was a convention meeting in the morning, at which many interesting sales problems were discussed.

cluded the sessions of the convention.

One of the most interesting developments of this convention was the adoption of "An Edison Salesman's Creed," which gained the unanimous approval of the Edison sales force. The creed is as follows:

"If the inventor that we are proud to have here, I believe that in selling the Ediphones I am rendering a service to my country, and that I am doing it for the money and energy that I am investing that will help to win the war, and that is with the war is the one supreme task to win the war, and that is with the war is the one supreme task to win the war."



Mr. Edison, in Center of Group, is Seated Between the Original Ediphone, the First Talking-Machine Ever Made, and the Gold Ediphone Presented to Him—Others Are Members of Orange Organization and Salesmen from Every Part of United States

The members of the organization presented Mr. Edison with a gold Ediphone in appreciation of his development of the Ediphone to the talking-machine master-piece of today.

In the accompanying illustration Mr. Edison is seen holding the tube of the first talking-machine ever made, the Ediphone. The table on which Mr. Edison is resting his left arm holds the gold Ediphone, referred to above.

After a luncheon at the Essex County Country Club various trips were taken through the Edison Works, which ended the meeting for the day.

The next day, Tuesday, the delegates met again at 10 Fifth Avenue, New York, where addresses were made by many of the visitors as well as members of the Orange organization. After this meeting they adjourned and attended in a body the "Ziegfeld Follies."

On Wednesday there was another meeting at 10 Fifth Avenue, followed by a banquet at Murray's, which

which I must dedicate to life.

"I believe that my work is growing more important every day, and that it is my duty to do everything in my power to develop my products, mentally and physically so that I can become a better salesman and thus take my place among the master workers of my time."

"I believe that the organization, by convention assembled, in bringing together men who are giving their best effort to the bettering of American business, has helped me to see more clearly than ever before my duty to myself, my employees, my company, and to the nation of which I am a citizen, and I want to dedicate myself to the task of seeing that the I have learned and all that I shall learn in the world of physics the Ediphone system wherever it will best serve my fellow men."

"I believe that in Thomas A. Edison, the head of the greatest institution I represent, whose long life has been a life of service, the whole of which, no part of the work I am currently attending, I have before me an example that will be an aid and strength to me in my future endeavors. Knowledge and determination, and that the thought of what he has done for me will ever be foremost with courage in my heart and that I am, in my place, as he has always given, the best that he can to make the world a better place in which to live and work."

"With this determination I am determined to my home city and with the impulse bounding my life I shall work faithfully, and efficiently during all the days of the coming year."

"This is the ideal toward which I am working."

My Experiences Working for Father

Perhaps they will be useful to other young men who have to answer the question "Shall I or shall I not take a job under Father?"

By Charles Edison

NOT long ago, I went into the office of a New York notary public with some papers. I wanted to leave witnessed. The notary read along without comment until he came to my name.

"You're not Thomas Edison's son, are you?" he asked.

When I said that I was, his manner changed immediately.

"Well," he laughed, "I guess you don't have to worry much! It's pretty safe for you fellows that can work for your old man."

I smiled—but I just wished he could put in a few days working for Thomas A. Edison! I'd like to hear his opinion of the "softness" of the job when he got through. And it wouldn't make any difference whether he went in as my father's son, either.

I think that is one of the chief reasons why I do work for my father—because he does not make any difference in his business treatment of me on that account.

This whole question of working for father is a serious problem with thousands of young men; and with their "old man" too, for that matter. I know how I had to wrestle with it. And I also know that if Thomas Edison were like some fathers, nothing would induce me to hold a job under him.

It was always an understood thing in our family that some day I was to go into business. But I never gave the matter much thought until I went to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During the three years that I spent there I did study in a good deal, and I came to a definite conclusion. Of course I thought then it was a sensible one, and what is more important, I still think so.

When I was graduated, and my father said something about my taking a job under him, I told him I thought I'd like to work somewhere else for a while. Right there he showed his wisdom. Instead of arguing with me, he said, "All right! Go ahead." He did not insist on getting a job for me. He let me corral one for myself. It was with the

Boston Electric Light Company and my salary was fifteen dollars a week. I stayed there a little less than a year, making an infernal nuisance of myself poking around in various departments, but learning a lot about the work, and also learning to stand on my own feet in a business way.

MY FATHER didn't interfere, he just let me go ahead, even when at the end of the year I started out with a friend to do a little traveling. We two boys headed for the West with only a few dollars in our pockets. We paid our way with odd jobs here and there, and finally landed in San Francisco with one dollar and a half between us.

Still my father didn't interfere. Of course he knew I wasn't loafing. I was not really doing much work, but I was learning a lot of things useful to me. The boys who go straight from school, or college, into his father's office will never know from his own experience what average, normal business relations are.

From the very first he is "the son of his dad," and not only to his father but to everybody around the place. It is a bad plan. Even though he is going in with his father later, a boy ought to take his first job with someone else. Everybody, including his father, will have more respect for him if he has shown that he can make good by himself.

Usually two things are wrong with your father as an employer. One is that he is likely to let you do things "pretty soft," the other is that he will not treat your ideas and suggestions with the respect he shows for those of other men. You are still his little boy to him. Anyway, he knows you haven't any experience. He didn't let you get away! So he treats you with patronizing indulgence.

That's where I had the drop on my father. I had knuckled around in a few organizations before I went with him. I had picked up some ideas of my own. But, even though I had, I know from observation that if he had been like many men

he would have ridiculed my notions, just because they were mine. I want to say that there isn't any better way than that of making a boy into working for his dad, and also of making him of no account in the business. Luckily for me, Thomas Edison has more sense than to do it.

I remember the first job he gave me when, after five months in San Francisco, I came back to work for him. Of course, I wanted to make a good showing; but when he asked me to figure the cost of some disk records my heart sank. I was an electrical engineer, and this seemed to me a job for an accountant. But when I told him so he looked up sharply and said:

"All it takes is common sense. Just plain common sense."

Well! I didn't say anything more! I tackled the job and I found he was right.

Of course I could always go to my father for advice and he would give it to me. But so far as my feeling that the relation between us affected my standing in the company, I might as well

Thomas A. Edison's Son Denies That His Father Really "Works"

"CHARLIE" EDISON writes of his father as follows:

"Father spends all day and most of the night on his machines and problems. But, for all that, I don't know that he ever really 'works.' He is simply having a good time."

A volume of truth in that! Edison works without noticing it, because he is so interested. Lots of men enjoy their work enormously, but very few in the world approach the degree of interest and enjoyment that Edison has attained.

There is another point about Edison: His tremendous enthusiasm over his work probably accounts, partly at least, for his popularity. People like an enthusiast—providing he is intelligent and a real producer. Whenever I read about Edison working twenty hours a day I feel like writing him:

DEAR SAM—Go to it! We all wish you might live to be two hundred years old. You have given us a lot more than your inventions. You have given us a wonderful example of the way a man can get out of his work. I wish there were some way for you to organize a school for adults, where you yourself are the exact opposite of a model. Can't you tell the rest of us how to get as much interested in our jobs as you are in yours?

THU. EDISON.

have been working for Charles M. Schwab, or anybody else. Father has no patience with inefficiency.

I made good after a fashion he would have fished me, and if he hadn't, if he had let me stay just because I was his son, I should have had a sort of contempt for him.

As it is, I would rather be Thomas Edison's employee than anybody else's. And I think that plenty of other young men would gladly work for their fathers if they could, but could be sure of being treated as employees. Lying on my back right now is a letter from a friend who has just been disgraced and who is facing the same problem that is worrying other boys. He writes:

Father has been after me the last couple of months to go into the business with him, into the factory as one of the employees. I've been worrying about this. I honestly don't know whether it would be the best thing for me. Father and I get along pretty well, better than most fellows and their dads, and yet I feel that I ought to go elsewhere for at least a few years. I see so many of the fellows in this city who work for their fathers, and they are there. It just doesn't seem possible for a fellow to work for his father and not take advantage of the fact that his old man is the boss and that, if he does by damn on the job, he won't be fired.

To come down to facts, Charlie, the real reason for writing this letter is to get your advice on the thing. Your father's now using the word "father" a few years now. How are things going? Are you glad or sorry that you decided to go with him. How about it? Do you think I ought to go with Father?

I know just how he feels. He isn't looking for a soft snap—and he's afraid he will get it! He wants to be "on his own." And I'm going to tell him that he's dead right. That's where he ought to be, for a year or so at least.

THE course of the soft snap has ruined a plenty of fine young fellows. I know the chap who really had lots of ability, but his father offered him a desk job that involved only nominal work and he took it because it meant a good time. Well, he woke up one day to find that the business was in the verge of bankruptcy. He was five years out of college and had to begin all over, a grown man competing with boys at a boy's wages.

Just now I am very much interested in the struggle of a certain organization to keep alive. The whole trouble with it is that "Son is working for Father." In this case, Father happened to be the president of the company.

The vice president retired. Three men had been working like tigers in anticipation of this very thing, and of course they expected that one of them would get the job simply because of his position. The president simply bowed his incompetent son into the place. One after another, the three valuable men resigned and went elsewhere. The result is that the president is trying to swing his own job and then, too, for of course he can't get competent men in their places if he is so more loyal to his subordinates than he has shown himself. The whole spirit of the organization has changed, and the business is going to pieces.

Another danger of this father and son business is the point the mother sometimes makes. I heard of a case recently where a

home was broken up because of this very thing. The mother, nagged her husband into taking the boy into the business, even though he was absolutely incompetent.

The father tried to start him at the bottom and train him up, but the mother faced and insisted on his pushing the boy he would wreck the business if he did. They quarreled and quarreled, until finally the father fired both his wife and his son! He told a friend that he would have gone either bankrupt or crazy if he hadn't.

Just on principle, I think it's not a good plan to mix family and business. I know my father doesn't care to have his relations working for him. And it is up to those that do to try harder than the other employees to make good. Instead of being jealous of me when I went into our business, I think the other men in the company pitied me. They knew I wouldn't have it "soft" from my father—and I haven't. But he has been mighty square to me.

Of course I think he is the finest boss in the world. For one thing, I have never known him to do a dishonorable thing. I have even known him to do things that seemed foolish to me, at the time, in living up to his word or to a contract. For instance, a year or two ago we contracted to sell some materials to a firm at a certain price. Before we could deliver the goods prices rose enormously. So much so, in fact, that the buyers themselves realized that we would lose money, and offered to pay a higher figure. I was all for accepting their offer. But my father willing? I should say not! He said to us:

"A contract is a contract and must be lived up to. Even from the point of view of straight business, it pays in the end."

My father was right, as usual. Some time after we had fulfilled our contract one else, that one else, the same thing happened again. But this time we were purchasing the materials of the same firm who had been selling goods before. We offered, as they had, to release them from the terms of the contract, and they, in turn, declined to take advantage of the offer. This happened three times. So that, quite apart from the ethics of the thing, it was good business, just as Father had said.

Father had deception or cheating, anyway. He was trying to buy a certain piece of real estate one time, working through an agent, of course. One night when we were at dinner the agent came in, quite excited, to tell Father he had discovered that the land belonged to a widow who was sick and who had no idea of its value. He said he thought he could get her a song. When he had finished my father said angrily:

"You pay that woman every cent the land is worth! And if I ever catch her trying to cheat anybody out of his rights, I'm through with you for life!"

FATHER and I agree on many things, but there are some, of course, on which we differ. For example, I cannot and will not work twenty hours out of the twenty-four, as he does. Father seems to find relaxation by changing from one piece of work to another. On the average, I put in ten solid hours at work; after that I want

a complete change. However, I can get it from very simple things—just going over to New York and walking along the street, watching the crowds, talking with my friends, or even with total strangers. A human being is more interesting to me than any machine ever invented.

Father spends all day and most of the night on his machines and problems. But, for all that, I don't know that he ever really "works." He is simply having a good time. Sometimes I think he would have accomplished just as much if he hadn't put in so many hours at it—but I don't know. I certainly would not advise the average man to follow his schedule. If he did not have a wonderful constitution he couldn't have followed it himself.

His interest in work is infectious. To keep up with him everyone has to include himself. The son in the shop catches the spirit from him, too. I happened to go down to the works one Sunday recently and I found fifty men at work in the various departments.

WHEN I asked them what they were doing I told them they muddled something about "having nothing to do, so I came down here. In reality, they were all interested in what he was doing the good day before that they couldn't let it alone, even on Sunday.

It is this interest in a man's job which is the dividing line between success and failure. I know of one case, though, where a man's interest in his job is holding him back. I had been keeping my eye on him and had decided to promote him. But when I tried to do it, he sided off and wouldn't be promoted. His salary would have been larger and his position more important, so I asked him why he refused. "Well, Mr. Edison," he said, "there are two reasons: First, I like the thing I am doing now; and how do I know I shall like the new job? Second, the other reason is that I honestly don't want the responsibility. I'd be worrying and fretting over the new job, whereas I am happy and interested as can be now."

Well, how are you going to promote men who don't want to be promoted? I have met a good many men like that. It seems to me it is a dangerous sort of content. Some day they may lose interest in what they are doing, and suddenly want the opportunity they are letting slip now. There are two ways of being in a rut, and the worse one of the two is to be so satisfied with your rat that you don't care about getting out of it.

As I said before, it is a stimulating thing to work for Thomas Edison, no matter who you are. To be perfectly frank, I don't think I shall ever lose this exceptional advantage there because of being his son, except in one respect. I have had the opportunity of meeting the great man who have come there to see my father. While they are talking, I sit quietly back and try to skim the cream off the conversation.

I have listened by the hour, for instance, to my father and Henry Ford talk together, and I have seen them discuss perfectly for anything. They discuss every imaginable subject—religion, politics, young men, etc. When they get into an argument it is great fun to listen to them. If the battle shows signs of (Continued on page 35)

"Working for Father"



Photograph by Press Illustrating Co.

The Edisons. Father and Son

THOMAS A. EDISON needs no introduction. The work of his brain is in evidence everywhere. Perhaps no human being has put his mark more definitely on this planet than he has.

Charles Edison, his son, is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Thomas A. Edison interests and is first assistant to his father. Today, because Thomas A. Edison is devoting all his time to government work, Charles Edison is Operating Manager and Chief Executive of all the Edison organizations.

He graduated from The Massachusetts Institute of Technology and got a job for himself at \$15 a week. It was not until he had proved that he could work for other men that he went into his father's business. He is not an inventor. His abilities lie rather along business lines. He is twenty-seven years old and married. He lives at Orange, New Jersey.

October 08, 1918

WILHELM'S WAY.

A Tale of Edison and How the Kaiser
Knew It All.

To the Kaiser of the Reich—Sir: Have another among those old books and periodicals yesterday I found a copy of a little newspaper printed in Philadelphia in 1903 wherein the editor told the following story:

"By news of the Holy Roman Emperor, Thomas A. Edison heard the result of Count von Helldorf's inspection by the Emperor means little to him. In fact, he has a box full of rubbers of royal favor, which are treasured only by his wife and rarely passed upon by himself. This habit is what an emperor is made with the present German Emperor.

"While in Berlin he received an invitation to visit Wilhelm the Warrior in his palace, and on the appointed day a state carriage, gorgeous in golden ornaments, drawn by six horses and with outriders, called for him. This display shocked the unaccustomed inventor, and he did not reach the imperial palace in his own way. He walked. When he reached the designated place, the Emperor in charge declared to him his cord to the royal presence, his humble appearance making it seem inevitable to them that he was to have audience with their august monarch. Edison, now disappointed, returned to his hotel where, shortly, he was waited upon by a court official covering Wilhelm's regrets for the mistake and requesting that he would visit the palace next day and bring with him one of his phonographs.

"He did so.

"The Emperor took him to his private cabinet—no one else being present—carefully closed all the doors and then brought him to the secretions invention apart and explained to him all its workings. This was done, and the inventor was invited to attend a court reception next day, and later the phonograph with him. Then the Emperor called the great American inventor to the throne of nobles, then and decorated with the insignia of his rank—Edison, I think, calls them 'royal orders.' When he produced his mysterious invention the Emperor took it in hand, eyed it critically, no thought he had never seen it before; then, took it apart and explained to the amazed courtiers exactly how it performed in yonder. He never said a word about his instructions of the day before.

"I have heard it whispered that beneath his breath Edison muttered of the German 'Calvary,' an unmitigated fraud."

—R. G. R.

New York, October 8, 1918.

Advertising F. Yellens
11-30-19

Arthur J. Fulmer, who has been assistant advertising manager of the Thomas A. Edison Company, Inc., will now step into the position of advertising manager, made vacant by the death of Leonard G. McChesney.

4 of the Leonard G. Methueny, Advertising Man-



Mr. McHenry was a newspaper man before becoming associated with the Edison interests, and was the first representative of the Newark Evening News in the Chancery. On June 1, 1892, he began his connection with the Orange Chronicle, a weekly newspaper. He acted as city editor of that publication for several years, and was secretary and treasurer of the Chronicle Publishing Company for two years.

born in Orange, New-Scotland T. 1825. Mr. McCreary was the son of the late William McCreary and a descendant of the pioneer settlers of what is now West Virginia. Mr. McCreary married Ellen Bailey T. Henderson of Orange, and besides his wife, is survived by a son, Leonard M. McCreary, Assistant in U. S. Wilson, General Manager of Thomas A. Yellow, Inc., and two daughters, Mrs. Paul F. McCreary of East Orange and Miss Grace McCreary of Danvers, N. H. Mrs. Bradley H. McCreary of Danvers, Conn., and Miss McCreary of St. Louis, and a sister, Mrs. Charles Kelly of Union City, Tenn., also survive.

Mr. McCleskey was a member of Leontine Chubb, Royal Arcanum. He was also elected a member of the Orange Branch of Education in 1937, and served as school commissioner for six years. He was at one time President of the Board.

Funeral services were conducted on

Wednesday afternoon, November 15th, at 3 o'clock, at the family residence, by Bishop Theodore H. Harkness, of the Detroit Methodist Episcopal District, a brother-in-law of Mr. McCroskey, assisted by the Rev. George Willis Gardner, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Greenfield. The funeral was in Riverside Cemetery.

One way to save valuable time these days when every minute counts, is for workers who have to go from one floor to another to walk the short distances involved, where the elevator is delayed.

WANTED — TO JOIN THE THOMAS A. EDISON

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

[Dec 12, 1918]

HARVEY H. GREEN
Harvey Hirschman Green, for eighteen years paymaster of the Thomas A. Edison Industries, died yesterday at his home, 41 Park Avenue, West Orange, N. J. He was sixty-four years old and had lived in the Orange for thirty years. He was a member of Newark Lodge No. 1, P. and A. M. He leaves two daughters and one son.

NEW YORK JOURNAL
[Dec 12, 1918]

Harvey H. Green Is Dead.
Harvey Hirschman Green, for eighteen years paymaster of the Thomas A. Edison Industries, died yesterday at his home, 41 Park Avenue, West Orange, N. J. He was sixty-four years old and had lived in the Orange for thirty years. He was a member of Newark Lodge No. 1, P. and A. M. He leaves two daughters and one son.

NEWARK, (N. J.) NEWS

[Dec 11, 1918]

Harvey H. Green Dies; Paymaster For Eighteen Years at Edison's

Harvey Hirschman Green, for eighteen years paymaster of the Thomas A. Edison Industries, died yesterday at his home, 41 Park Avenue, West Orange, N. J. He was sixty-four years old and had lived in the Orange for thirty years. He was a member of Newark Lodge No. 1, P. and A. M. He leaves two daughters and one son.

Conventions & Selling. Dec 14, 1918

Advertising Hop" Meaning Artificial Stimulus

Address Delivered at New York Advertising Club Luncheon on Wednesday, December 11, 1918

By WILLIAM MAXWELL,
Vice-President, Thompson & Edison, Inc.

DOWN in Nashville, Tennessee, where I used to live, it was quite generally believed by the small negro children that the unwary pleasure was likely to be captured by the medical students at Vanderbilt University and victimized on the operating table. In coming here today before you veteran advertising men to talk to you about advertising and selling, I can appreciate the feelings of those little negro children. If there is anyone who knows anything about advertising, it ought to be you advertising men and I am convinced that advertising men, particularly advertising agents, know a great deal about selling, as they have been selling themselves to me for a number of years.

The longer I live the more I am convinced that I don't know very much about advertising and salesmanship. I am constantly discovering elementary principles of these two allied professions. It is very seldom indeed that I learn anything that is not elementary. In other words, I am not yet out of the primer.

Selling the inventions of Mr. Edison and the products of the Edison Laboratories is quite different from selling an ordinary product. Advertising agents who seek our account and publishers who endeavor to sell us space by outlining copy which they think we could use effectively, almost habitually make the mistake of endeavoring to fit us with a ready-made suit—that is to say, they tell of some great success which some other manufacturer has made by using a certain kind of advertising and they propose to duplicate his success in our case. At the present time a certain publication is endeavoring to sell us what they call "Institutional Advertising." Apparently they have in mind a series of advertisements such as Swift & Company, the International Harvester Company, or the American Telephone Company might run. They lose sight of the fact that we are just as different from other business institutions as Mr. Edison is different from other inventors.

Mr. McCormick expended the repair into a full line of agricultural implements, but everything which the Harvester Company manufactures is intended primarily for the farm. Mr. Swift utilized the pig and the steer to such good advantage that he has built an enormous business of many ramifications, but chiefly his business is that of a food purveyor. Mr. Edison, above all else is a man of versatility. If he had been like the average man, he would have stayed in the telegraph business, which I believe was the field of his first important invention, or have

ing perfected the incandescent lamp, he would have continued to devote himself to inventions of that nature. It is characteristic however, of Mr. Edison that no one field of research is sufficiently broad to engage his attention exclusively. As a result, we find him today manufacturing chemicals, Storage Batteries, Primary Batteries, cement, Dictating Machines and Phonographs. Each product is employed for totally different purposes and sold in a different way through different channels of distribution and to a different class of buyers. We have found from experience that the best results demand a separate sales organization for each product. But this is not the only problem which Mr. Edison's genius imposes on those who sell his inventions. If Mr. Edison started out to develop the warmest current in the world and his research work proved that Alaskan seal was the warmest material for such an overcoat, that is the kind he would give us to sell. Invariably the highest possible quality is his goal, both as an inventor and a manufacturer. I do not need to tell you that high quality entails high cost of manufacture and a relatively high selling price.

Of the various products manufactured by the Edison Laboratories, the Edison Phonograph is the one most extensively advertised and possibly is the only Edison product that can be faultily advertised to the general public. In developing the Edison Phonograph it was Mr. Edison's ambition to produce an instrument so realistic in its reproduction of musical sounds that the reproduction could not be distinguished from the original sounds when both were heard in direct comparison. He spent a very large amount of money in research work and developed a Phonograph which is known as the Official Laboratory Model. This instrument sells at \$255. His assistants were permitted to develop cheaper models, but they discovered that it was impossible to produce this instrument on a basis of price equality with competitors. Accordingly we were obliged to enter the market under what was quite generally regarded as a price handicap. Our largest seller today is the Official Laboratory Model, which sells at \$255, and while I of course have no accurate information as to the average selling price of our competitors' goods, I am quite sure that our average selling price is at least double that of any other manufacturer. Indeed, canvasses which we have made indicate that our average selling price is perhaps three times as much as that of our various competitors. Please understand that I do not make this statement in a spirit of boastfulness. If we

were able to make a cheaper Disc Phonograph than that would give the same results as our present product, we would gladly do so. I stress the point of our comparatively high selling price in order that you may better understand our advertising and selling problems. We have constantly at work in our Laboratories highly paid Phonograph researchers, but the tendency and result of their work are the improvement of the product rather than the lowering of its cost. This is a characteristic of the Edison Laboratories which every man in the Research Department has absorbed from Mr. Edison.

It is natural for advertisers to want to use copy that will sell the goods they are advertising. We make a line of Phonographs known as the Diamond Amberols, which sells at a much lower price than our Disc Phonograph, and we find that this lower priced Phonograph can be sold extensively by advertising. A certain advertising agency has done this successfully for a number of years. They also are employed by several of our distributors to advertise our high priced Disc Phonograph and, in their determination to write copy that will sell the higher priced line, they employ the same principles that they have used for years in exploiting the less expensive line. As a consequence, two schools of advertising have developed among our distributors. Some, perhaps the majority, adopt the view held by ourselves that if advertising is represented by an index of 90 in the sale of a \$70 Phonograph, the same amount of advertising would perhaps secure not more than 20 in the sale of a \$210 Phonograph and that, by the same token, salesmen, engaged at 10 in the sale of a \$70 Phonograph must be about 80 in the sale of a \$210 Phonograph. Accordingly they regard their advertising of the Edison Disc Phonograph largely as a background for their sales effort and endeavor to coordinate with their newspaper advertising a very high degree of sales efficiency which involves intensive canvassing, circulating, etc.

The distributors who hold the foregoing view condition their sales efforts practically unabated, throughout the entire year. On the other hand, the distributors who believe that successful advertising, unaided by any other form of sales promotion should be able to sell their Edison Phonographs, have concentrated their advertising and coincident sales effort within a period of about four months and remaining comparatively inactive during the remainder of the year. The reason for this is not hard to find. During the Christmas season, that is to say during the period before and after Christmas, in which the buying impulse is active in human beings like the eating impulse in animals, there is a certain release of the year, selling copy naturally gets better results than at

(Continued on page 14)

SING HOP" MEANS ARTIFICIAL STIMULUS

(Continued from page 6)

"**A**DD. To this fact can be attached the belief that the Phonograph move or less seasonable article, although as a matter of fact the Edison Phonograph is probably used by its owners more frequently in the summer than in the winter time.

Even, however, during the so called Christmas season it is difficult to sell high priced Phonographs by advertising alone. Accordingly the school of Edison advertisers who believe that advertising should sell a \$25 Phonograph have adopted the method of advertising the terms on which the instrument is sold, rather than the instrument itself. That this results in a temporary stimulus to business can not be denied, but we must also admit that a drink of booze has a temporarily stimulating effect on the person who drinks it. We are so much impressed by the similarity between booze and this kind of advertising that we call it "Advertising Hop." A men feels badly and takes a stimulating drink or a shot in the arm. Almost instantly he feels better. A subsequent repetition has apparently the same result, but as time progresses, larger doses are required and the sinking spells between doses grow more acute. Abnormal forms of advertising have somewhat the same result—particularly when the advertiser seeks to accomplish the difficult feat of making his advertising actually sell a relatively high priced article.

When a man feels that he has to get drunk to have a good time, he is in a rather bad way and when a dealer in high priced merchandise believes that he must advertise sensationally to do a profitable business, it seems to me that he, too, is in a pretty bad way.

We don't think a great deal of "advertising hop" but we may experiment with it a little at one of our experimental stores. However, we feel a good deal as the Maine man expressed himself when a friend asked where he was going. "Down to Bangor," he answered. "What you going to Bangor for?" his friend persisted. "I'm a going to Bangor to get drunk, and by golly how I do dread it."

We operate four experimental retail stores, one in New York, another in Newark, a third in East Orange and a fourth in San Francisco. These stores, although conducted for profit, are continually used as sales laboratories for the purpose of developing and testing new sales methods that seem appropriate to our product. At present we are testing in our Newark store a new and decidedly novel method of demonstration which promises to be of considerable value to our dealers. Should we decide to experiment with advertising hop, it will be at our San Francisco store—as far away from home as possible. Our San Francisco Manager is a rather conservative gentleman and he may object to the experiment, but per-

haps we can persuade him. However, if we try advertising hop, it will be in the summertime and not during the Christmas season. If advertising hop is really a potent instrumentality in the sale of high priced Phonographs it should not be wholly impotent in fly time. Perhaps a year hence we shall be able to give you the confessions of an Advertising Hophead, but thus far the interlocking newspaper copy which we furnish to our dealers has been in concordance with our magazine copy. This latter has for a long time been the despair of the several advertising agents who feel that they could write much better copy. "It isn't selling copy," they tell us, and when we reply we don't particularly want selling copy, they look at us either in alarm or pity. To our minds, our magazine advertising should be a good deal like the buck drop of a stage set that gives the desired atmosphere to the scene. The dealers' newspaper advertisements are the stage settings, our numerous sales helps are the properties—and the salesmen of our dealers are the actors. The actors, otherwise salesmen, are our chief concern. Bad salesmanship is the bane of most manufacturers of high priced merchandise. The New Edison Phonograph should be properly demonstrated. It rarely is. I do not mean that it is not properly played. I mean that he is the exceptional salesman who starts his demonstration properly. We have staged two plays with professional actors for the sole purpose of showing how the demonstration of an Edison Phonograph to a prospective buyer should be begun. These plays have probably been witnessed by two thousand Edison salesmen, but I'll venture to say that not more than two hundred of them are following the methods thus depicted, although practically all do not believe they are doing so. One of our greatest difficulties is to impress on a salesman that he should properly prepare the mind of his customer for what the customer is to hear. This necessarily means a little delay at the out set of the demonstration. Salesmen, like to break the ice quickly. Many of them try to close a sale before they have fairly begun it.

The various methods of demonstration and selling the New Edison Phonograph which we have developed in our experimental stores would be of no particular interest to you. The interesting fact is that they are all tried thoroughly before they are advocated to our dealers and I believe it will pay any manufacturer to maintain an experimental retail store or department or salesman under conditions identical with those which surround the average merchant who handles the manufacturer's goods.

In advertising and selling it is difficult to approximate every viewpoint. For example, we have a man in Orange

who plays the ruse. The other day he said to a friend, "I won a little bit yesterday and I've got forty dollars. I'm going to wait until I see something I think is extra good and then I'm going to bet the whole works and either get a lot of money or go broke." His friend objected: "Your wife says you need a new overcoat. Why don't you take that money and buy yourself a nice overcoat?" The horse player looked at his friend indignantly for a moment and then replied: "My wife now no one else is going to get me to throw my money away on no damned overcoat."

I'd like to meet the advertising agent who can write copy that will sell that man an overcoat wouldn't you?

Unusual Anniversary Celebration

Last Monday the New York Globe completed its 125th year. Such an anniversary would ordinarily be celebrated by issuing a special edition—an anniversary special—in which many pages of display advertising would adorn the story of the paper's progress. But the Globe people have taken a different more modesty, which is greatly to their credit. Although some of their patrons offered them larger space than usual in anticipation of a special edition, they were told that the Globe did not approve of such practices, and would continue to solicit advertising only on its merits for regular editions—an unusual stand for a newspaper to take when there was such a rare opportunity for holding up its patrons.

In a commemorative supplement to the regular edition of Monday evening's Globe was given a brief account of the career of the paper from the date of its establishment by Noah Webster, from which is quoted:

"The New Yorker this history possesses a peculiar interest, covering as it does the period of the city's growth from a population of little more than 30,000 to nearly 6,000,000. Dr. Webster's first issues were taken by about one-third of the city's residents and read probably by one in six. One-third part of the present residents of New York buy The Globe, which means, if the proportion of five readers to every subscriber holds good, that the paper is still read by one in six, an example of simultaneous development that is unusual considering the radical change in character as well as in size of the city's population."

McGraw-Hill Will Publish Export Journal

The McGraw-Hill Publishing Company of New York announce the publication of an export journal to be written in Spanish, for circulation in Latin-American countries. It is to be known as *La Ingeniera Internacional*. Advertising in this publication will be limited to machinery and allied products.

Unbound Clippings Series Clippings (1919)

These clippings cover the year 1919. Most of the items are taken from newspapers, but there are several longer magazine articles as well. Some of the articles pertain to Edison's recording of a personal phonograph message marking the end of the war—reportedly the first time that the inventor had ever allowed his voice to be recorded. There are also clippings about his summer camping trip in the Adirondacks with Henry Ford, John Burroughs, and Harvey S. Firestone, including accounts of their visit to the new Ford Tractor Factory in Green Island, New York, and interviews with the press where Edison expressed his opinions about the League of Nations and other issues relating to postwar political and economic reconstruction. Other clippings concern the deaths of traffic manager John T. Rogers and former associates Philip S. Dyer and Frederick Sargent; efforts to promote the phonograph; and the initiation of "Americanization" classes for the foreign employees of Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

In addition, there are numerous clippings about Charles Edison, including his promotion to general manager of TAE Inc. following the resignation of Carl H. Wilson, his announcement of a new management strategy to prevent labor unrest, and his appointment as treasurer of the National Social Unit Organization. Also included is a long letter from Frank J. Sprague disputing the claim that Edison invented and perfected the electric railway, as well as clippings about Henry's Fords libel suit against the *Chicago Tribune*.

Approximately 20 percent of the clippings have been selected. In addition to numerous duplicate versions of most of the stories, the unselected items include clippings about the death of Theodore Roosevelt; Henry Ford's testimony in the libel case; prohibition; and Bolshevism.

A small amount of additional material for 1919 can be found in Cat. 44,516 in the Scrapbook Series. Newspaper articles and other documents pertaining to Charles Edison's role in the Liberty Loan and Victory Loan campaigns, 1917-1919, can be found in four unselected scrapbooks (Cat. 44,511, Cat. 44,512, Cat. 44,513, and Cat. 44,514) at the Edison National Historic Site.

January 02, 1919

CONVERSE IN MORSE CODE.

Thomas A. Edison and His Assistant, Miller R. Hutchison, Have a Perfect Understanding.

Thomas A. Edison's friends, who know how deaf the inventor really is, wondered at the success with which he presided when the new naval consulting board met in Washington last fall. At a matter of fact, says the New York Sun, Mr. Edison fooled every member of that distinguished body of men, including President Wilson and Secretary of the Navy Daniels; he heard little that was said, but he presided successfully because his assistant, Mr. Miller R. Hutchison, kept him informed of everything by means of a telegraphing finger tip that touched Mr. Edison's knee under the table.

A few years ago Mr. Hutchison was a victim of the whooping cough, but his voice temporarily, Mr. Edison suggested to Mr. Hutchison that he learn the Morse code. He did so, and the two men communicated with each other by tapping the dots and dashes with their fingers.

And so, when the inventor went to Washington to preside over the destinies of the new board, he took Mr. Hutchison with him, and seated him at his right hand. Mr. Hutchison tapped to Mr. Edison everything that was said, sometimes verbatim and sometimes boiled down into fewer words. He was able to send Morse messages to Mr. Edison at the rate of thirty words a minute, and, as the speeches were delivered in a more or less deliberate fashion, he was able to keep up with almost every sentence of every address.

Mr. Edison and his assistant also work the Morse code with their friends. With them a quick wink means a dot and a long wink means a dash, and they talk to each other in this way when they wish to convey a message of a private nature when they are surrounded by other persons and are too far apart for the finger-tapping method.—Tenth's Companion.

LOWELL (MA) COURIER-CITIZEN

January 03, 1919

And they are not like American machines," says the writer. "They are like the old-fashioned clock. They won't speed up, no matter how much you pay them. A little friction, the American spirit of which we may be proud! We may have our troubles among employers and employees as to division of the proceeds of toil, but your real Americans, whether he works for himself or somebody else, rounds out easily and with no more intensity to the call to get busy. He is capable of continuous speed which, contrary to the popular antithesis, is the best guarantee of accuracy and dependability.

January 20, 1919

Former Colony Club
To Become a Home
For Working Girls

Once Gathering Place of the
City's Most Aristocratic
Women and Owned by
Mrs. Nicholas Brady

The old Colony Club, once the gathering place of the city's most aristocratic women, under the leadership of Miss Anne Morgan and Mrs. J. Gordon Harrison, is to become a home for working girls. Until recently the Colony Club was a centre for Red Cross girls awaiting overseas orders.

Mrs. Nicholas Brady, the present owner of the famous old Colonial Building, at 120 Madison Avenue, is having it remodelled into quarters for thirty girls. It is to have a cafeteria where the music room used to be. The swimming pool and gymnasium will be retained. The building will be open in about a week.

Mrs. Brady, who is the wife of the president of the Edison Company, and a daughter of Patrick Brady of Hartford, purchased the property in 1917 for \$400,000. During the war the building housed many patriotic organizations starting with the National War Relief Committee and the Committee for Laymen's France, which used it for workrooms and a warehouse. Bandages and pajamas were made for the needy population of France. Later, it became the headquarters for many other organizations of a similar character, and ended by housing the American Relief Committee.

Last summer the swimming pool and roof garden again came into their own, and furnished pleasure for hundreds of Red Cross workers passing through New York on their way to France.

The Colony Club was opened in 1907 and at that time it attracted much attention because of its luxurious furnishings and the beautiful girl affairs which were held there. By 1916, however, the club had outgrown these stately quarters and moved into a new 250,000 building at Sixtieth Street and Park Avenue.

HOLYOKE (MA) TRANSSCRIPT

January 03, 1919

Henry Ford and Thomas A. Edison were warm friends, both men of great intellect and great business acumen. Ford sent their sons as apprentices of their plants. Yesterday Charles Edison, because general manager of the Thomas A. Edison, fire plant and the phonograph works.

"T.A. EDISON, INC. - GENERAL"

NEWARK (NJ) NEWS

January 04, 1919

(D)

Edison Garage Is Incorporated.

With Charles Edison of East Orange as one of the incorporators, a new garage company has been formed at West Orange, with a capital of \$100,000. The concern, which will have its offices in the Edison laboratory, Valley road and Lakeside avenue, West Orange, will do business under the name of the Edison Storage Battery Garage Inc. The other incorporators named in the certificate, filed yesterday with the county clerk, are Stephen B. Mambert of East Orange and Harry G. Thompson of Glen Ridge. Harry F. Miller is named as agent.

January 11, 1919

Charles Edlson, son of Thomas A. Edlson, has just become vice president and general manager of the Edlson companies at Orange, N. J. Mr. Edlson succeeded Carl H. Wilson, who has been associated with Thomas A. Edlson for more than thirty years, and who still retains his membership in the companies, but has retired from active duties on account of ill health.

January 21, 1919

Thomas A. Edison, the great electrician, was one of the first to buy his limit of Franklin D. Roosevelt stamps, \$1,000, and in doing so he remarked: "Prosperity is on the way as soon as we clear up the war debt, and the individual will get his share of that prosperity in proportion to his willingness to work for it."

January 24, 1919

John T. Rogers, traffic manager of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., of West-Orange, N. J., died of pneumonia after a week's illness in the Newark Medical Hospital. Mr. Rogers resided at No. 45 Berkeley avenue, Newark. He was born August 25, 1859. He became affiliated with the Edison company in 1906, and was the head of the traffic department for ten years.

January 20, 1919

ORANGE, Jan. 29.—Thomas A. Kille was bought \$1,000 worth of "Savings Stamps" at the opening of the campaign for the sale of the new issue of Franklin War Savings Stamps in his organization at West Orange. This amount is the limit allowed individual purchasers.

January 22, 1919

A GREAT INVENTION.

Mr. [redacted] is apt to be rather easily
with visitors to his workrooms when
they ask him about questions.

One day a rather talkative journalist pointed at a model. "What's that?" he asked.

asked. Mr. Edison, who was getting very weary of the man's rudeness questions, replied bluntly: "That, my dear sir, is a cradle; that cradle by sound. You, and the baby in and the ladder is how the faster the cradle rocks!"—*Davenport's Weekly*.

January 16, 1919

Edison Assessments Up Before Essex Tax Board

Blountfield Properties Valued at
\$311,000 Discussed by Com-

pany Officers.

Say Court, Counted, Was Removed

Assessments on properties owned by Edison interests in Blountfield and taxed on a total valuation of \$311,000 were discussed this morning before the Essex County Board of Taxation by R. W. Kellow, secretary of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., and Felix Holden, general counsel for the Edison interests. Three properties were concerned.

The hearing was postponed to give Messrs. Kellow and Holden an opportunity to obtain an approximate idea of the total value of the personal property owned by the Edison interests in Blountfield and to determine the submission to the board, an assessment to be made on the basis of ownership by different Edison companies.

On property valued at \$150,000 and assessed against the Edison Storage Battery Company it was agreed, on request of Mr. Holden, that the assessment be changed to apply against Thomas A. Edison personally. The only objection was raised in that the last list should be made out.

On property estimated, assessed as a valuation of \$225,000, it was stated that \$200,000 of this was assessed on a personal property, consisting of a large stock of chemicals, which were in existence in 1917, but which were sold and removed before May 28, 1918, the date on which \$175,000 were assessed. It was stated that when such chemicals were used caused on October 1, 1917, Mr. Kellow estimated, because of the fact that the raw material markets were such that the goods could not be worked up at a profit.

It was thought by Messrs. Kellow and Holden that the total personal property assessment on the properties at the present time should not exceed \$150,000, but no figures were obtainable today. It was to allow such figures to be procured, showing the appointment of personal property, that the hearing was adjourned.

The third property up for consideration was valued at \$45,000 on the land, no assessment being made for personal property. No disposition was made of this until the entire matter to be considered at a future hearing. The total amount of taxes assessed on the basis of \$311,000 in valuation figures up to \$723.60.

January 17, 1919

Edison Buys \$1,000 of Stamps As an Example to Employees

As an example of thrift to his employees Thomas A. Edison this morning purchased \$1,000 worth of the new 1919 issue of War Savings Stamps. The campaign in the various plants of the inventor of the light bulb under the direction of his son, Charles Edison, chairman of the War Savings Committee of 508. The drive will continue throughout the year. A plan for thrift has been issued by Mr. Edison to his employees.

COLUMBUS (OH) STATE JOURNAL

January 12, 1919

TRUCK COMPANY IN CONVENTION HERE

A convention of the buyers and department managers of the Lawrence Motor Company was held at Columbus Thursday and Friday. It was attended by branch managers from Indianapolis, Dayton, Cleveland, Erie, Pittsburgh and Wheeling.

This is the first organization meeting since this company moved to Columbus in November and was for the purpose of making plans for the company's business, was successful during 1918 and warranted the material growth of the organization and its territorial scope, which has ensued.

The general opinion prevailed that the coming year would be a leaner one in the demand for trucks of the law and electric street type and the industrial type. Enthusiasm prevailed.

Among those in attendance from one of the city were J. H. Coleman, manager at Wheeling; L. T. Smith, manager at Erie; Hugh J. Cassidy, manager at Indianapolis; J. B. N. Corbett, manager of the electrical department, Cleveland; A. N. Eckman, manager at Dayton, and D. O. Jones, treasurer at Pittsburgh.

There were also present at the meeting C. A. Street, sales manager of the Walker Vehicle Company, Chicago; L. N. Plisk, district representative of the Interstate Motor Truck Company; George P. Simon, Western representative of the Edison Storage Battery Company, just recently arrived in the Lansing Company's Lansing, Mich., together with a number of associate dealers from the Columbus territory.

January 10, 1919

WAR STAMP SALE STARTED WITH A RUSH IN 1919

Second Federal Reserve District
Buys Large Numbers of the
New Issue On First Day.

THOMAS A. EDISON IS
A HEAVY INVESTOR

The new War Savings Stamp campaign, which opened yesterday (Friday) started off with a rush. New York State, the twelve northern counties of New Jersey and Fairfield County, Connecticut, comprising the Second Federal Reserve District all bought heavily of the bulky Government securities.

Thomas A. Edison was among the first to buy. He purchased more than \$1,000 of the new stamps. He was a unit subscriber, buying \$1,000 of War Savings Stamps. Mr. Edison made these thrift remarks in connection with the opening of the new campaign.

"Prosperity is on the way as soon as we clear up the war debt," he said, "and the individual will get his share of that prosperity in proportion to his willingness to work for it."

Thrift has always appealed to me as an Avenue to success. The Government needs thrift and the individual needs thrift. That is the reason that I subscribed at once for the full limit of War Savings Stamps. The money will help the Government. I hope my young men will see that in helping the Government through the purchase of stamps, that they are also helping themselves to a material individual success and prosperity by establishing the habit of thrift.

"A great many of my young friends in the factories here are in the habit of looking to me for an example, so I subscribed for War Savings Stamps in order to get them started on the right road as soon as possible."

New York City was abuzz with searchlights from battalions and big buildings yesterday in honor of the purchase of the W. B. S. drive and to commemorate the 25th birthday of Benjamin Franklin, the discoverer of electricity and the father of the electric light.

January 18, 1919

THE EDISON PIONEERS.

Organization of the Men Connected With Thomas A. Edison in Invention and Development Prior to 1886.

An organization was effected in 1918 known as Edison Pioneers, the object of which is to bring together the men who were associated with Thomas A. Edison in his earlier work of invention and experimentation and to perpetuate the memories of those pioneer days. The membership of the Edison Pioneers is limited to persons associated with Mr. Edison or connected with his work prior to and inclusive of the year 1885. The officers of this association are as follows:

President, Francis R. Upton.
Vice-presidents, S. Z. Mitchell and T. Commerford Martin.
Historian, William H. Mendocraft.
Treasurer, Frederick A. Scheffler.
Secretary, Robert T. Linder, 32 West 40th street, New York.

Among the membership, comprising about one hundred persons, are the following well-known electrical men, in addition to the officers named: Dr. Edward G. Acheson, W. S. Andrews, John I. Beggs, C. A. Benton, C. S. Bradley, Col. H. M. Byllesby, Charles L. Edgar, Charles L. Edlitz, W. E. Gilmore, Edwin T. Greenfield, John W. Howell, Wan, J. Hammer, F. S. Hastings, Samuel Insull, Alfred W. Kiddle, J. W. Lich, Geo. F. Morrison, Frederic Nichols, John G. Ohi, Charles R. Price, Louis Ran, Frederick Sargent, Charles Wirt, Edwin R. Weeks and Dr. S. S. Wheeler.

January 17, 1919

Large Return Indicated
In New W.S.S. Campaign

Figures for Total Sales for Opening Day, However, Not Available at Headquarters.

Edison Buys to the \$1,000 Limit

Figures showing the total sales of war savings stamps in this city and the twelve counties of Northern New Jersey for yesterday, the opening day of the new campaign, were not available at the headquarters of the state committee here today, but it was said indications pointed to a large return. The definite reports for individual communities come from the post-office and several days may elapse before these are received.

The inauguration of the campaign was fixed for yesterday because of the 31st anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, occasion of which, whose picture appears on the 31st issue of stamps, and the committee endeavored to drive home the lesson of saving his great continuously teaching.

One of the large purchasers yesterday was Thomas A. Edison, who, as a limit subscriber, took \$1,000 in stamps, at the same time lending a hearty appeal in which he declared that prosperity in the war days will come as soon as the war debts are cleared. He insisted that "the individual will get his share of prosperity in proportion to his willingness to work for it."

It was announced this morning that the New Jersey committee's headquarters will be closed here and that it will join with other war loan organizations for the Second Federal Reserve district at the offices in the Equitable Building, New York. The same county and local chairman will be continued in this state, but the central body will get the advantage of the larger organization in New York.

Acting Postmaster Bennett has his forces lined up in the local office and the four branches, Harrison, Nutley, Belleville and Irvington, to go over the job in the sale of stamps while the drive is on.

NEW YORK SUN

January 19, 1919

GOETHALS GETS GOLD MEDAL

Engineering Societies Honor Pioneer Canal Builders.

The John Fritz Stahl Board of Award, composed of representatives of the Societies of Civil, Mining, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers held their annual meeting for 1918 at the Engineers Club Friday evening and awarded their gold medal to George W. Goethals, the builder of the Panama Canal.

The medal has previously been awarded to John Fritz Stahl, George Westinghouse, Alexander Graham Bell, Thomas A. Edison, Charles F. Porter, Alfred Nobel, Sir William Henry White, Robert W. Hunt, John Edison Brown, James Davidson, Julius Thomsen, Henry M. Howe and J. Walter Smith.

George H. Peckham has been elected chairman for 1919, and W. F. M. Case, treasurer, in place of Prof. F. H. Norton, who died during the year.

Films Will Take Place of Textbooks, Says Edison

MOTION pictures will take the place of textbooks hereafter in all schools and colleges, according to Thomas A. Edison in an interview in the *Fortnightly Film Magazine* for January. "The only textbooks needed will be for the teacher's own use," declares the inventor of the motion picture camera.

"My impression is that the Government ought to help in this," says Mr. Edison to the editor, "for it is one of the greatest things in the world and perhaps the Government would establish a plant for the production of films of this character. It should be a fire-proof building of concrete where the films could be made and kept in safety and at the right temperature, and there should be vast storerooms where all valuable and irreplaceable books, pictures, etc., could be stored. A great library of scientific and industrial subjects should be built up in Washington. Then these films could be loaned out the rental system to all institutions in the United States, even to the most remote rural schoolhouses, and the system could be so operated that it would pay its own way, would be in a self-sustaining basis like the Pension Office or Post Office."

Assuming that "anything which can be taught to the eye can be taught better to the eye," Mr. Edison continues: "The moving object on the screen, the closest possible approximation to reality, is almost the same as bringing that object itself before the child or teacher—the child to that object."

"Film teaching will be done without any books whatsoever. The only textbooks needed will be for the teachers' own use. The films will serve as substitutes for these teacher instruction books, not the books as guides to the films. The pupils will learn everything there is to learn in every grade from the lowest to the highest. The best way to use books is to consult them for knowledge when needed. Indigestible knowledge—dead, unliving, young brains and in example, young scholars on subjects which they can never learn under the present system will be cut down, marvellously, waste will be eliminated, and the youth of every land will at last become actually educated."

"If the Government should establish a film factory, with a special department for distribution on a rental basis (books) and introduce such an educational system as we now run on expense."

I venture to predict that it

would bring about a revolutionary change for the better in our entire school organization.

By making every classroom and every assembly hall a movie stage; 100 per cent attendance will be secured, Mr. Edison says. "Why, you want to make to keep boys and girls away from school then? They'll get there ahead of time and scramble for row seats, and they'll stay late hanging to see some of the films over again. I'd like to be a boy again when film teaching becomes universal."

EDISON SETS REAL EXAMPLE

Opening the campaign for sale of the new issue of Franklin War Savings Stamps in his organization yesterday, **THOMAS A. EDISON** at West Orange introduced \$1000 worth, the limit allotted to the individual purchaser by the Government. The Edison War Savings Committee of 500, of which Charles Edison, son of the inventor, is chief of staff, instructed the committee among the thousands of workers at Orange and Silver Lake this morning. The sale of Thrift Stamps has been continued with the other collections of funds for patriotic activities. In a formal bulletin today the public relations department of the Liberty Loan Committee issued the following with **THOMAS A. EDISON**:

"Prosperity is on the way as soon as we clear up the war debts," he said, "and the individual will get his share of that prosperity in proportion to his willingness to work for it."

"Thrift has already appeared to me as an avenue to success. The Government needs thrift and the individual needs it. That is the reason I subscribed at once for the full limit of War Savings Stamps. The money will help the Government. I hope my young men will see that in helping the Government through the purchase of stamps they are also helping themselves towards individual success and prosperity by establishing the habit of thrift."

"A great many of my young friends in the factories here are in the habit of holding it to get an example, so I subscribe early for War Savings Stamps in order for them started on a bright road as soon as possible."

ADVERTISING AND SELLING (NY)

January (2), 1919

NEW FILM MAGAZINE

The first number of the Educational Film Magazine, dated January, has just made its appearance. Bearing the subtitle, "The National Authority," announcement to make that it will cover educational, scientific, agricultural, governmental, literary, historical, religious, travel, social welfare, industrial and news motion pictures. A two-page editorial outlines the plan, the purpose and the policy of the publication.

In this issue in addition to other important articles is an interview with **THOMAS A. EDISON**, in which he insists that films will replace textbooks in schools and colleges.

The magazine is edited by **Dolph Eastman**.

PALL RIVER (MA) GLOBE

January 17, 1919

LITTLE PICKUP FOR EDISON

THOMAS A. EDISON is when he returned to his Orange (N. J.) home to New York to observe a willow in a \$250,000 competitive suit brought by **ARLINGTON** of **BRIDGEMAN** in connection with British Government. As he was through J. P. Morgan & Co. agent for leaving court the inventor was hounded by anxious men.

"Folks, young men," said the electrical wizard, "nothing is money like a pocket. Any man who has any money must for me just who else where to come and get it."

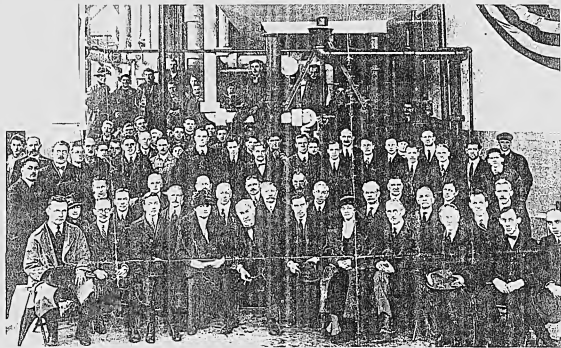


Photo by Lueder. Copyright T. A. Edison
Thomas A. Edison, his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edison, with officials and guests at luncheon to celebrate commencement of operations of new
330,000 boiler plant of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., January 2, 1919.

January 21, 1919

FUTURE OF SAVAGE ARMS DISCUSSED

Shareholders Form Committee for
Distribution of Common Stock
Earnings of Company.

Shareholders of the Savage Arms Corporation have formed a committee for the purpose of obtaining a distribution of from \$30 to \$75 per share on the common stock, either by redemption in the amount of stock or otherwise. A circular printed by the committee reveals the existence of the committee and also details on the future policy in the following statement:

"The shareholders are now confronted with the vital problem of the future of the company and should consider carefully what shall be its policy. Whether a new business should be attempted or a liquidation and distribution in full or in part of its assets. The management apparently intends to use the accumulated profits or at least the major part of them to attempt to fill up the plants, which will become idle when government requirements are fully met, with some sort of new business, although it is established and is evident that this will be exceedingly difficult on account of the enormous expansion of these plants to take care of new requirements.

"The committee, known as the stockholders' protective committee of the Savage Arms Corporation, consists of William Haulst Chubb, president of the Barrett Company; George W. Hildner, of Hollister, Lyon & Wallingford; D. H. Becker, president of the Hammond Typewriter Company; Robert E. Kline of the Fletcher & Bennett Company of Maryland; and William D. Lyon, of Utica.

"The committee review the financial history of the company, as follows: The reported earnings for 1915, after bond interest, amount to \$2,616,138.26, of which amount all but \$1,025,112.26 was appropriated to reserves and taxes. The best mentioned sum was at a higher rate than for 1916 on account of the so-called excess profits tax. Dividends amounted in that year to \$459,147.39, and surplus was increased to \$1,237,755.47 by \$1,025,112.26.

"The reported earnings for the first nine months of 1918, after bond interest amounted to \$3,064,127.18, of which \$1,964,296.25 was appropriated to reserves for State and Federal taxes and special dividends," and but \$225,621.87 was added to surplus after dividends.

"The results for the period of two years and nine months show the increase in capital on or about Jan. 1, 1915, to Jan. 29, 1918, may be summarized as follows: The total reported earnings after bond interest have amounted to \$15,425,138.26, of which \$11,824,252 has been disbursed in that and second preferred dividends, \$4,212,320.29, or less than 30 per cent. of total earnings, has been paid to the common stockholders, and of this and of this period the accumulated surplus for nearly three years amounted to but \$1,337,021.11. The balance has been deposited to reserves, special dividends and taxes. This policy is commensurate in a certain point increases manifestly unfair to the common stockholders when carried to extremes."

January 20, 1919

EDISON PURCHASED TO THE LIMIT

The new war savings stamp campaign which opened Friday started off with a rush, New York State, the twelve northern counties of New Jersey and Fairfield county, Connecticut, comprising the Second Federal Reserve District, all bought heavily of the baby government securities.

Thomas A. Edison was among the first whose purchases were recorded. He was a flank subscriber, buying \$1,000 of war savings stamps. Mr. Edison made these thrift returns in connection with the opening of the new campaign.

"Properly began the way as soon as we clear up the war debt," he said, "and the individual will get his share of that property in proportion to his contributions to work for it."

"Thrifty-lazy-lazy's appealed to me as an avenue to success. The government needs thrift and the individual needs thrift. That is the reason that I subscribed at once for the full limit of war savings stamps. The money will help the government. I hope young men will see that in helping the government through purchasing stamps, that they are also helping themselves toward individual success and prosperity by establishing the habit of thrift."

"A great many of my young friends in the factories here are in the habit of looking to me for an example, so I subscribed for war savings stamps in order to get them started on the right road as soon as possible."

New York city was abuzz with searchlights from battlements and big buildings yesterday in honor of the opening of the W.S.S. drive and to commemorate the 21st birthday of Benjamin Franklin, discoverer of electricity and the father of the thrift idea.

HOLYOKE (MA) TELEGRAM

January 20, 1919

Thomas A. Edgewood 11; John W. Edwards, the famous agriculturist, 41; Henry Ford 66; H. B. Fiske, 49; each a national figure in his particular line. Recently they took a 10 days' vacation together, because boys and girls really had the time of their lives. They really enjoyed it and although most of which, observed all hours. All of these men are leaders and in the habit of having their own way. On this life there were no leaders and no "my way." They hope to do it again next year.

THOMAS EDISON'S VACATION.

Thomas Edison has gone to Florida for a vacation. The announcement is news. It is the first vacation the great inventor has taken since the beginning of the war.

Edison is now seventy-two years old. But he denies that he is an old man. He is vigorous, has perfect control of his body and can work more hours a day than most young men. His brain is still clear and capable. He retains his place at the head of the world's wonder-workers. The war, with its clamor call to genius, produced no greater nor more capable inventor than this wonderful old American.

Though Edison has always been "a slave for work," applying himself to difficult tasks for long hours at a time and taking the minimum of sleep, he has kept himself in good physical condition. He has lived a clean life, avoiding excesses of every character, mental as well as physical. He studies hard, but he does not worry or harass himself with trifles. Edison is still a young man because, while doing an immense amount of work and accomplishing wonderful scientific mechanical achievements, he has been temperate and mindful of his nerves.

Preserving his health and strength, while one of the best of Edison's wonder-works, has been the least difficult of accomplishment. He had but to follow the natural inclination toward honest habits, keep himself busy and cultivate a disposition to look upon life cheerfully. Almost any of us could do the same thing.

EDISON ACTIVE FOR HIS YEARS.

Inventor on Eve of His 72d Birthday, Times (Syndicate News).

New York, Feb. 10.—Thomas A. Edison stretched an arm out in front of him at right angles to his body today and knitted with each foot in turn and his toes touched his finger tips.

"Now, I dare anyone to say I am getting old," said the inventor, who will be 72 years old tomorrow, to men who had assembled here from all parts of the country to congratulate him on attaining another anniversary.

"Tomorrow he will be on his way to Florida for a six weeks' rest from his work activities on behalf of the government. Those have not been completed, he said.

NEW YORK MUSIC TRADE February 08, 1919

THOMAS A. EDISON'S VOICE RECORDED ON A PHONOGRAPH

He Consents to Reproduction for First Time Since He Invented Talking-Machine Forty-two Years Ago—Will Celebrate Seventy-second Birthday Feb. 11

Thomas A. Edison, who invented the phonograph forty-two years ago, has for the first time consented to have his own voice recorded on a phonograph record. The reproduction, which will be on the back of a record containing the national anthem of the Allen, was heard for the first time in the Edison laboratory at Orange, N. J., this week. According to those who heard it, the inventor's voice was clear and distinct.



Thomas A. Edison

Mr. Edison, who had been devoting long hours a day to government work as honorary president of the Naval Consulting Board, will celebrate his seventy-second birthday on Feb. 11. The talk is Mr. Edison's first comment about the war since America entered the fight. It follows:

"Our boys made good in France. The word 'American' has a new meaning in Europe. Our soldiers have made it mean courage, generosity, self-restraint and modesty. We are proud of the North Americans who risked their lives for the liberty of the world, but we must not forget and we must not permit denunciations to belittle the part played by our gallant allies. Their cannon fire told the story."

"However proud we may be of our own achievements, let us remember always that the war could not have been won if the Belgians, British, French, and Italians had not fought like heroes in the face of overwhelming odds."

"The great war will live vividly in the minds of Americans for the next hundred years. I hope that when we do reverence to the memory of our brave boys who fell in France we shall not forget their brothers in arms who wore the uniform of our allies. I believe that the national aim of France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium should for all time be as familiar to us as our own 'Star-Spangled Banner.'"

OKLAHOMA (OK) OKLAHOMAN February 10, 1919

"Go Ahead," Edison Says to Business

(By Universal Service.)

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 9.—"Don't hesitate to go ahead, now," was the message of Thomas A. Edison, to the American business community in reply to the well wishes of a group of friends who called tonight to bid him goodbye on the eve of his departure for Florida, where he will celebrate his 72nd birthday. The inventor predicts a quick return to prosperity.

February 14, 1919

"VICTORY DINNER" IS A TARGET NOW

Opposition to Festivity That Is
to Cost \$100 a Plate and
Is Engineered by
Lieut. Mallow.

EVERY GUEST PROMISED
HIS PICTURE IN MENU.

Sentiment for It Great, Says
Sponsor, but Hotel Review
Editor Tells of Objections.

Opposition is developing to a "Victory dinner," planned to cost the diners \$100 a plate, which is being sponsored by Lieut. Thomas E. Mallow, news officer at the distribution hospital in Grand Central Palace, and formerly a manager at the Hotel Waldorf.

The affair is to be a testimonial to about 250 officers of the Eastern Department and the Port of Embarkation. Expected invitations to cooperate are being sent to 200 prominent New Yorkers.

Those who have received invitations and look upon the proposed gathering with disfavor object to the extravagance it promises and to any occasion, however glorious, according to speak for New York and to shape plans for so important an affair as the invitations describe this dinner to be.

"The purpose," says the invitation in part, "is to bring together those patriotic families, the military, the City Administration, and the successful interests of New York, in order that they may become better acquainted and thus have a better understanding in directing their efforts to co-operate and harmonize in solving the additional problems that will assert themselves in the near future and to show these officers appreciation of their faithful and most efficient military performance."

Just Captain Vose "New York" and sufficient reason may be expected in asking exemption from being present, for this is to be one of the most important social events of the season. Official duties permitting, it is expected that President Wilson will be one of the many distinguished guests.

Fifty dollars the invitation explains is the cost of each plate, but every subscriber is to pay for himself and one military man, to be "invited through military channels."

Any civilian guest may bring one or two other civilian in the same terms. Some names on the guest list are Vincent Amor, James M. Beck, Irving Berlin, George M. Cohan, George A. Davidson, J. P. Morgan, John D. Ringling, Thomas W. Ryan and Charles H. Sloan.

Honorary guests named include most of the Cabinet, Gov. Hughes, Mayor Hylan, Thomas A. Edison, Richard L. Morgan, Attorney General Hughes.

Every guest is promised an engraved picture of himself in the program—since the plans call for all the magnificence possible, because anything less would be "undignified," Lieut. Mallow said yesterday to a reporter for The World.

Charles B. Gehrung, editor of the United Review, uttered a typical objection to the dinner. He said:

February 11, 1919

Edison Is 72 Years Old

Birthday Finds Him Speeding South on First
Vacation He Has Permitted Himself
Since the War Began.

Thomas A. Edison, with scores of remarkable inventions still in his "vigilant" hat and now, among many other things, engaged in planning lines of research for his great laboratories for the next hundred years, enters to-day upon his seventy-second year vigorous in the faith that he, "a middle aged man," has much of his biggest, most important work before him.

The wizard master of light and sound waves, the man whose genius has built up industries in which are invested more than \$1,000,000,000 and by which are employed above 1,250,000 workers, whose keen insight into nature's secrets revolutionized the life of his age, still possesses apparently his full strength of energy and can keep pace with him for rapidly still is a promise in his follow men of wonderful things to come.

Keeps Up Swift Pace.

He means to-day the same brilliant thinker, the same untiring worker, the same about nothing man, that the American people have come so strongly to admire. There is not a man in his age, still possesses apparently his full strength of energy and can keep pace with him for rapidly still is a promise in his follow men of wonderful things to come.

Mr. Edison observed his birthday by starting upon the first vacation that he has had since he came over-leave entry into the war. His birthday finds him speeding south toward his plantation in Florida for six weeks' rest. However, his work goes on at his Florida farm much as at his West Orange laboratories and in he says he has a great many things in a very hot fire at this time.

"The inventor has a theory that perpetual youth, or the nearest thing to perpetual youth that is humanly possible to realize, is to be found in unceasing accomplishment. In him self confidently expects to live to 180 years of age, and he does not plan any idea day in his next twenty-second year. Mr. Edison does not expect to retire.

Only "Middle Aged."

"Judging by my ancestors," Mr. Edison explains, "I am really only middle aged man now. Judging by my forefathers it comes to about the same. My great-grandfather lived to be 10 my grandfather to be 102, while my father was 91 when he died. I do not expect to lower the average."

And in fact Mr. Edison when his years vigorously and well. There is steadily in his step, energy in his words and his pictures, alertness in his thoughts and in his eyes. I sound, erect carriage, and in his manner, the good humor, and quiet optimism that are characteristic sources of strength equal to the accomplishment of large and worth while things.

Edison's Advice Unheeded.

"If such a testimonial is to be given it should be sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce or the Merchants' Association. No individual should be asked to take it upon himself. Lieut. Mallow is why he cannot ask me to take a place in his unit. I tried to dissuade him from his purpose, because I didn't want him to make a mistake."

"I have received assurances through my commanding officer of the hospital," said Lieut. Mallow, "that Gen. Shanks, Commander of the Port of Embarkation, will give our military guests. I only regret that this when I found ourselves for it overheard."

Nothing about the elaborate plans I have mentioned meet the needs of the occasion. I expect it will cost \$100 for outraging the menu, \$1,000 for flowers, \$1,000 for the music and entertainment, \$10 a plate for the dinner, and the rest for招待, such as the expenses of the officers. A very liberal account will not overburden and my surplus will go to the Red Cross. I want only to see the affair started and then to step into the background."

On the Executive Committee with Lieut. Mallow are Health Commissioner Copeland and J. H. Moxon, Vice President of the Allied Industries Company of 26, 321 Fifth Avenue. William Steag, Jr., president of the committee, but withdrew his name. "The general record" he occupied last night.

Four Big Men Become Boys Again

Thomas A. Edison, aged 71 John Burroughs, aged 81
Henry Ford, aged 55 H. S. Firestone, aged 40

The story of a ten-days vacation they took together

By Mary B. Mullett

FOUR big men set out last summer for two weeks of play together. They were Thomas A. Edison, Henry Ford, John Burroughs, and H. S. Firestone, each of them a national figure in his own particular line.

If they had been little men—little in the sense of being narrow-minded, vain and selfish—it would have been a dangerous experiment. Each of them was accustomed to the deference which goes with leadership. Each was used to having his own way. Three of them were men of great wealth, familiar with luxury. They did not have even the common bond of age, for Burroughs was eighty-one, Edison seventy-one, Ford fifty-five, and Firestone forty-nine.

It is evident that two weeks of constant association among such men might easily develop all kinds of jealousies and irritations. Yet these four came through the experience with their friendship deepened and enriched by it.

If you want to probe beneath the surface and get at a man's real character, watch him when he is at play. The way he works is partly due to training, theories, rules. But when he plays he is like a horse out of harness. He can strike his own gait. Study him and see how he uses his freedom.

The thing these men chose to do with their playtime is a good side light on their character. Instead of looking in easy chairs, or touring where roads were good and hotels luxurious, they struck out for the by-ways of a difficult mountain section. They slept in tents and ate in the open air. At night they built their own camp fire. And their one unifying diversion was to sit around their fire swapping stories.

I have seen a detailed record of the trip and have talked with members of the party. And out of it is all the strong impression which remains is of inherent simplicity and kindness, coloring and modifying four powerful personalities. It is a picture of which neither Americans will like to think. Sometimes we wonder if, after all, we are as democratic as we like to say we are. But when, as now, we can catch a few of our big men off their guard, just being themselves at play, and can find that they are, above everything else, simple and friendly and kind—which is the essence of democracy—we may sit back with a sigh of satisfaction.

When the caravan started from Fire-

burgh it included three passenger automobiles, three trucks, and fourteen persons. In addition to the four men already named there were also Mr. Firestone's son, two or three friends, a chef and various assistants. The route was down through West Virginia, Virginia, and North Carolina, to Asheville. They were ten days making that part of the journey and not once did they sleep under any roof but the canvas of their tents. From Asheville they motored back (but without camping at night), making a total of two thousand three hundred miles covered.

Two years ago, Edison, Burroughs, and Firestone made a similar tour through the Adirondacks. But Edison always wants to go to a new country; and the more untraveled and remote it is the better he likes it. The fact that the roads they found last summer were often wretched and sometimes disappeared altogether did not bother him in the least. He was never tired enough to want to stop and never bored except when he had to stop.

EDISON was the dominant figure of the group. There is an innate power in his personality to which the others gave unquestioning recognition. Yet Burroughs was the one to whom they showed a gentle deference. For instance, they always placed him at the head of the table. Among the wonderful pictures made by a photographer when Mr. Firestone took with them, some of which are reproduced here for the first time, is one of Thomas Edison presenting Burroughs with a little bouquet of wild flowers which the great wizard of science had picked by the wayside. I have seen another picture, made on the Adirondack trip, showing Edison and Burroughs down on their hands and knees in a gravel heap examining and discussing the evidence of glacial erosion.

Edison, the man whose life is centered in his laboratory, is nevertheless best interested and educated in the myriad wonders of nature. Birds, flowers, stones, he knows them and their secrets. A member of the party told me that Edison was the most widely informed man he had ever met; that there was not a subject on which the great inventor could not talk with intelligent interest. He was the only man in the quartet that took any books with him. When the exigencies of eating and sleeping demanded that they sleep and make camp, Edison would produce his book or paper and at once begin to read.

• Ford was the practical "handy man" of the group. Whenever anything went wrong with one of the machines, he would take off his coat and work for hours, if necessary, to make the repairs. He could do wonders with a piece of string. If they came upon another motorist in trouble, Ford would halt his own party while he got out and went to the rescue.

He was the one that most interested in the human contact, the men and women and children of the little hamlets and the lonely farms. He had with him a supply of crisp new bills, and his greatest delight was in using one of these to produce an astonished and beaming smile on the faces of barefoot boys and girls in return for some service.

To a certain extent, they foraged off the country, paying in generosity for what they got. Some of the natives are probably still trying to recover from the shock. As business manager of the trip, Firestone had charge of this detail, and the emissaries he sent out had orders to pay the market price—plus.

At one of their camps a little girl timidly brought them a pail of apples as a gift. Mr. Ford, on the theory that one good turn deserves another, produced one of his crisp new bills, and when the child had recovered her powers of locomotion she almost ran her little legs off in her eagerness to show her fortune to her father and mother. Then came the pleasing finale of the incident, for instead of seeing in the strangers a chance for some judicious grafting, the father came down, bringing a pail of home-made elder, which he begged them to accept as the only token of hospitality he had to offer. One likes to think of this mutual kindness, which runs like a bright thread through the whole story of those days of simple human contact.

ONE day as they were riding through little valleys shut in by mountains, they saw a man cradling oats in a field. Once Ford and Firestone and Burroughs pulled out and proceeded to demonstrate that they had not forgotten their boyhood farm days. The man yielded his old-fashioned implement in this queer tripartite with a smile of amusement, which turned to respect, however, when they cradled and laid out oats in a workmanlike manner. When the cars finally drove on, his emotions had taken such a violent jump, for he was (continued on page 30)

Four Big Men Become Boys Again

(Continued from page 34)

left staring in dumb amazement at a crisp new bill of a denomination with which he had enjoyed little enough of previous acquaintance.

AT NIGHT, camp was always pitched near a spring or some clear mountain stream; generally at about five o'clock, for there was plenty of work to be accomplished by the "crew." Burroughs' tent was put up first, as he was usually tired after the day's ride. His evening meal, too, had to be an early and plain one, that being his habit. So, after a simple repast of roast and hot water, he would turn in, and by the time the rest were sitting down to a hearty supper he would usually be sound asleep.

Edison took some storage batteries with him and wires were run from one of these to all the tents, lighting them with electricity. Another was connected with a searchlight which illuminated the camping site. Edison was never ready to stop going; but when he was forced to do so he would immediately begin to read. Ford always wanted to start off on a tramp; and he and Firestone would climb the

hills and explore the neighborhood. When they did not do this, Ford would get hold of the camp ax and chop wood, just for the exercise.

Each of the four had a separate tent, with coats, mattresses, and plenty of blankets. The nights were so cold in the mountains that sometimes they threw out the coats and put their mattresses on the ground, because they slept more warmly that way. Sometimes they would sit until midnight around the camp fire, for Edison is an inveterate story-teller. Neither Ford nor Burroughs smokes. Edison and Firestone do; but they did not produce their cigars until evening.

Not a drop of liquor was included in the commissary. Burroughs and Ford drank nothing but water. Edison and Firestone took nothing stronger than coffee. Edison liked an occasional bottle of "pop." But good, pure, spring water was the usual beverage of them all.

In the morning they were up about six-thirty; and Ford, who believes so strongly in cold water for external use as he does in hot water for internal consumption, would take his soap and towel to the

creek and do his splashing there. The three others would wash their faces in cold water, at a folding camp-table. Then, while they were waiting for breakfast, they would practice shooting a mark; all except Mr. Edison. And Burroughs, in spite of his more than four-score years, proved himself quite as good as the rest at this diversion. It was the only sport, by the way, in which they indulged. They had no cards with them, no games of any sort. They did not need them.

BREAKFAST consisted of oranges or bananas, cereal, eggs, toast, coffee for two, and hot water for two. While they were eating in the dining tent, which was open at both ends, the cook was preparing sandwiches, fried chicken, or something else good and "filling" for their luncheon. Armed with this provision against hunger, the passenger cars would start on ahead, leaving the trucks to follow.

The first day out, no lunch was provided, it being the expectation that the trucks would come along and furnish it at the proper time. But something happened to the commissary department and it failed to show up. Rather than go to a hotel for their noon meal, the party went hungry. They had nothing to eat from 8 a. m. until after 7 p. m.; but they were game and stuck it out. After that, they took their lunch with them, stopping by the road to build a camp fire and make some coffee and to heat water.

Edison generally had some chocolate nut bars with him, that being his favorite form of candy. And once Mr. Burroughs had the satisfaction of getting a box of his favorite, caramels. It was short-lived joy, however, for when Mr. Ford saw the box he declared it was not fit food for a man of eighty and unceremoniously threw it away. To the rest of the party, Burroughs was like a fragile and precious belonging, to be guarded with the utmost care. It was an extraordinary test of the endurance of a man of eighty, but he came through it in fine shape.

In one way, it was not the simple excursion they had planned. Before they had fairly started it turned into a sort of triumphal progress. The telephone had preceded them even in the most out-of-the-way places; and the wires carried the news of their coming to every town and hamlet along their route. The result was that they were always being met by committees of leading citizens and escorted into a town, wrapped in dust and glory—neither of which they enjoyed. Their cars were surrounded by people begging for speeches, for autographs. They were never asked for money, however, except in one place where they were invited to contribute to the local cattle fund.

All this part of it was a tedious bore to Edison. He had not gone off "playing" in order to be met by boys and committees and to be importuned to burst into oratory. He liked friendliness, but he was restive under curiosity and adulation. Speeches he would not make. When he had to do something or else appear to be a grouch, he would get up in his automobile and smile and bow to the crowd. He would sign his name in that wonderful, strong, individual cursive of his. But when a curious crowd gathered if he could get a newspaper and retire behind

he did to.

Our Big Men Become Boys Again, by MARY

As a rule, he was the center of interest. But there were times when he yielded the spotlight—very willingly!—to Ford or to Burroughs. In the little villages Ford was a close second to Edison, or even surpassed him, as at object of public interest. The people were sometimes rather vague about Edison. His name had a sort of aureole of glory, but they were not quite sure what it was all about. There was no such uncertainty in regard to Ford. He was like a familiar, everyday object incarnated in the flesh.

Burroughs was less widely known. But the curious part of it was that when they came across people who were familiar with his writings, the spotlight moved, and the fine old interpreter of the fields and woods threw the rest of the party quite into the shadow. One noon, contrary to their custom, the party stopped at a little hotel for luncheon, which they had with a crowd of threshers. When the woman who owned the place found that one of her guests was Burroughs, who "wrote the nature books," she lost interest in the rest of the strangers. That pleased Mr. Ford so much that he actually rewarded her for her lack of interest in him by sending her a complete set of Burroughs's works. This is a sample of the only kind of jealousy these men showed themselves capable of feeling.

ANYONE that has ever taken a motor trip with a party will marvel that four men, each accustomed to "running things," could escape that source of bitter dissension, the choice of roads. By common consent, this was left to Edison, who had provided himself with government maps in addition to the Blue Book. The rest reserved the right to argue at every crossroad; but nobody cherished ill will, even when they got into trouble on the wrong routes.

Once, on a particularly bad road where they should have detoured, the big car, in which all of the four were riding, became mired. Edison and Ford always wanted to get out of any fix by using mechanical means, so they set to work with jacks to try to pull the car out. Firestone sized up the situation and decided that the only jacks which could extricate them would be a team of mules, and he forthwith went in search of them. He found the mules; but then he needed a chain. Up the road a bit was a poor little house where he discovered a woman, engulfed in a flock of children, one of whom, a tiny cripple, she carried in her arms.

She had a chain, but it was attached to a cow as a tether. Firestone borrowed the chain and, accompanied by the woman and her brood of children, went back to the scene of trouble. The mules arrived when Edison and Ford were losing faith in mechanics and the team was permitted to pull the car out of the mud.

The sequel to the incident is this: The woman was so friendly, so eager to put her slender resources at the service of the strangers, that they responded with an interest as human and sincere as her own. Although she was comparatively young she was as toothless as an old witch. The little cripple in her arms became the more pathetic to these men when they discovered that all the child needed to make him well and strong was an operation. But this was only a dream to his mother—a

False On Teeth

All Statements Approved by



The American Magazine

dream far beyond her power to realize. When the strangers drove away they left the little family richer by a generous payment for the service rendered. But that was not all. At the next town Ford met some acquaintances who belonged in that section. Through them he arranged to have the woman's own needs supplied and to see that her dream of health for the little cripple should come true.

That was the way these men spent their fortnight of play. When they took

off the harness they took off with it the trappings. If they were still more restless on parade, it was a penance to them, not a pleasure. As far as they could they lived simply, wholesomely, naturally. They dealt kindly and generously with one another and with the men and women they met. If it is true, and I think it is, that men betray their true selves when they are at play, the record of that fortnight is a very illuminating one, so far as these four men are concerned.

in tell our readers some mighty
s, for example, Bruce Barton will
areau has been examining men
etral jobs. We will give some of
n on yourself and your friends.

As Will Be Like Come Home

(from page 23)

giving a German helmet to his breast. He also had a piece of German shrapnel in his back.

"I got mine," he howled joyously, "and, believe me, if I'd 'a' had a minute more I'd 'a' got a couple more of 'em." He had got his man and brought in the Boche helmet to prove it. Another boy, nothing but a kid, marched in sixteen prisoners.

Then there was the big private from a Western outfit. It was before Fico-Tardenois, and his unit was being held up in a crucial spot by a German machine gun which forbade their advance. For a while they lay doggo until the situation got on this man's nerves. He rolled over to his pal and said, "Lemme take your gat."

The gun was handed over. The man took his own automatic in one hand and his pal's in the other.

"Tell my wife I was a game damn fool," he said, and crawled away into the bushes—toward that German machine gun.

THE boys waited. In five minutes they heard rapid firing from the direction of the gun. "That's the end of Bill," someone said, "and we can't stand for that." They started forward on their way to collect revenge. And then—then they saw Bill coming back toward them with the machine gun on his back!

One day, to the northward of Châteaufort, a German major might have been coming through the American lines, his gait a most peculiar form of locomotion. He would walk two or three steps with military erectness and dignity, then he would leap forward with startling suddenness, to walk a few more separate steps and to leap once again. It might have been the effect of shell shock—but it was not.

As they came through the bushes the reason appeared: It was a very black American with a very wide grin and his bayonet was directed toward the most available sector of the German major's anatomy.

"Git 'long dar!" the negro would shout and prod the major joyously. The major (13)

NEWBURGH (NY) NEWS

March 14, 1919 (U)

CHAMBERS, Donald, YOUNG, John, HARGOLD QUARTETTE

FINE SINGERS IN COHEN THEATRE

Two Quartets Present Brilliant

Program—Chambers a Fa-

vorite—Stories by King

Thomas A. Edison, inventor of the phonograph and among the first to choose singers because of the special qualifications of their individual voices, and when he "discovered" Donald Chambers, that he had found the sums of perfection in the human register, and that he doubled the presence anywhere. Of a 2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2

March 01, 1919

Maple pictures looked at school best jobs—that is the institution of "That A. Edison. A practical idea, though not new, but coming from Mr. Edison it possesses considerable value. The inventor believes that the substitution of vivid things—demonstrations—will be sure that dry and dull books will have a stimulating effect that will be marked, not only in concentration and mental development of the scholar but in such matters as attendance and deportment. The plans are all in favor of trying it and will suggest some remedies to be run at once.

SPOKANE (WA)

SPOKESMAN REVIEW

March 02, 1919

EDISON WOULD LIVE TO 100

Inventor hopes to keep Youth active for Three Generations.

"RANGE N. J.—I am feeling great," exclaimed Thomas A. Edison in the laboratory of his West Orange plant. "I have always taken pretty good care of myself and, judged by my ancestors, I am really only a grandfather. I was born in 1847, my grandfather was 102 when he died; so and my father reached 84. Making a rapid calculation, the inventor, who says, added: "I see that three generations would be 100 years, and I hope to maintain this century average," he said with a twinkle in his eye.

Commenting on the problems of recreation, Mr. Edison, who will leave for his plantation at Fort Stevens in his honor for Edison, New York, emphasized that the first thing turning his mind.

"With all my energy," he said, "I am public officials, ex: they will create and business men: I observe, promptly about their responsibilities. The buying public is hungry for goods of all kinds. I will take the December and January were the two darkest months in the history of the retail dry goods business. The purchasing power of the people is enormous and they have absolute faith in the future. The only danger is the business man who thinks he is long-headed and hangs back when he ought to go ahead. There is such a thing as being too ahead and too close a bargainer."

"I should not be going away to Europe. If my industries were not in this same condition, Mr. Van Clief, managed the business during the two years. I was situated as war were when I got back I was very much interested in two new ways of doing things. I feel that I am now going to be free to devote most of my time in special research work that I have been dealing with. If I have been dealing with it, I will have to lay out a live or present will keep my laboratory busy for the next hundred years."

March 24, 1919

LABOR PROBLEMS
TO BE DISCUSSED
BY TRADE BOARD

Trade Board Arranges for Expert to Speak on "Labor Problems of Present."

Investigations to attend the meeting of the Labor and Employment Committee to be held in the M. C. on Tuesday, March 26, will be made by the members of the Board of Trade today. The principal speaker at the meeting will be Mark A. Jones, who has charge of the labor situation for the Chicago and Albany districts at Chicago.

Mr. Jones will speak on the subject, "Labor Problems of the Present," and will report on his trip. During the war the United States government used his services extensively as he is a recognized authority on all labor problems. He understands the situation thoroughly and has a message for the industries of this city that is well worth hearing. It is expected that delegations will be present from all the concerns located here, as the local plants are vitally interested in the labor problems that are facing the industries of the country today. The Labor and Employment Committee will meet Wednesday to make final arrangements for the meeting.

MINNEAPOLIS (MN)

JOURNAL

March 13, 1919

EDISON EXHIBITS LONG LIFE

Thomas A. Edison posed his 72nd birthday on route to his plantation at Fort Myers, Fla.

Mr. Edison, who enjoys robust health, is a business optimist. Among other statements he suggested that jobs will be found for industrial workers here from the war is industrialism will go right ahead and not stagnate affairs by waiting for better prices.

"I am feeling great," the inventor replied to a question about his health. "I have always taken pretty good care of myself, and passed my ancestors. I am really not a grandfather man. My great grandfather lived to be 104, his grandfather was 102 when he died, and my father's passed 84."

Mr. Edison then made a rapid calculation and said, "I see that three generations would be 100 years, and I hope to maintain this century average."

AMERICAN EXPORTER - NEW YORK

March (7), 1919

PACKING PORTLAND CEMENT FOR EXPORT.

A very interesting story could be woven around Portland cement from the time Joseph Aspdin invented the method of making cement in 1824 until to-day, when in the United States alone are made about 95,000,000 barrels of cement annually. The important part Portland cement plays in construction can be appreciated when the production of less than a million barrels in the United States in 1895 is compared with the present stupendous quantity manufactured. The word "Portland" applied to cement does not represent a brand, but is merely a generic name applied to all cement made artificially because of the product's resemblance in color to a stone found on the Isle of Portland.

When Thomas A. Edison foresaw the future possibilities of Portland cement, with his usual accuracy, which made possible the electric light, the phonograph, etc., he decided to perfect machinery and special processes which would enable the manufacturer of a cement of superior qualities. The Edison Portland Cement Company, 8 West 45th street, New York, of which he is chairman of the board of directors and principal owner, has not been satisfied only to manufacture a Portland cement to satisfy the exacting requirements of skilled engineers and builders, but has developed a container which will carry Edison cement in perfect condition to the far corners of the earth.

With his characteristic force and thoroughness, Mr. Edison studied all of the conditions a filled cement barrel

was subject to, from the time of packing at the mill to the time when its contents were removed for actual use in a distant country. This intensive study covered all the shocks, strains, drops, vibrations, bumps and jolts of loading into a freight car; the handling incident to lightering, including the severe drop from the ship, in the vessel's hold; the movement of the barrels during the ocean voyage; as well as the unloading at the port of destination and its transportation from that point. He found that not only was a scientifically constructed barrel essential, but that the method of packing to eliminate the possibility of any dead air space was of paramount importance. As a result the Edison barrel was perfected and a special process of packing patented which insures the purchaser of Edison cement receiving the product in perfect condition under any and all conditions of transportation. Not only is this barrel made from the best materials, but it is pointed out



EDISON CEMENT BARREL FOR EXPORT SHIPMENT.

The special packing process followed compresses the cement in such a way that there can be no dead air space and so that moisture cannot enter the contents.

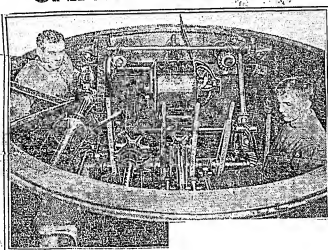
that the special packing process, which compresses the cement in such a way that there can be no dead air space, and so that moisture cannot attack the contents, makes possible a barrel 12 1/2 per cent. smaller than that ordinarily used. The smaller barrel is also economical where freight is paid on cubic contents.

The Edison Portland Cement Company maintains in New York City a department devoted exclusively to its export business and the interests of its customers in foreign countries. At the plant there is constantly kept a sufficient stock of cement already packed in barrels so that quick shipment may be made to any section of the globe. Branch offices are maintained in many countries and through the sale of Edison phonographs, primary batteries, chemicals, etc., important connections have been established in many of the principal centers.

CLEVELAND (OH) NEWS

March 23, 1919

CANNON-BALL SUBMARINE



MILLIONS and possibly billions of dollars' worth of treasure now lying on the ocean floor in sunken ships may be regained by the "cannon ball submarine," invented by W. D. Sisson, an American engineer.

As the name indicates this new submarine resembles a huge cannon ball, eight feet in diameter. The shell is made of tough manganese steel, 1 1/2 inches in thickness, and weighs with the machinery inside, six tons. On the outside of the sphere are a series of magnets with which the submarine can attach itself to a steel ship, a two-inch steel drill and a thrust bar.

The submarine works by maneuvering huge steel pistons alongside the sunken ship, latching the pistons to the ship and then releasing the mechanism which pushes the pistons free of water and thus raises the ship.

Two operators form the crew of the cannon ball, and they work in narrow atmospheric conditions because of no oxygen tank on top of the sphere. The supporting cable and all electrical and telephone wires are carried in a trailing cable. Propellers and a rubber tire give the ball lateral movement, and two propellers send it up and down. In front of the ball are four 2,000-horsepower silicon lamps, covered with a steel net.

April 12, 1919

The Art of Living Long

We are always reading reviews of new books, so let us write a review of a very old one—"The Art of Living Long," by Louis Cornaro.

Cornaro was born in Venice in 1462 of rich and noble family. He inherited a weak constitution, yet like most Italians of his time and class, he partook of his fill of rare wines and rich foods until his fortieth year. Then he was given up by his physicians to die.

He conceived a simple plan of living that quickly restored him to full health, with a serenity of mind that had been unknown to him, so he wrote this book for the benefit of his own and coming generations.

Cornaro died peacefully at the age of 103 years—after having been given up by his physicians to die at 40, mind you.

Diets and health pursuits are generally as complex and absorbing as elms, but Cornaro's method was so simple that it has seemingly escaped all except a few.

Thomas A. Edison is a follower of Cornaro's plan of living, so is Henry Ford, so is John H. Patterson of the National Cash Register Co.

All of these men are the most active in their respective institutions, and all, with the exception of Henry Ford, are advanced in years.

"The Art of Living Long" is in the form of four discourses—the first written by the author at the age of 83 the second at 86, the third at 91 and the last at 95.

Most particularly does he emphasize the value of the later years of life as compared to that of the earlier. By the time men have acquired the knowledge and experience necessary to fullest citizenship he says, they have become physically infirm and unable to exercise it, and all by reason of their unnatural manner of living.

As Cornaro expressed it: "I never knew the world was beautiful until I reached old age."

Cornaro's rules for living pertain mostly to eating. Eat what you want, or rather what agrees with you, but do not eat much of it, is about the summing up of his whole doctrine.

He does not say what to eat, nor how much, those being a matter of individual requirements, as a man can be perfect physically only to himself.

He says that he found fish, raw salads and fruit agreeable to the taste, but disagreeing in the matter of digestion that as he was a very small man he found 12 ounces of food a day sufficient, but that a larger man might require more.

Cornaro does say that after adopting his new manner of living he never fully satisfied his appetite.

At his 78th year, Cornaro narrates that his family, and even his physician, urged that the small amount of food that he also consumed was not sufficient to preserve the strength of one so advanced in years. To please them he increased his daily allowance to 14 ounces. He soon found his old disorders reappearing, so he returned to his original 12-ounce allowance of food, fully convinced that in the old age the body requires less rather than more in the way of nourishment.

To those of us who think we are slowing up at 40, and who fear being down and out at 60, "The Art of Living Long" will be found most profitable reading.

Following Cornaro's dietaries is simply trading a very few of the pleasures of the flesh for more years of happy, active life.

"He that eats little lives to 40."

April 06, 1919

Alma Clayburgh II

THOMAS EDISON once said that the public never hears the best voices. He remarked, in substance, that the purest, most beautiful voices were possessed by women who had no longing for a public career, and who used their wonderful gifts of voice and their training in confidence for the delight of their friends.

But the war changed all this. What these women would do for themselves they have done for their country in the name of patriotism. They have sung in army camps and naval stations. They have endured physical inconveniences to entertain "the boys." During the past two years they have lived with but one idea: to give their talent to the world.

One of the Government's most active musical aids is Alma Clayburgh. Unknown as a singer at the beginning of the war, except to her intimate friends, the New York girl has sung for the soldiers and sailors in a dozen camps and stations in and about New York. She has taken a leading part in every Liberty Loan drive. Thousands have heard her mezzo-soprano voice fill Fifth Avenue with melody from the steps of the Public Library. She will sing daily on the Victory Way.

April 17, 1919

YALE ADDS NEW COURSE OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

(SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE HERALD.) NEW HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday.—Director Chittenden, of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, announced a new course, chemical engineering, today, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. It will aim to turn out men of practical, circumscribed ability rather than men possessing little more than a slight knowledge of theory. Thomas A. Johnson identified his appointment by telegraph today afternoon. The course will take four years, after which further work can go on in the graduate school for two years, under the direction of Dr. John Zahm.

Dr. Johnson is one of the leading chemists of the world and has been added to the faculty for the sole purpose of teaching this new course. To supplement this course, a new laboratory is to be built, which will be of sufficient size to accommodate all the experimental work of the university. The funds for this project are already at hand, but the plans are not yet ready.

USHER'S GOODBYE TO U. S. NAVY

Admiral Guest at Testimonial
Dinner in Waldorf.

MARKS 48 YEARS OF SERVICE

Friends and Admirers Honor His
Long and Noble Career.

In the main ballroom of the Waldorf, dressed up like the main ballroom of a battleship more than 200 of the friends in the navy, army and civil life of the city last night said farewell to Rear Admiral Nathaniel Usher, Usher, who to-day is a private citizen retired by navy regulations at the age of 61, after forty-eight years in the service.

As Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, said in the course of a speech from the "bride," where he was toastmaster:

"We honor not only Rear Admiral Usher, but Nathaniel Usher, the man. We honor a great officer of the navy whose services to his country by no means end with his official retirement, but more than all we honor Nathaniel Usher, the gentleman himself, whose service was always ready and who always smiled."

Waldorf First Patent Fleet. Secretary Roosevelt gave the Admiral credit for maintaining the first patent fleet sent abroad during the war, for converting the private yacht into submarine chasers, for cutting red tape so that affairs in the Third Naval District, of which he was commandant, always ran right, and for protective the port of New York against a contemplated attack of enemy vessels.

"Back of the speaker's table was a thirty foot canvas on which Henry Henshield, a Commander in the navy, had painted the flagship Michigan steaming proudly down the North River ahead of the fleet, flying the first pennant ever awarded in the navy for efficiency in battle service. It was Admiral Usher's favorite sight among the twenty he commended in the course of his career, and the present was the one she had won in war as well as in chase."

Ladies in White to Banquet.

The navy ran true to form in authority to the ladies. Finding it impossible to provide more in the gallery for all of them, Lieut. Henry Pratt, who had a great deal to do in arranging the dinner, invited eight of the fair sex to represent their sisters in the balcony box directly across from the bridge. It was not until things loosened up a bit, such as a realistic boxing bout, a recitation by Miss Emily Zlotnick, and some piano-accompaniment selections by the Brown and the Tolles, that the sisters discovered the ladies they had been gazing at and behaving before at the evening were made of wax. But that was nothing compared to the Admiral's salute directed by two stout three-pounders.

Among the guests were James J. Lusk, Sir Charles Henry, Major Vun-

derbilt, Jr., Henry W. Tift and Rodman Wommersley. Yet all of them might have been mislabeled to judge by the heroism of the officers with which they regaled, called to Secretary Roosevelt's call for a "ship" for Admiral Usher, and they all said to have come from the Second Army district to judge by the salute, against other they gave for Secretary Roosevelt.

Notables at the Tables.

Other notable persons at the other tables included Capt. Arthur Black, command of the British navy, Frank A. Munsey, Gen. Oliver P. DeGruene, Lieut.-Commander Richard L. Farnham, T. Coleman du Pont, Charles L. Farnell, J. S. Franklin, Fire Chief John Rubin, Adolph Lewinsohn, O. H. Havensworth, George McLaughlin, Edward M. M. Cull, Herman J. Meyer, William J. McLaughlin, Lieut.-Commander T. H. Newberry, Lieut. Colonel Edmund M. Cull, Benjamin B. Cull, Robert C. Cull, James S. Cull, Lieut. Colonel W. L. Saunders of the Navy Consulting Board, Allan A. Ryan, Herbert C. Cull, Thomas F. Smith, John A. Slichter, William R.

MILLER (PA) LEADER

April (2), 1919

ROGERS INVENTS SUB-SEA WIRELESS

Marconi Declared Submarine
Wireless Impossible—Mary-
land Man Proves It

The greatest invention in the field of wireless telegraphy since Marconi first placed successful radio-communication on a firm basis by his historic experiments in Italy, and later in England, and without a shadow of doubt this latest triumph of radio research—the "Under-land" Sub-Sea Wireless," recently developed by a Maryland man, is an "American solution" to the problem of submarine communication. It was invented by Mr. Rogers, a Maryland man, who has lived for many years in the United States, and who has been in the United States since 1914.

When Mr. Rogers first stated that messages could be received and sent from submarines, which were submerged, was unanimously declared to be impossible and the officials of the Bureau of Standards were not alone in this belief. It was a statement that Mr. Rogers had made in Washington, but when the wireless was used in the submarine, it was necessary for the submarine to come to the surface in order to catch the "wireless waves."

Mr. Rogers' first trial with the under-land wireless to notify radio stations was a complete success. He has now made a series of successful tests. Further, he has demonstrated that the wireless could be required to penetrate a wave or current through the water, which is a smaller geometrical distance, than is possible through the ordinary under-land wireless system.

VALDOSTA (GA) TIMES

April 12, 1919

THOMAS A. EDISON WAS IN SAVANNAH TODAY

Savannah, Ga., April 12.—Savannah today had a visit from Thomas A. Edison, the electrical wizard. He passed through the city from Florida on route north via the Atlantic Coast Line railway. The wizard was looking well.

He traveled in a private car, and while his visit excited much interest among those who knew of his coming, there were very few who were aware of his presence.

A couple of "newspaper fellers" saw him and he was pleasantly entertaining, but not any too much burdened with news and information.

NEW YORK SUN

April 18, 1919

EDISON'S NEPHEW TO WED.

Mr. Jagger Will Be Bride of C. H. Poyer on April 20.

Weddings have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Otto Jagger of Pleasanton, Kentucky, N. J., for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Edith Jagger, to Charles Edgar Poyer, son of Mrs. Stella Poyer of Lowell and a nephew of Thomas A. Edison, which will take place at the Jagger residence, 1111 East 11th Street, on April 20.

Mr. C. H. Jagger of New York, a member of the New York First Coast Motor Corps, for which Miss Jagger has driven an automobile, will give a dinner in her honor, followed by a luncheon at the Jagger residence.

April 11, 1919

MERCHANT MARINE ASSURED.

The American merchant marine is back on its feet and one of the factors which were put it off has been removed. We ran now build ships in this country more cheaply than anywhere else in the world. Before the Civil War we had a law supposed to encourage ship building in the United States. It provided that only American-built ships could be admitted to American registry. At that time ship building could be carried on in England and Scotland much more cheaply than in this country, the result was that even American capital bought ship services and seagoing ships' men, foreign registration. The American flag disappeared from merchant ships.

But now the announcement is made by Edward M. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, that an American corporation offers to build ships without any guarantee from the Government respecting either labor or material, at a price lower than quoted elsewhere in the world. That is one thing that we lost out of the war—the perfection of the method of duplicating steel cargo ships through which the cost of production is greatly decreased.

But at the present time the ability to get ships is not the big question in connection with the merchant marine. We have ships and we are under contract for many more. Before the end of 1920 there will be in possession of the United States and in control of the Government, if previously not disposed has been made of it, shipping aggregating 14,525,000 dead weight tons. These ships were bought by the Government at large cost because of the urgency of the need for them developed through the ranges of submarine warfare.

Chairman Hurley recently announced a plan which he considers feasible for the maintenance of an American merchant marine. "Let corporations be formed," said he, "of American citizens, but with Governmental representation on the directorate of each corporation. Sell the ships to the corporations at market price. Let the Government fix rates and have its say as to establishment of new trading routes, making up the deficit from public money when such routes proved unprofitable."

There is but one obvious advantage in this suggestion: It gets the matter definitely before the people. But the settlement of this question must not be hasty. America must retain its merchant marine. Vast sums of the people's money, contributed under constraint of patriotism, are here invested and any deal which permits private investors to grab off the ships at bargain prices will not be popular.

And Congress can put that into its pipe and smoke it.

April 10, 1919

MOVIES WILL STOP WARS IN FUTURE, CLAIM

Thomas A. Edison Foresees the Day When Films Will Supplant Text-Books

The present future wars will require not legends of nations to enforce peace but nations schoolhouses—motion-picture schoolhouses. Such is the opinion of Thomas A. Edison. As one of the makers of the film, he ventures the further prophecy that universal education and bettering education can bring to the world "peace."

"The world," he says, "is not a 'calculated individual' as 'not fight, but, arbitrate' their difference in conflict" and "it will to the same with educated nations." Further:

"The last schoolhouse in the arena; the best teacher in the film. Motion pictures will be needed only to tell glibly and direct, the minds of the pupils, but the pictures will do the instructing. One of the most valuable educational features of the film is that it actually shows the world around to educate; it shows them the effect of doing wrong and of doing right. It illustrates in time and false culture, but true culture, which is now absent cost of the film. Some day we shall have daily newspapers. We shall be able to walk into a theatre or a schoolhouse or even a picture in motion pictures. When sending films by telegraph, cable or wireless become commercially practicable (and the demand will be met if it persists), it will be possible to tell in an auditorium or restaurant in New York or San Francisco, in London or Calcutta, and see on the screen the actual happenings of the day before on the other side of the earth. But the daily newspaper will never, in my opinion, supplant the film newspaper, at least in America. This is the kind of the newspaper we are a nation of newspaper readers. The newspaper is the university of the masses. The film, however, will become the most important and valuable pictorial supplement to the newspaper. The press and the screen together are making America great and powerful, and they will continue to make her even greater and more powerful as they remove the causes of illiteracy and of war and mutual enmity and bestow upon her people the blessings of a liberal education."

In believing about this educational institution, the Winnetka of Winnetka Park is of the opinion that film teaching in the schools will be done without any text-books other than may be needed by the teachers themselves. The films will serve as guideposts to the teacher instruction-books, not the books or guides to the films, and.

"The pupils will learn everything there is to learn, in every grade from the lowest to the highest. The best brains now exist in examining intelligible knowledge down swiftness young minds on subjects which they can never learn under the present system, will be not down miraculously, waste will be eliminated, and the youth of every land will be intellectually educated. If the Government should establish a film factory, with a special department for distribution on a small retail basis, and introduce such an educational system as is in popular expense, it certainly can predict that it would bring about a revolutionary change in the future of our entire school system."

April 22, 1919

A CALL FOR MR. EDISON.

(From the Philadelphia Bulletin.)
Where is the concrete house, the "smokeless" house, which was to be the flower of housing service, the house of the future and the house of the future construction perhaps just as neat and comfortable and as practical as the construction of home-building, and without within the reach of the ordinary wage-earner?

If there ever was need of Edison's wizardry, in the ability to make houses without smoke or noise ready building material, the present situation throughout the larger cities of the country emphasizes it. The shortage of houses in Philadelphia is duplicated in nearly every other city, and even the greed of speculators in houses seems to have its parallel elsewhere.

The cry is for more houses, and if the concrete house can be "pared" more quickly than another can be built, and made cheaply as well, it will be a house the country is sorely in need of. The individual workers for houses, although their number may be in the thousands, but of the community at large in the concern that its people may live comfortably.

MIAMI (FL) MEMORANDUM

April 15, 1919

Thomas Edison
Favors League
"With Teeth In It"

SAVANNAH, April 15.—"Sure, I believe in a league of nations—go with teeth in it," said Thomas Edison, former inventor of the phonograph, Friday en route from Fort Myers, Fla., to New York.

"I believe in a league that will bite, and bite hard," continued Mr. Edison. "I believe in a league that will accomplish the purpose for which it is intended. Any league that is adopted must be such that it will absolutely prevent another war devastating America as the one through which we have just come—one that will effectively teach anyone falling foul of it."

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT

April 19, 1919

"I will require for Mr. Edison in action a strike's telephone operator."

April 20, 1919

State Federation of
Women's Clubs

The New York Bird and Tree Club met Wednesday, April 16, at 3 o'clock in the American Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West. Mrs. Robert A. Miller is president of the club and John Burroughs is honorary president. Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, one of the vice-presidents, presided at the meeting.

Cooperating directly with the French government, the New York Bird and Tree Club, Inc., is inaugurating a campaign for funds to replant the destroyed orchards in the devastated regions of France. These will be generous to those who sacrificed and suffered that the ideals of civilization might not perish. When orchards of 100 trees or more are contributed by an individual or club the fact will be communicated to the French authorities.

Mrs. Frederick D. Bidwell, of Albany, of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, has issued the following invitation to the club presidents of the third district:

"You are cordially invited to attend a meeting of the Third Judicial District of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held on Friday, April 25, 1919, at Troy, N. Y., in the assembly hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, 33 Second Street, Troy."

NEW YORK EVENING SUN

April 17(?) 1919

BLOWUP ON SUB CHASER.

In San Diego Harbor.

SAN DIEGO, April 15.—Through the explosion on submarine chaser 257 in port here eight civilian men, an officer and a civilian are confined to their beds by injury. It is believed that two will die. The injured include Edwin Allen T. Bellows, Silver, Mich., in command of the 257; John Burton, machinist's mate, Worcester, Mass., and V. Chandler, woman, Acra, N. Y. It is the most seriously injured.

The explosion yesterday is believed to have been caused by the ignition of ammonia vapor which collected in the vessel's hold during the filling of a tank. The exploded tank was almost directly below the forward ammunition room, in which were stored 150 rounds of 3-inch shells, each of which contained seven pounds of TNT. The chaser is one of sixteen that arrived Saturday after service in the Azores and the north and south Atlantic.

April 26, 1919

The Note of the Hive

Although the phonograph and its variants cannot bear up to a mere log, Mr. Edison's interesting invention has yet to reach its highest use. Skilled bee-keepers learn to feel what is called "the note of the hive" and thus to judge the momentary temper of the bees. Perhaps the phonograph has already been used to preserve records of temperamental phases in these fascinating communities. However that may be, it might well serve to teach moral lessons and bring about reform in the more intimate human relations of business and the family by recording with its pitiless truth the "note" of the office and the home and the dominant tone of individual members in each. Perhaps every man and woman of us has a habitual something in utterance, intonation, enunciation that only the faithful "record" could bring home to us, something in too many cases not of agreeable connotation, and of which the speaker is totally unconscious. What a means of self-discipline and reform lies then in the faithful use of the phonograph to tell us the unpalatable truth, to enable us to hear ourselves as others hear us!

Perhaps it may be said that this kindly office is frequently rendered us by gossiping friends and relatives with what the Quakers call "a concern" for our moral welfare. True, wife or parent, friend or neighbor, office across the office. True also is the sentiment, "Faithful are the women of a friend." Nevertheless, the phonograph, as an unprejudiced, neutral, can undertake the delicate task with much better prospect of bringing home conviction of sin to the sinner. There are always at least three total interpretations of what one speaks in vexation, in complaint, in self-defense, in irony or sarcasm, the authentic tone such as the faithful intimate listener records, that which the person addressed reproduces by way of reproach to the speaker, always an exaggeration of the unpleasant implications in the delivery of the actual words, that which the challenged speaker quotes from himself, invariably a greatly softened version of the original. In every instance the appeal should lie to the order and dignified silence behind the transcript.

What a chance to help relations of employer and employed would come from such a use of the phonograph in business offices. In many an office, as in many a home, the prevailing tone is operational, busy, bustling, according to the habit of the person in authority. The temper of the whole little community, domestic or industrial, is unfavorably affected by that of the ruling personality, until the home or office acquires a vocal echo as interpreted by a megaphone or a cattle yard. Mr. Edison is so ingenious a man that all sorts of persons urge him to make needed inventions, and no apology is due him for the suggestion that he contrive a form of his phonograph adapted to the promotion of domestic and industrial reform. Let him crown a distinguished career by giving us an instrument that shall speak to us not merely our very words with absolute truth to tonal significance, but one that will also send the communal note of the hive. Such a labor would be one of pure beneficence.

April 26, 1919

500,000,000-Candle Searchlight from Edison's Aids Loan

its Rays, Dart from Roof of Inventor's Works at West Orange, Reaching 25 Miles.

A searchlight of six hundred million candle power is throwing its rays nightly from the highest part of the roof of the Thomas A. Edison Center, in West Orange, the center of the Victor Loan drive in that town.

Speaking of this wonderful light, Charles A. Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison and chairman of the board of the Edison organization, said:

"The searchlight was developed primarily for anti-aircraft purposes. The apparatus we have is known as the medium intensity candle type of searchlight. It throws a beam of common candle power. It is said that a newspaper can be read in its light at a distance of twenty-five miles.

"The rays have and its operating mechanism are contained in a shell or carriage which can be readily inserted and removed from an operating through the center of the reflector. This feature is valuable in warfare for the reason that if anything should happen to the beam mechanism it can be readily removed and replaced.

"The reflector is silvered glass, six feet in diameter and very accurately ground so as to permit the proper shape of reflecting surface. It is the most expensive article here in the make-up of the searchlight.

"Searchlights of this character were used in July, 1918, during the retreat of the Germans from the Marne, and it is said that they have been rather mainly on the move in order to keep up with the battle forces. The lamps were also used in various centers, including Paris and London, to assist in the defense against aircraft."

"LIBERTY LOAN"

NEWARK (N.J.) LEDGER

May 01, 1919 (D)

NEWARK (N. J.) LEDGER
MAY 1, 1919

TOWN PASSES QUOTA BY MORE THAN \$50,000

West Orange Is First in Essex
County to Go "Over the Top"
in Loan Drive.

"Heartily congratulations upon having West Orange, the first of the Essex County banking towns over the top," is the message sent Charles Edison, chairman of the West Orange Victory Loan Committee, by G. H. Rineault, chairman of sub-district No. 2, of the Liberty Loan Committee, yesterday. (The town's total of \$50,000) is unsurpassed, following the making of its quota of \$50,000 on Monday.

Chairman Rineault's letter to Mr. Edison remarks that despite the influenza outbreak a large percentage of committees made their quotas in the first half of the drive. Maplewood, Union and West Orange are the only Essex communities, so far, with honor flags. The Thomas A. Edison industries are swelling the subscriptions and have passed \$30,000.

The prize winning slogans of the town school children got their first public display Tuesday on kites flown by boys from the roof of the Edison Storage Battery Company Building, in which Victory Loan headquarters are located, and the huge searchlight illumines the slogans.

The prize winners and their slogans have been announced by Superintending Principal Solomon C. Strong and his committee. T. H. Powers Farr, former president of the Town Board of Education, donated \$50 in cash, which has been divided among the winners.

NEWARK (N.J.) LEDGER

May 25, 1919 (D)

PLAUT CHORUS TO SING TO EDISON CO. EMPLOYEES

The L. S. Plaut & Co. Chorus Society, which has made an enviable record during recent Liberty Loan and other government drives, will entertain the employees of the Edison Company plant in Harrison at noon Thursday.

The Edison Company will provide houses for the chorus, which will take the singers to the factory and return them. The stars' chorus will be the guests of the Edison Company at luncheon.

NEW YORK TIMES

May 13, 1919 (D)

To Americanize the Edison Plant.
ORANGE, N. J., May 13.—Singing in English for employees of foreign birth has been started at the Thomas A. Edison plant in West Orange, under the direction of Chester B. Taylor, Americanization Secretary of the T. M. C. A. of the Orange. The chorus are to hold Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, and every employee attending will receive half pay for time spent in the classes.

ST. LOUIS (Mo.) EXHIBITS
MAY 29, 1919

POSSIBILITIES OF AUTOMATIC MACHINERY

The day of automobile machinery is not yet with us, but very near at hand, according to Thomas A. Edison, and apparently that it is to be eventually preponderant in high prices and by greatly increasing production play a large part in the paying off of our national and state debts.

According to Edison's guess, such as the Ford Automobile company, which produced 40,000 cars a month before the war which were sold for \$300 each, would, by installing more automatic machinery in the Ford plant as well as in the shops from which the Ford materials are bought, be able to sell cars at \$175 each.

Edison gives the foregoing example of stimulus and how much industrial development is to be stimulated in the future simply by the installation of automatic machinery. Edison does not show more automatic machinery will throw labor out of employment, but, by stimulating industry, will cause more general employment.

The idea, coming from a man of Edison's vision, such as, serve as a great stimulant to those institutions and the greater benefits of high prices and a big national debt. Greater production supply means the increasing of the wealth of the nation.

Already the national wealth of the United States is estimated at every thing, two hundred billion dollars. Our national debt is barely one-tenth of that amount. At the close of the Civil war our national debt was fully one-fourth of our national wealth, yet it was liquidated without difficulty.

The imagination cannot reach the possibilities of increase in our national wealth which the future will produce, now being made of more automatic machinery and more efficiency in industry generally.

ST. LOUIS (Mo.) ALONG DEMOCRAT
MAY 31, 1919

DEALING UP WITH THE NEW BRIDGE

Mr. Edison's powerful and original mind has not been recently absorbed in great physical problems of the future. His attention is now on the problems of the present and who use while he is still in the working furnace of the world. The vast movement that has occurred since 1914, the hurried and peremptory expansion of the world's population, the incredible number of billions, suggests that the world has entered a new cycle, not longer a mere growth, but a new era of development and progress. The world is now in a state of transition, and the problems of the future are now being dealt with in the present.

Edison is one of the workers who have considered the very future of the world. He has not only considered the future, but he has also considered the present. He has not only considered the future, but he has also considered the present. He has not only considered the future, but he has also considered the present. He has not only considered the future, but he has also considered the present.

That American must in many respects take the lead in this broadening of the entire's political affairs is practically certain. We have the resources and quality of the people. We have the resources and quality of the people. We have the resources and quality of the people. We have the resources and quality of the people. We have the resources and quality of the people.

There is a good time coming, and a big time, for all that is worthy.

PHOENIX (A.M.) REPUBLICAN
JUNE 9, 1919

AWARDED EDISON MEDAL FOR WORK IN ELECTRICITY



Benjamin G. Lamme

Benjamin G. Lamme has been given the Edison medal by the American Institute of electrical engineers. The medal is awarded yearly for meritorious achievement in electrical science. He is the man responsible for the harnessing of Niagara and for the design of the equipment used in electrification of the Pennsylvania and other railroads. He is chief engineer of the Westinghouse Company.

CINCINNATI (O.) ENQUIRER
JUNE 12, 1919

THOMAS HALL IS DEAD.

Electrical Expert and Inventor Reached Age of Ninety Three

Thomas Hall, 55 years old, died at the residence of his son, William Albert Hall, 4230 Erie avenue, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Hall was one of the first electrical experts of the United States. He made the first telegraph instruments used by the Western Union and the first telephone invented by Alexander Bell. His work, together with numerous inventions, including the Hall automatic railroad crossing alarm, was done while he was in business at Boston. He co-operated with Thomas Edison in the perfection of several inventions put out under Edison's name.

Two sons, William Albert Hall and Charles Wrasidlo Hall, of New York City, survive. Services will be held at 4230 Erie avenue tomorrow evening. The body will be taken to Boston for burial in the Newton Cemetery.

PRINTERS INK, NEW YORK

June 19, 1919

Major Sholes With Edison Storage Battery Company

Major Charles E. Sholes has been elected vice president and general sales manager of the Edison Storage Battery Company, East Orange, N. J. Major Sholes succeeded Harrison G. Thompson, chief sales representative of the company, who has resigned to organize and operate the Edison Transportation Engineering Corporation of New York.

During the war Major Sholes served as the Ordnance Department, first as Chief of the Chemical Branch and later as a senior representative on the War Industries Board.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.) STAR
JUNE 16, 1919

It is unfortunate that Edison is slightly deaf—it is possible that he would have been the first to invent some amplifier for the deaf.

The woman always says, "I suffered a spinal sprain as he picked the crisp note handed him by the bookie."

What was announced that "Miss Constance" won the derby.

CLIPPING FROM

Retail

WILLIS L. F. H. (P.) PUP (P. P. P.)
JUNE 16, 1919

Edison Convention to Be Largest Ever

Special to the Retail Public Ledger

New York, June 17.—The fifth annual Edison dealers' convention will be held at the Hotel Commodore, this city, on June 20-22. Already more than 3000 dealers have announced their intention of attending this meeting, and Chairman H. E. Binks, of Philadelphia, declares that it is certain to be the most successful gathering of its kind ever held.

Included on the program is an address on the business future of the country by an official of the Chase National Bank, a lecture by Miss Ethel de Wille on the artistic value of the Edison period cabinets, an official statement by Thomas A. Edison of his plans for the future and an original play, "The Value of a Patent," presented with a Broadway cast.

The daily sessions will run from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., and the president of the convention will be elected at the annual meeting.

JULY 16 1919

SCOUTS OVER TOP IN FUND CAMPAIGN

Million-Dollar Budget and 325,000 Adult Members Thought to Have Been Attained in Greater City.

The best information to be had last night as to the outcome of the Boy Scout campaign in Greater New York, was that it probably has been successful. The city's public was the fact that, on the basis of figures expected to-day, William M. Edwards, chairman for Greater New York, said:

"Complete returns will not be in to-night. However, the city seems to have risen to the cause, and subscriptions are still coming in rapidly with the prospect that the outcome will be successful."

Mr. Edwards said there was no doubt about Manhattan exceeding its quota. Other boroughs are not playing far behind. He said people at first were slow to respond to the Boy Scout appeal, but the extension of the campaign, which was intended to end last Saturday, increased the interest. Thanks to all who helped the campaign were given by Mr. Edwards and William G. McAdams, chairman of the National Citizens Committee, who said the national drive to raise 1,000,000 adult members, besides the \$1,000,000 budget fund in New York, "has been a great success." He expressed confidence that New York had passed its quota.

The Boy Scout campaign has been of tremendous benefit in familiarizing the country with the purposes of this fine organization for making the best kind of citizens out of the borhood of this country," Mr. McAdams concluded.

The day showing made in the closing day of the drive was due chiefly to the work of the Rainbow Division of the Manhattan Canvass Committee. The Rainbow Division canvassed the business section of the city, and reported numerous subscriptions at the residence of A. H. Leach, chairman.

Among the day's subscriptions were the following: Samuel Wiener, \$5,000; Ansonby, through Frank A. Patterson, \$5,000; Vincent Axler, \$1,000; T. H. Quay, \$1,000; Percy Strauss, \$1,000; John D. Ryan, \$1,000; Payne Whitney, \$500; Victor H. Brown, \$500; American Thread Co., \$500; McNeil, J. M., \$500; Crane, \$500; Union News Co., \$500; Dwight W. Morrow, \$500; Charles E. Hughes, \$500; Mrs. Whitlock Reid, \$500; Martin D. Stanton, \$500, and Singer Manufacturing Co., \$500.

Contributions of \$100 came from Frederick H. Young, Mr. Robert Livingston Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hathaway, John Rogers, Mrs. O. J. Kahn, Jonathan Thorne, and others, of 60 from E. Adams & Co., Federal Advertising Agency, 2 Mrs. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Isaac N. Bellman, and others.

MAINTENANCE OF PROHIBITION STAYS IN PROSPECTIVE

It is the prospect of a new industry in America is forming. The maintenance of prohibition is the prospect of a new industry in America is forming. The maintenance of prohibition is the prospect of a new industry in America is forming.

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Handwritten: June 29, 1919

STRIKE SETTLED

The striking employees of the Jamestown Muntel Company, of Paterson, returned to work this morning, a statement having been effected yesterday. In response to the ultimatum by the Jamestown Muntel Co., George E. Clark, representative Thomas Edison, stated that the Edison Telephone Company of Orange, N. J., contracts the Muntel Company's entire output of phonograph records. He stated further that the Edison company reimburses the Muntel company for the entire additional cost of production entailed by the advance given the employees. He also stated that this action by the Edison company was due to the necessity of curbing the cabinets immediately in order to prevent the stopping of production in its Orange plant.

June 27, 1919

GOLDEN RULE NATION'S HOPE, SAYS EDISON

Inventor Predicts 'Square Deal'
Will Sound Knell of Radical-
ism in America.

"The 'square deal' is first to radiate and second to be felt," declared John Thomas Edison, which was read at the 77th annual convention of Edison photograph dealers of the United States and Canada in the Hotel Commodore today. Mr. Edison predicted eventually no longer limits for enemies between capital and labor, which, he added, cannot be brought about by revolution, but through the conscience of the people.

"A new order of things is coming from the events of the past few years," said Mr. Edison. "Whatever may be, however, the ultimate result is going to approach more closely a square deal—for labor, for capital, for the unemployed, for the farmer, for every one." The employer who is not square with his employees, or the employee who is not square with his employer, is going to be out of step with the times.

PREDICTS SILENT WAR.

"Demagogues may number a following of blundering radicals who advocate injuries as a means of gaining justice, and self-declared reactionaries may violently oppose the measures which justice has decreed as humanity's reward for the sacrifices that have been made, but in the end there will prevail a just and honest basis for the relations between capital and labor.

"This new relationship cannot be tolerated into existence. It will erupt from the conscience and patriotism of the people. The time is coming when the unjust employer and the dishonest employee will share equal odium in the esteem of society at large.

"The course dealt is fatal to civilization. There can be no social evolution in the United States or Canada, for the simple reason that our government and the Canadian government are founded on the idea of giving everybody a fair show. There will be no toleration of consequence if a majority of us adopt the course dealt in our legislation and our social creed. One lone man, who believes in the democracy, and in the courage of his convictions, might very possibly convert a whole community.

"Accordingly, the road often taken, in addition to conducting his individual business in honesty with the golden rule, has the duty of raising his voice and using his influence in behalf of justice for all—justice as much for the railroad corporation as for its employees, and for the common laborer as well as for the highly skilled artisan. I believe that Edison dealers will recognize this duty and that they will not be found wanting in its performance."

PLANS SYMPHONY RECORD.

Mr. Edison then spoke of the photograph trade and said that the research work which had been interrupted somewhat by the war has been resumed. The inventor said he would so far as he is able to perfect a symphony orchestra record for a symphony orchestra of thirty-four pieces.

In closing, Mr. Edison said while there may be temporary disturbances in the business world during the next ten years, he feels confident that conditions in this country at present are such as to justify an optimistic future.

June 13, 1919

EDISON REFERS TO SAMUEL GOMPERS AS -AMERICA'S GRAND OLD MAN OF LABOR

In a long interview in which Thomas A. Edison, the great American genius was questioned on many points regarding America's future, and in particular reference to the part which labor is taking in the peace conference, Mr. Edison said he heartily approves the international labor programme and that it should be encouraged by many nations throughout the world. "We must have two many international

committees," he said. "The world becomes smaller every time an international committee is organized and begins to work intelligently, and it will be easier to run a small world well than it has been in the past to run a big world well."

Mr. Edison took occasion to express high regard for the great American labor leader, and deep regret because of Mr. Gompers' recent accident.

June 22, 1919

EDISON ARTISTS IN RECITAL WORK

Three test recitals under Edison auspices, are to be a prominent feature of the next musical season, according to Verity Fuller, the Edison general supervisor.

"The present outlook is that the season, opening in the Fall of 1919 will be the largest yet," he says, "and we are trying to get enough artists to meet the demand. The recitals themselves have made it somewhat difficult because the artists who have engaged in tenor-test work have secured added popularity and have more and more been called into regular concert work.

"Among the artists whom we hope to put on tour are Vernon Dalhart, Amy Ellerman, Glen Ellison, the Fleming Trio and Miss. Isabelle Wagner-Schank. Miss Florence Furell, Ida Gardner, Julia Ustachich, Marie Merriasey, Mrs. Daisy Lane Grosvenor, Marie Tiffany and Harry Williamson. Several newcomers will also be with us. They are Leola Lacey, Marie Laurent (the Metropolitan Opera Company baritone), Claude Polster, Shylo Henderson, Pagan, the famous whistler, and our old friends Collins and Marion."

AN EDISON STORY.

By DR. FRANK CRANE.

"There is not less wit nor less invention," wrote Bayle, "in applying rightly a thought one finds in a book than in being the first author of that thought. Cardinal du Perron has been heard to say that the happy application of a verse of Virgil has deserved a talent."

Also Lowell:

Though odd the thought had oft expressed,
Tis his at last who says it best.

All this is my apology for relating the following story, which I take from John Clinton Parker's little magazine, "Calabur," he in turn having gotten it from an article by Charles M. Schwab in the American Magazine.

Thomas A. Edison, who never saw the inside of a college as a student, once met in his laboratory a man fresh from one of our great universities, where he had been graduated at the head of his class. Soon this young bachelor of arts met much that upset his pet theories. But he would not readjust these theories. When things were done contrary to rules laid down in the books, he looked on with indulgence.

One day Mr. Edison unscrewed from its socket an incandescent electric light bulb. "Find the cubic contents of this!" he said to the college graduate.

To work out the problem by mathematical rote was about as difficult as squaring the circle. But the college student went at it boldly. Rooms of paper were figured and disfigured by his meretric pencil during the next few days. Finally he brought to Mr. Edison the result of his calculations. "You're at least 10 per cent. off the way," said the inventor. The graduate, sublimely confident, disputed this.

"All right," said Edison calmly. "Let's find out."

The graduate took out his pencil, ready for another siege at mathematics, but the inventor quietly picked up a small hammer and knocked the tip off the blown end of the bulb. Then he filled the bulb with water, weighed it, and in about a minute had arrived absolutely at the result. It showed that the complex mathematical calculations of the college man were at least 10 per cent. out of the way.

Fortunately, the lesson went home, and afterward the student became an excellent practical electrician.

Copyright, 1919, by Frank Crane

NEWARK (NJ) STAR—

EAGLE

June 17, 1919

EDISON TO BE REFEREE AT OLYMPIC PARK SATURDAY

Thomas A. Edison will act as referee at the Olympic Park Saturday. He will be assisted by his son, Charles, as honorary chairman in connection with the Edison Day getting at Olympic Park, Irvington, Saturday afternoon.

Thursday morning and afternoon the Automobile Club will bring hundreds of orphans to the park, donating more than 300 machines to the humane service.

Olympic Park is making special feature this season of fireworks, displays being given every Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday nights.

There is dancing every night and a round of attractions, including the Aerial Hiwards, Roofs' "death riders," Ferris wheel and the "whip."

The children's playground is a great convenience to mothers, who are able to leave the little ones to take themselves in perfect safety.

New Capital and Labor Plan Which May Work Wonders, Told by Charles Edison, Son of 'Wizard' and a Notable Sociologist

Scheme to Give Every Man Individual Justice Is Being Put Into Practice at West Orange, N. J., Laboratory.

MISFITS NOT FIRED,
BUT ARE MADE 'FITS'

All Mystery Is Barred From Plant and No 'Business' Secrets' Are There to Arouse Employees' Suspicious.

CHARLES EDISON explains to the workers the unknown regions of "overhead" and other expense. He aims especially to prevent the destruction of raw material and waste of "overhead" by imperfect workmanship due to straining for quantity production.

He declares that the plan amounts to the first really frank confidential relationships between capital and labor; that far from opposition to the union, it offers full and enlightened co-operation with them.

Individual effort is recognized in a way which leaves no cause for complaint by the mass, he says, but which gives each man an incentive for high effort.

Experiments and Not Examinations Used to Adjust Workers to Any Job They Think They Are Able to Fill.

'WELFARE WORK' HELD
AS UTTER FAILURE

Executive of Vast Organization Says that Spirit of Confidence Brings Out Efficiency by Individuality Route.

By EDWARD MARSHALL,
GLOBE-DEMOCRAT STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
Copyright, 1919.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Thomas A. Edison is not only a great inventor but a great manufacturer. Now his son, Charles Edison, in connection with his father's vast plants, develops as a notable sociologist.

At West Orange, N. J., where is located the famous "Edison Laboratory," out of which so many of the world's wonders have come, there is located also a manufacturing plant, in which, a group of plants covering many acres, employing thousands of skilled workmen in the production of phonographs, records, chemicals, storage batteries and a great many other things invented by Mr. Edison.

Naturally, therefore, the "world's wisest" and his associates are very much alive to the big question of the future relations between capital and labor, which just now fills so much of the world's thought. And, quite as naturally, the Edison establishment is approaching this question in an unique way.

Under the direction of Charles Edison, who is chairman of the Edison Company's Board of Directors and head of all the manufacturing plants, a "region of co-operation" between the organization and its employees has been put into operation which promises to change the old order of things entirely, and set up a real partnership between the workers and the owners of the property.

The details of this new system were set out for us yesterday by Charles Edison himself. "That changes of great moment will come in the general relationships existing between employer and employee," said Mr. Edison, "must be manifest to all intelligent observers. It is equally clear that these changes are not to be worked out through strikes and 'lock-outs' or trouble of any kind, but through application of increased intelligence and consideration on both sides."

"Perhaps industry has not been very intelligently organized after all. It seems not probable that more thought has been given to machinery than to men in the progress of the modern organization. I mean by this that industry has managed to get almost entirely out of the habit of individualization."

"Perhaps it was natural enough that this should occur. In the prehistoric days if the individual worker was anything, he was a specialist. If he was not a specialist, he was a fool. Then came the machine and the 'bottleneck' of process, of men in adopting the employment of and of employers in distributing their men among the other way. Men were sent where work needed to be done with little if any consideration for the personal preferences or special fitness of the human individual; men fought that employment which offered the highest paid at the moment, equally disregarding natural bent and the thought of specialization."

Charles Edison Tells Plan for Running Plant

Continued from First Page.

a certain job and once his output sold for \$100, it is likely to tumble that the employer makes \$10 profit on the work. He doesn't realize the extent of "overhead" charges against his produce, the amount of raw material, the thousands and one things which enter into the production and selling end, the many prices which must quite out profit.

Often he has no conception of the fundamental of competitive business. The employer who seems to be working a fine profit may be not really in the position of the floor might win during how he can meet his obligations.

"If the men at the bench understand the fundamentals of the business which employs him, he probably would see many things in light quite different from those in which he actually views them. It is not his fault. Capital, the employer, has fallen into the silly habit of secrecy, and it may be that this habit has grown out of knowledge that there have been things in bygone days about the conduct of the business which must be kept under cover for society's sake."

Capital has not generally taken labor into its confidence. It has become a director's table supercilious, that business facts must not get beyond the board. I have known of enterprises in which output cost have been so carefully concealed that not even the sales managers have known them. Such procedure seems would do not the slightest business harm, it is the belief that business should not make itself mysterious.

"We at the Edison plant have decided against secrecy. We shall lay our cards upon the table at the other side of which our workers sit. We want to know our workers, as I have explained, and we want our workers to know us."

be employed in greater than the wage paid to that man. To lose any of his productivity is to make a real loss on actual investment.

How to Reward Real Merit.

Why are some of the things of value which have led up to conceive the plan with which we are now experimenting?

"In the execution this plan is not new. In framing it we have been sudden, at least in part, by the many excellent books which have been written on labor and industrial problems. It is only in its special application that we have been guided by our own wisdom, and the results of our own study."

"Following these lines of thought, division and reviewing them in accordance with their merit, or, to put it much more accurately, paying them in accordance with their actual value to us."

"But this, in justice, must mean that any man gets less than actual 'wage for work' is based, or is responded to be based upon the cost of living in a civilized country with opportunities for advancement of the workers and their families. So we take the basic 'wage' as a standard; and if we carry out our plan of rewarding those who produce generously, we must make it, for those who deserve it."

"The plan which we are not trying out we believe will accomplish this. We believe it will show us how to reward, indirectly to any one, those of unusual productivity, position and willingness, without unduly penalizing the average workers. And we hope that it will show us what normal output actually is."

"We are endeavoring to achieve the first object by paying wages for quality, rather than for quantity. That is to say, by considering quality as well as quantity in the computation of the wage."

"There are certain of our products, as for example, records for our phonographs, which demand absolutely upon quality. A worker turning out a double quantity of 25 per cent quality would be far from them both as valuable to us as the worker who turned out normal quantity of 100 per cent quality. For the first worker, through bad quality of workmanship, would waste a

least important, quality work, at

"Now another basic element enters into our experiment. We are planning it so that all will advance in it. The thoroughness of the output of a certain shop will not be divided among individual workers in accordance with the records of their individual production. All the individual wages earned in that shop will be divided, share and share alike, among all the workers in that shop."

"At first thought it may seem that this, in an injustice because it gives slow workers a share of that which fast, good workers can earn. We have decided that such reasoning is not quite sound, although an accurate observation it may seem. No one piece of our work is 'quality' finished by one workman. Each piece passes through many hands. Therefore we do not determine with exact and certain justice where a fault occurs. But the workers themselves will, as they go, who are a fairly piece of work from the workman whose person precedes his instantly will be aware of it."

"We will not tolerate it, we think, the quality-quality system. We will see to it that all his producers in the work do good work, for if they do not work in uniform. The plan turns over to the men themselves most very important control, which under the old system offered many opportunities for injustice on the part of foreman and inspectors. We believe they will attend to it efficiently, for their protection and for ours."

"Yet, it is, in fact, and very roughly told, in the experiment which we are trying in one shop only. If it works well there, and the fact that there seem to be no

"... we used what amounted to a shop, rather than to an individual bonus? Finally we adopted the word 'division' which had already been successfully used in various forms somewhat similar to our

idea of 'division' victory on shop. Today's game at 3 p. m.

June 22, 1919

NATION'S LEADERS SPEAK

Common Sense Condemns the Liquor Traffic.

From the Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore.
"Thomas A. Edison, Judge Gray of the sixteen-centuries and Lord silver men who rank with them as the foremost leaders in American industry, in railroad work, in medical and scientific achievement, shortly before our entrance into the war, sent to Congress the following petition:
"In view of the scientifically proved unfavorable effects of the use of alcoholic beverages even in small quantities:

"And in view, therefore, of the retarded physical, mental, moral, economic, social and racial evils which the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor entail:

"And in view of the homogeneity of all methods of attack employed in check or regulate these evils:

"And in view of the great and rapid growth of public knowledge and sentiment on this subject as shown by legislative agitation and legislation (then most of our national area):

"The undersigned believe the time has come for the federal government to take steps leading to the prohibition in the United States of the manufacture, sale, import, export and transport of alcoholic liquors.

There is the testimony of the foremost scientists, and the great business leaders of the country, and of noted surgeons and physicians that the physical, mental, moral, economic and social interests of the nation demand the complete destruction of the entire alcoholic liquor traffic of the country. These are not the prohibitionists, but the great business leaders of America, whose judgment and broad patriotism no man can question.

Amidst such testimony, who can dare advocate the consumption of the liquor traffic?

Washington, D. C.

SYRACUSE (NY) HERALD

June 22, 1919

THOMAS A. EDISON FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Irvington, N. J., June 21.—Thomas A. Edison is in favor of the league of nations. He said so to-day during the annual field day of the Edison company here.

"It may not work perfectly," said the veteran inventor, "but it better than nothing. Any experiment that's reasonable is worth trying, I think."

Mr. Edison said that he is still worried for the moment.

June 19, 1919

CAN LIVE LONGER, ASSERTS EXPERT

Thomas A. Edison, and other great scientific scientists are of the opinion that human life is not measurable by the "four score and ten" rule and that by proper control of life forces, men and women can live much longer than at present, said Dr. Orlando Miller, London, Eng., in his public address at Community hall Wednesday night.

Dr. Miller said Christ was the greatest exponent and exemplar of the central and intelligent direction of life forces. He said that while we understand the great forces of nature and the apparently faithless resources of the mind and soul, life takes on new meanings and new values and we have a great deal to learn before we are experienced.

Dr. Miller will give free public addresses each evening including Saturday, at Community hall and each afternoon at 3 at the Metaphysical library, 601 Mutual Home building.

DEAFNESS (MA) MORNING GLOBE

June 22, 1919

EDISON DOESN'T WANT TO RESTORE HEARING

Deafness Helps Him in His Work, Son Explains

IRVINGTON, N. J., June 21.—The reason Thomas A. Edison does not want to be cured of his deafness is because his deafness helps him in his work, his son, Charles, one of his industrial managers, declared here today at the home of 412 of Edison employees.

"I am not better off without his hearing," because, if he could hear what he would often be distracted by what he would hear," the son said.

Mr. Edison has made considerable progress on inventions of "considerable importance," since his recent return from Florida, according to William H. Beardsford, long a confidential assistant to the "wizard."

The nature of these was not disclosed. "Although in his 62 year Mr. Edison's mental activity is the same as it was 20 years ago," Beardsford said. "He works day and night, and is not tired."

He said a deaf man, after each night, will only comparatively little. Much of his time is devoted to reproduction of music, especially the human voice. He is a good imitator for many instruments imported raw materials used in sound reproduction.

Mr. Edison said he believed that although the war was over business in the United States should continue to work on war devices.

"I am still doing some work for the Government," he said.

June 20, 1919

(12,000 DEALERS IN
EDISON GOODS DINEEntertainment, Banquet and Ball
Ends Fifth Annual Convention
of Phonograph Men.

With a banquet, entertainment and ball, the fifth annual convention of the Edison Phonograph Dealers of the United States and Canada, last night, at the Hotel Commodore, came to an end. Thomas A. Edison, president and general manager of the company, was the guest of honor. About 12,000 members and friends attended the dinner, enjoyed the show and took part in the dancing that followed.

The entertainment included vocal and instrumental music, in which the Edison phonograph played a conspicuous part; a featured American band, which danced and played duos; some Japanese and Arabian dances. The vocal numbers were sung by members of the recording forces of the company. Mr. Edison had prepared a message to the dealers, which was printed and distributed, as did who were present.

"Edison dealers," the message began, "are now only of value to ourselves from the results of the past five years. What ever our interest, the ultimate result is going to represent more closely a square deal for labor, capital, the merchant, for the farmer, for every one; the employer who employs with his employees, of the employee who is the employer with his employees, and so on, and so on with the time."

June 19, 1919

BIG CROWD SEES
R-26 TAKE WAYSLake Company Launches Seventh
Submarine for U. S.
Navy.

The submarine R-26, the third of its type built in Bridgeport this year, was launched yesterday afternoon at the yards of the Lake Torpedo Boat company. Mrs. J. W. Harney, Jr., wife of the official naval trial inspector stationed at the local yard was sponsor.

Ceremonies, appropriate to the launching of a unit of the United States Navy, including several selections by the Lake band preceded the moving of the building beams and following the singing of the Star-Spangled Banner by the workmen, attached to the ship quickly moved the supporters to the structure which held the R-26 in position and at a signal from the ceremony Mrs. Harney crashed the time honored bottle of wine against the sturdy bow of the ship, which gradually slid down the ways.

Grounds Guard Present.

The whistles of three tenders blew loudly and as the R-26 floated out into the Lake company bay each threw out their salute for her. It is estimated that the largest crowd yet in attendance at a launching of a boat in Bridgeport was present yesterday, every vacant point being occupied.

The R-26 is the seventh U-boat of its type to be built at the Lake Torpedo company's plant and with the exception of tests of its batteries and engines is practically ready to be turned over to the Navy department.

June 25, 1919

Edison to Talk Tomorrow
Thomas A. Edison will discuss economic problems in his address Friday night before the fifth annual convention of the Edison dealers, which opened yesterday at the Commodore. More than 12,000 will attend the banquet in his honor.

June 25, 1919

ANNOUNCE NEW EDISON IDEA

inventor to Tell "How to Deal with Economic Unrest."

It was announced yesterday at the opening of the fifth annual convention of the Edison Dealers that Thomas A. Edison would issue a statement concerning his views on "how to deal with economic unrest" at the dinner which will be held on Friday at the close of the convention at the Hotel Commodore. Thomas Little was definitely known of his message. It was said at the "Traveler" meeting yesterday that the plan which will advance relative to a new economic order.

It was said that Edison's plan was in being about "expensive under" and that Mr. Edison believes that "the change" will not come from legislation, but from the people themselves.

June 24, 1919

THOMAS A. EDISON
TO ADDRESS DEALERS

Thomas A. Edison, it is expected, will announce some important discoveries at the fifth annual Edison Dealers Convention, to be held next Thursday in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Commodore. More than two thousand dealers from all parts of the country will attend.

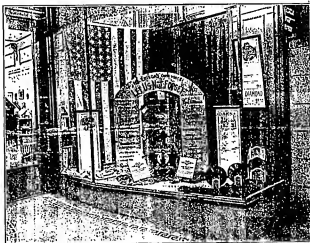
The convention will close with a banquet on Friday evening. William H. Wood is chairman of the Arrangements Committee.

July 31, 1919

CHOOSES MR. EDISON'S VOICE AS A THEME

The Diamond Disc Shop at Albany, N. Y., took advantage of the announcement that Thomas A. Edison had requested to a recreation of his own voice on his own invention to serve a patriotic purpose and as a consequence arranged the accompanying display in honor of Mr. Edison. In the center of the display is the latest picture of Mr. Edison and an announcement in recent shape overheard directs attention to Mr. Edison's voice in his message to the American people, "Let Us Not Forget." Planked on each side of the picture is advertising matter featuring the record as music of victory and liberty. Directly in front of the central figure is the Statue of Liberty with a "Welcome Home" sign. A large American flag is prominently displayed.

Islanders have been taking advantage of the opportunity offered by T. A. Edison, Inc., who recently announced that a new picture of Mr. Edison was available. As a consequence many dealers have successfully exhibited the latest picture of Mr. Edison in effective displays.



The Edison Display in the Diamond Disc Shop, Albany, N. Y.

HARRISBURG (VA) NEWS

July 10, 1919

THOMAS A. EDISON

Through his dealers, announces the arrival of The New Edison Phonographs in perfect model cabinets, and guarantees each and every instrument to be solid Mahogany, Walnut or Oak, "as you order" and guaranteed or hatched stained, which is extensively used in some of the ordinary and inferior phonograph cabinets.

The New Edison Phonograph Record Cabinets are the most exquisite architectural design, being the Clippendale, William and Mary, Sheraton, Adam and Walpole styles, having been rendered by Miss Edith Wolf, America's foremost interior decorator. Lady Randolph Churchill, Baghly's greatest furniture critic, and Xenodotis, America's most exclusive furniture manufacturer, as the finished product in phonograph furniture.

The public is cordially invited to inspect these exquisite phonograph cabinets and hear the actual recreation of the human voice and music of human played instruments on The New Edison Phonograph, at the Valley Music Company's Store. Manager Sheehy stated last night that his company would carry in stock the complete line of New Edison Phonographs ranging in price from \$41.00 to \$300.00, which they will sell on convenient terms.

BACK PAGE

NEW YORK HERALD

July 31, 1919

Three Men Perish
as U.S. Submarine
Sinks in Sound

[LOCAL DISPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

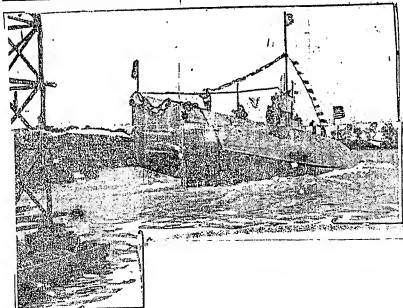
NEW LONDON, Conn., Wednesday.—While experimenting with depth bombs the United States submarine G-2 sank today in Long Island Sound, off Pleasant Beach, drowning three men.

The dead are—Arnold G. Henderson, division third class, of Canby, Ill.; Stitzer, D. Unlik, gunner's mate, third class, of Hamilton, Ill., and David Herbin, steward, second class, of Minneapolis, Minn.

Up to a late hour they remain. Herbin's body was the only one of the three that had been recovered. The other men's bodies were rescued by the Coast Guard cutter "Seahawk," which was recovering the G-2. Officers of the submarine long have given an explanation of the accident. The G-2 was of an earlier type of American submarine, and was used as an experimental. It was built by the Lake Torpedo Boat Company at Indianapolis in 1912. A board of inquiry will be organized by Captain N. Duffree to investigate the accident.

The submarine sank with open hatch. Captain Oliver, commanding at the submarine base, went to the scene immediately after the accident. The submarine, S-3 and S-4, with divers aboard, were sent to the spot where the G-2 sank in order to search for the bodies. The G-2 was in charge of Gunner R. W. Morrow.

Uncle Sam's Largest Undersea Launched at Fore River Yards



Uncle Sam's largest submarine has been launched at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company near Quincy, Mass. It has been christened the E-16, and is the last word in submarines.

NEWARK (NJ) STAR-EAGLE

July 28, 1919

KANSAS CITY (MO) STAR

July 27, 1919

WACO (TX) TIMES-HERALD

July 11, 1919

EDISON MOVED BY DEATH OF FORMER ASSOCIATE

Thomas A. Edison today sent a message of condolence to the family of Frederick Sargent, his former associate, who is dead in Chicago. Mr. Sargent, who helped Edison perfect the electric light, died Saturday. He worked with the inventor in the eighties, when Mr. Edison was in New York. Mr. Sargent was one of the Edison planners, an organization of co-workers at the time when he began his experiments with electricity. "He was one of the long timers I have known," said Mr. Edison when he heard of Mr. Sargent's death.

A Former Associate of Edison Dead. Chicago, July 26.—Frederick Sargent, an early associate of Thomas A. Edison, and a mechanical and electrical engineer of international reputation, died today after a long illness.

And Following Months.

Mr. Curroll stated that the new line of Edison lamps embraced a range in prices from \$25 to \$4,000, and that the period design was the masterpiece of the exhibit maker's artistry. These models are soon to be seen in the newly constructed Edison department in the left of the stairway on the first floor.

Thomas A. Edison for the first time was present at the banquet given during the annual convention of Edison dealers in New York City, which Mr. Curroll and Mr. Wigley attended. Mr. Curroll addressed the convention on the subject of "Edison Advertising," and according to Mr. Wigley his address created a profound impression not only with the dealers present from all over the country, but also with the Edison company and that the address in full will be among the four printed in the company's monthly publication.

July 25, 1919

Confiscation is the Aim.

The trolley companies throughout the country represent in measure and in sufficient numbers that if they could not charge a higher car fare they must go into bankruptcy. They were denied the desired permission and more than sixty of them are now in the hands of receivers. Today some of these receivers are appealing for authority to raise the fares and are assuring the chief executives of several cities that the condition of the companies is very serious. The receivers may be supposed to be disinterested; nevertheless many city officials are still using their power to starve the railroads. They are unwilling to surrender it and their purpose is plain. They want the trolley lines to collapse completely and pass into public ownership and control. To accomplish this they will not stop at the confiscation of the roads. Thousands of men and women have invested their money in them, and have thus done more, collectively, for the development of American cities and for the convenience and welfare of the people of both the cities and their environs than probably any other agency. Wherever there have been good trolley lines there have been also growth and expansion of the communities through which they run. And yet men in official life are willing to wreck the companies operating them and rob the men and women whose money is invested in them.

Thomas Watson is one of the many big men who do not admire the attitude of Mayor Hylan of New York, and men of his breed, toward the street railroads. A letter from Mr. Edison was read last week before the national convention now studying the problem. He said:

The financial conditions between the roads and cities, made in pioneering days under normal conditions, have no protective clauses against the greatest change that has taken place in countries, due to the world war. The municipalities can exact their pound of flesh if they so desire, with the ultimate bankruptcy of these organizations, but the spirit that is now abroad in the world is against this. We are all trying to play fair. If suffer we must, let us all suffer alike. If prosperity comes, all should participate in a like manner.—Newark Call.

July 13, 1919

1500 WASH MACHINE COMPANY WILL OPEN BRANCH ON MONDAY

FACTORY OFFICE, 43 DIVISION AVENUE, S. IN CHARGE OF N. F. GLIDDEN.

TO HANDLE HIGH CLASS ELECTRICAL DEVICES

The "1500" Washing Machine company opens its salesroom at 43 Division avenue, S. tomorrow and will sell the "1500" cataraet electric washing machines, electric ironing machines, vacuum cleaner and other electrical devices for household use. Only the latest and most perfect machines will be handled.

This opening of the salesroom will mark the establishment of the second factory branch of the famous Birmingham, N. Y. concern in Michigan, the first factory branch being established some time ago in Detroit.

Edison Leads "1500."

That it is a mistake to look upon these labor saving devices as luxuries is evidenced by statements of Thomas A. Edison:

"The labor of any person is too expensive to do the work an electric motor will do. Is it worth two cents a day to you to have the drudgery out of wash day? That is what it costs to operate the 1500 cataraet wash machine."

Electricity is rapidly coming into its own and the modern housekeeper is fast coming to a realization of the sense of its importance from an economical standpoint as well as its elimination of drudgery.

N. F. Glidden in Charge.

N. F. Glidden, comes as manager of the factory branch in Grand Rapids and will be assisted in establishing the salesroom here by R. D. Williams, campaign manager, and Miss Berna Simpson, demonstrator, both from the Birmingham plant.

The company will place a "1500" washing machine in your home and will send an expert demonstrator to show you the machine free of charge, proving to you its efficiency and economy.

A visit to the company's salesroom will prove both profitable and entertaining.

July 27, 1919

EDISON INVENTS NEW FUEL SAVER

It will be of interest to motorists to learn that Thomas A. Edison, Jr., has invented an instrument called

the Ecometer, which is designed to decrease the consumption of fuel, and increase the general efficiency of the motor. It is a scientifically-constructed meter, the main part of which can be attached to the primary air inlet of any carburetor of any motor car.

The Ecometer saves gasoline by allowing an increased amount of air to enter the mixture of gasoline and

air, over and above what most carburetors can possibly admit. It does this positively and automatically. It decreases carbon by making possible a more perfect combustible mixture of gasoline and air. Practically no carbon is left after explosion insofar as the mixture is concerned. Purified because of the much better mixture, the explosions are so powerful that unnecessary lubricating oil that usually works up past the piston rings into the combustion chamber is driven back into the crank case, thereby reducing the amount of carbon formed from this source.

With the Ecometer in operation the motor runs smoother because a better balanced proportion of air and gasoline is delivered to the motor. The motor is kept cooler, because a slow burning mixture is introduced. The motor can, moreover, be slowed down to a point where the impetus can be counted. The thrashing or intense vibration of the motor at the highest speeds is reduced to a minimum; the acceleration is greatly increased, because a better combustible mixture produces more powerful explosions—hence a quicker get-away.

THE MUSIC TRAIPS (NY)

July 19, 1919

THOMAS A. EDISON PRESENTS PHONOGRAPH AND RECORDS TO VALIANT CREW OF R-34

Investor's Wife Makes Presentation—Mr. Edison Congratulates Crew and Characterizes Exploit as Opening of New Epoch in Human Progress

An Edison Army and Navy model phonograph with a varied assortment of 845 records was presented by Thomas A. Edison to the sturdy crew of the R-34 just prior to its return flight in England last week. The presentation was made at Rosevelt Field, Mineola, L. I., by Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, wife of the inventor, to Captain Greenfield, who accepted the gift on behalf of Major G. H. Scott, commander of the R-34. Accompanying the gift was a letter from Thomas A. Edison, which read:

"I have been greatly interested in your exploit, as it is the opening of a new epoch in human progress. Were it not for some important experiments I have on hand I would have given myself the pleasure of a call on you to extend in person my hearty congratulations on your great achievement. Will you also use the pleasure of accepting one of my phonographs, with some records,

and carry the same on your return trip in commemoration of the first air voyage to America?"

"Wishing you a pleasant and safe return, and with my compliments to you and your associates, I remain,

"THOMAS A. EDISON."

Phonograph music captured interest and entertained members of the crew during its epoch-making ocean flight to America and its safe return trip to England. The story of how an English warlike machine playing jazz records contributed much to the enjoyment of the crew on the initial voyage of the electric ship, of the crew on the initial voyage of the dirigible is interestingly told in the official log of the dirigible which will be preserved forever as an historical document. An unfortunate mishap in the English grammar rendered the machine beyond repair while on the flight to America. When the ship landed at Rosevelt Field the fact that the crew was denied the pleasure afforded by the talking machine through the mishap was disclosed.

July 25, 1919

LIVELY SESSION HELD BY ELECTRIC RAILWAYS BOARD

Private Ownership of Lines
Has Fallen Down, Claims
Eugene Foss

SUCH TALK BUNKUM
— SAYS QUACKENBUSH —

Control of Roads by Govern-
men During War Charged;
Not Fair Test.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Eugene N. Foss, former governor of Massachusetts, advocating government ownership of all public utilities, and especially of the electric railways, counsel for James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the Interstate Rapid Transit company, gave the electric railways commission today the liveliest session since it started its investigation of the condition of street railways in this country. "Private ownership has fallen down," Mr. Foss asserted. "There is left only public ownership with its operation or public ownership and operation. This primarily means a better democracy. We have got to demonstrate our transportation; then we have got to demonstrate our industry; otherwise they will be in the same condition they are in abroad." "Put a stop to this cheap talk, to this 'old stuff,'" retorted Mr. Quackenbush. "The thing to do is not to talk, but to realize facts. Unless we can get an better in force here now and January, it means a receiver for the railroads. If you are going to do something, get busy. Put a little oxygen into the patient, not then if a major operation is necessary, perform it."

Other witnesses today were J. D. Mortimer, president of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company; James O. Carr, of Pittsburgh, formerly a member of the State Executive State Public Service commission. A letter from Thomas A. Edison was read, in which the well-known inventor contrasts between the roads and cities made in pioneering days under normal conditions have no protective clauses against the greatest changes that has taken place in centuries, due to the world war. The uncertainties can cause their sound of both if they are dealt with the administrative desire of these organizations, but the spirit that is now abroad in the world is against this. We are all trying to play fair. If suffering is to be all suffer alike. If prosperity comes, all should participate in it in the manner."

Mr. Foss expressed a belief that the electric lines in the state would be well on the way to public ownership, "before noon day." "I don't believe it," he said, "because it is not popular. It is not popular in twenty-five per cent in the loss of \$4.00 a day in revenue. Now, we have a campaign on in Massachusetts. It is on, it is on, it is on. In my judgment, they are going to go to government ownership."

July 21, 1919

Drexel Heiress Must Stay Home or Take Bridal Tour minus Husband

Led by Thomas Alva Edison, the world's most prolific inventor, a bucket brigade yesterday extinguished a fire in the laboratory



THOMAS A. EDISON. RAMON J. GRAHAM.
(By Underwood)

of the Edison Company at Orange, N. J. Despite his seventy-two years, Mr. Edison fought the flames as intently as any of the young lads in his laboratory.

DEFIANCE (ON) CHESSCOTT NEWS

July 22, 1919

EDISON PLANT, HAS BLAZE

Thomas A. Edison, former Bucket Brigade leader, led a fire fighting party to the Edison plant at Orange, N. J., July 21.—Edison, the electric wizard, former president of the Edison Electric Company, was in his laboratory when a fire broke out. He was not working when the fire was discovered by a watchman. The flames were quickly extinguished and the damage was trifling.

Ford, Edison and Burroughs 71 Spending Vacation in Vermont



HENRY FORD CUTTING NAME ON CORNERSTONE OF NEW TRACTOR PLANT.

Members of his camping party watching him carve name on what is to be the cornerstone of the Ford tractor plant at Green Island. Thomas A. Edison is in front at the left. H. S. Firestone and John Burroughs are just behind Mr. Ford.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 9.—Here, Ford's camping party, which includes Thomas A. Edison, the world's greatest electrical wizard, and the celebrated naturalist, John Burroughs, struck Burlington this moon. Back to nature for mental and physical refreshment is the object of the famous trio, whose second such trip into Vermont this is. Two years ago they journeyed through the green hills of Vermont, camping then on the heights near Winooski, just outside of Burlington. The party arrived from Troy, N. Y., and left immediately after lunch for St. Albans. They would not divulge their complete itinerary.

KITCHINETTE ON TRUCK

The party consists of Mr. Ford, Mr. Edison, Mr. Burroughs, Harvey S. Firestone, head of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company; his son, Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., and K. G. Vincentford. The party is carrying a tenting and other camping equipment on two trucks, a Cadillac and a Ford, and four men from the Ford plant are taken along to do the work of pitching tents and looking after the comfort of the delicate Easterners.

A kichenette on one of the trucks makes it easy to cook a hearty meal by the roadside. One of the party volunteered the information that Mr. Edison was rather fifty at fifty at age.

Mr. Ford was reclining in the limousine of his car just a Ford when the party drove up in front of the Hotel Vermont at 1:30 this afternoon. The party dined in the hotel dining room and their waiters said each of them ate a regular man's vacation meal.

Having Time of Lives

"No," said Mr. Ford, "we can't have interviewed. We are on a vacation," he bowed, and so did Burroughs and so did Edison. The others in the party laughed.

Vermont scenery is wonderful, isn't it?" inquired Mr. Ford when the reporter mentioned the Ford plant suit against the Chicago Tribune. "We've never forgotten our last visit here two years ago."

None of the party would talk of anything except the weather and scenery. They declared they were having the time of their lives that they enjoy sleeping in their tents by the roadside and eating breakfast in the open forest on their Ford kichenette.

Mr. Edison has his own car alone a roadster driven car. He wears a four time watch. The clock life is "in only life," he said with a smile. "Go like a boy."

Despite his 82 years, John Burroughs looked ruddy and in as simple as a man 30 years younger. "I certainly like the camping life," he said, "it makes you feel made over."

"The scenery is wonderful," was the reply to any question on any topic of the day.

"This is our vacation, you know," laughed Mr. Ford. "We've put everything out of our minds."

August 11, 1919

Treasurer of National Social Organization



CHARLES EDISON.

In order to find, through scientific investigation, a solution for the problems of American democracy, Charles Edison, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Edison Company and one of the nation's foremost industrial, scientific and philanthropic contributors, has recently joined the National Social Unit organization, which is conducting an experiment in community organization in Charleston, S.C.

NEW YORK EVENING WORLD

August 23, 1919

BOY TO WORK FOR U. S.

Boy Helpers Desired on Yacht Assigned to Him.

The U. S. S. Itasca, formerly "Lady" Calver's widow's yacht California, docked at 824 Street, in the Hudson, has been assigned to Thomas Edison, for experimental duty. Edison, for his experimental duty, desires fifteen boys, twelve commanding, desires fifteen boys for two years on the Itasca.

The Navy recruiting station at No. 10 East 23d Street, learns out that the boys who respond will be in the...

August 11, 1919

ATTEMPTS TO GET NAVAL LABORATORY

Wants the Experiment and Research Institution Located Near Academy.

CASE IS STRONGER, ADVOCATES DECLARE

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 11.—Annapolis, Md., Aug. 11.—Annapolis is to have the U. S. naval experiment and research laboratory located at this city. The Naval Consulting Board, to which the matter of an site was referred for study of the Navy, reported that it should be located at a point on the Severn River opposite the Naval Academy, but the war caused a postponement of everything outside of the laboratory. Now, it is understood, the decision will be in favor of construction in a quiet town, and that Secretary Bacon has announced his choice of any time.

The recommendation of the Consulting Board was unanimous except for Thomas Edison, who believed that the laboratory should be located at deep water near New York City. In view of the action of the Board, those interested in the matter believe it would be the choice, despite the delay in decision has caused.

In addition it has become known that the Government even submitted a plan at that point and that it is located near water deep enough for the approach of the greatest steamships.

Advocates of Towson urge that the Government erect a station land at that point and that it is located near water deep enough for the approach of the greatest steamships.

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August 17, 1919

GAIN FOR SOCIAL UNITITES

Charles Edison, chairman of the board of directors of the Edison Company, and son of Thomas Edison, has accepted the offer to become chairman of the National Social Unit Organization, which is an organization for the extension of the Social Unit Plan of community organization, according to the announcement made yesterday from the New York office of the organization.

"Among all social, civic and philanthropic activities in this country, I have chosen to affiliate myself with the National Social Unit Organization because it seems to me to be the one which is most essential to the future of the nation. In my laboratory, I will try to make it a reality."

"What they would be a medium of representation and expression through which they can move to develop such a medium which is comparable to that launched by the Social Unit."

His office will be located in his new office by M. M. Jones, chairman of the personal department of the Edison Company, who has become controller of the Social Unit Organization.

PITTSBURGH (PA) NEWS

August 10, 1919

Thomas A. Edison says he have received 50 years of the last four. The rate, if maintained, will bring the millennium by 1955.

It has prices so much higher the boy now we can do so to send a photograph of a side of lunch on the...

NEW YORK AMERICAN

August 23, 1919

BOYS TO SAIL WITH EDISON

Fifteen boys with high school education will be sent to sea for two years on the Itasca, a Navy ship, which is now at the Hudson River, third Street in the Hudson River. The Itasca, formerly "Lady" Calver's widow's yacht California, has been assigned to Thomas A. Edison for experimental duty.



—Photo by Underwood & Underwood.
THIS IS THOMAS A. EDISON'S SON—
His name is ~~Thomas~~. His recently be-
came treasurer of the National So-
cial Unit Organization.

NEW YORK WALL ST. JOURNAL.

August 15, 1919

San quotes THOMAS A. EDISON as stating: solution of railroad problem is in control by single man who would be made responsible for all systems. Henry Ford, who is on pleasure trip with Mr. Edison, also favored his (Edison's) suggestion. Mr. Edison said that private director could be surrounded by board of directors to cover legal requirements and Congress could designate Federal commissions to hold director in check. Edison denounced Ford plan.

EDISON FOR ONE MAN RAILROAD CONTROL

Denounces Plumb Plan and Urges Single Private Direction of All Lines.

PAYORS GAS WARFARE

Inventor Holds, However, That
the Poison Should Over-
come, but Not Kill.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
Hartford, Conn., Aug. 13.—Napoleon
main" that one, poor General is better
than two good ones, was quoted here
to-day by Thomas A. Bailey in sup-
port of a suggestion advanced by him
that the solution of the country rail-
road problem lay in their control by a
single man, who should be made re-
sponsible for all agencies. The scheme
was concurred in also by Henry Ford
when the two talked to THE SUN corre-
spondent while motoring through this

When asked how they could be brought under one man's direction Mr. Ford answered: "Buy them, if necessary."

Mr. Edison thought, he said, that the private director of railroads whom it would place in charge could be surrounded by a board of directors to cover the legal requirements and that Congress could designate Federal commissioners to lead the directors in charge.

"That I would have nothing to do with Government ownership nor with bureaucracy, where the officials come to work at 10 o'clock in the morning and get home at 3 P.M. only."

Mr. Filson's pronounced disapproval and he expressed the opinion that "the world is going crazy for a time but will return before long."

The ORIGINATOR that the American army abandon gas warfare was Frederickson by the inventor. Mr. Edison thought a new kind of gas should be developed which would render enemy troops helpless but not kill them.

Mr. Ford said he knew nothing of the recent progress of his libel suit against the Chicago Tribune, but insisted that he would win in the end, "regardless of the cost," and show the world he was not an unwarlike man.

There would be several strikes, he said, if a day were made

The party also included John Burroughs, H. S. Freston and his son, H. S. Freston, Jr., both of Akron, Ohio, E. G. Kingsford of Iron Mountain, Mich., and Frederick P. Ott, one of Mr. Ellison's engineers. They have been motoring through the Adirondacks, Green and White Mountains.

Their luncheon check at a local hotel came to \$14.26. Mr. Ford handed the waiter a \$50 bill and told him to keep the change.

NEW YORK GLOBE - Aug. 14, 1919

EDISON TAKES FORD TO A MOVIE SHOW

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 14.—Thomas A. Edison, Henry Ford, II. S. Plessey and their party of campers, returning from the Adirondack Mountains by automobile, stopped at a hotel here for the night. Mr. Ford and several others were the guests of Mr. Edison at a moving picture party at Waterbury.

Edison's Newspaper Campaigns

By William Maxwell, Vice-President Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

TWO or three years ago, we had a prize contest, which was extensively advertised in the magazines. We prepared some newspaper copy and sent it to our dealers, urging them to run the newspaper copy contemporaneously with our magazine advertising. In our letter, or bulletin, to the dealers, we stated that we proposed to make up special scrapbooks of the dealers' advertising in connection with this contest and that such scrapbooks would be shown to Mr. Edison. We, therefore, urged each dealer to send us clippings of his advertisements.

Somehow or other, our bulletin to dealers got into the hands of one of the newspaper papers. I don't think it was *News-Paperism*, but perhaps it was. The editor literally took the hide out of us by means of an editorial, which denounced us for asking our dealers to do what he believed we should have done at our own expense. He also ridiculed our statement that we intended to show the advertising scrapbooks to Mr. Edison. As a matter of fact, we did intend to show the scrapbooks to Mr. Edison, we did show them to him and he looked through them with a great deal of interest. This ability to feel a genuine interest in such matters helps to keep him young.

That minor point disposed of, let's take up the other question. In this particular case, more than 2,000 of our dealers responded to our request and ran newspaper

advertising in conjunction with our magazine advertising. In other words, the dealers used about ten times as much newspaper space as we could have afforded to use, and the editor in question was quarreling with a policy which brought more money into the cash drawers of the newspapers than any other policy we could have adopted.

There seems to be an impression abroad that we believe a photograph manufacturer should spend all of his appropriation in magazines and farm papers and none of it in newspapers. There is probably no manufacturer who believes more fully in newspaper advertising than we do, but until recently we have been unable to find a satisfactory way of spending our money in the newspapers.

Five or six years ago we ran a newspaper campaign at about 200 central points and appended the names and addresses of the local dealers. This campaign was very successful, so far as these 200 towns were concerned, and the dealers in these particular towns were highly pleased. But they acted a good deal like the ghost which ran a foot race with Nigger Sam. Sam was walking by a graveyard one night and a ghost started after him. Sam outran the ghost for about a mile and then sat down, exhausted. The ghost, catching up with him, sat down beside Sam and said: "That was a mighty fine race we had, let's have another." When our campaign was over, the dealers in these 200 towns said to us: "That was mighty fine advertising you did; let's have some more of it." When we suggested that maybe they might do a little advertising themselves in addition to the small space they had been using in conjunction with our advertising, they were shocked at the idea. Meanwhile, in the 2,000 odd towns wherein we had done no advertising, the dealers were complaining and refusing to put forth any noteworthy sales effort until we had run an advertising campaign in their respective towns.

A situation thus arose where it seemed necessary to say to our dealers that we would do no newspaper advertising in any dealer's town, but that we would advertise extensively in the magazines and furnish dealers with newspaper copy which interlocked with our magazine copy. We pointed out to merchants handling our line that our policy of limited dealer representation justified our dealers in bearing the entire expense of local newspaper advertising. This policy has been in effect for several years and has been successful to such an extent that at least 80 per cent. of our dealers are regular newspaper advertisers and the aggregate amount spent by the dealers in newspaper advertising reaches a very large sum annually. The principal fault in this system is the fact that it probably does not give our line sufficient advertising in large cities, where space is expensive, but consistency requires us to treat the large cities the same as we do the small towns.

Lately we have evolved a plan which will result in our spending indirectly about half a million dollars in newspaper advertising and a considerable portion of this expenditure will find its way into the metropolitan newspapers. The theory of this new plan is that if a dealer will do certain things, we will pay him for doing them—the pay to take the form of a newspaper advertising allowance. For example, we say to a dealer: "Hire some returned soldiers, or sailors, train them to give demonstrations of the Edison phonograph in churches, lodges, schools, factories, etc., and for every demonstration so given, we will allow you \$5.00 for newspaper advertising, provided you put another \$5.00 on your \$5.00."

We also propose, when an Edison artist gives a concert, to give fifty-fifty with our dealer in newspaper advertising, featuring such artist's records, or "Re-Creations," as we call them.

Probably everyone is familiar with our so-called "Time Test," in which an artist sings or plays in direct comparison with the Re-Creations of the artist's performance. Our dealers have found that these so-called "Time Test" concerts are a very fine form of advertising. We require the dealer to pay the artist's fee and all other expenses incident to the Time Test concert, but we rebate the artist's fee in the form of a newspaper advertising allowance. In other words, if a dealer pays an artist \$500, we will pay for \$500 worth of newspaper advertising.

We have still a fourth plan, by which we set up for a dealer an advertising allowance of a certain percentage of his purchases of a certain class of goods. The dealer is required to spend a similar amount.

From the foregoing, you will see that we have at last realized our ambition to spend money liberally in the newspapers, without creating a situation similar to that of Nigger Sam and the ghost.

I am inclined to believe that during the next twelve months, there will be more inches of Edison advertising in the newspapers of the United States and Canada than of any other phonograph.

COLUMBUS (OH) DISPATCH

September 6, 1919

(A)

PRINTERS INC, NEW YORK

September 04, 1919

(B)

~~BRATTON IGNORED.~~

Elected Secretary of Distributors' Association at Annual Convention.

A. A. Bratton, president of The Dictating Machine Co. of Columbus, Ohio, was honored by being elected secretary of The Dictating Distributors' Association which met recently at the Thomas A. Edison Laboratories at Orange, N. J.

The association is composed of the distributors of the Dictaphone from all parts of the United States and Canada. The meeting was held during the forty-second convention of The Dictaphone at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York city. It was one of the largest conventions in point of attendance ever held. For 42 years Mr. Edison has been a leader in this important branch of modern business and his extended plans are being arranged and carried out to facilitate a large production to meet the increasing demand for Dictaphones, it is said.

A visit and complete inspection of the factory was part of the program. In addition to many other features, the convention program was an interesting and important one. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Frank Cross and A. Holman. Charles Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison, has succeeded his father as a member of the board of directors of Thomas A. Edison, Inc. and presided at all meetings of the convention.

A number of new patents and improvements were heard and will be added to The Dictaphone to make it more effective and convenient.

The Dictating Machine Co. with offices in Columbus, Baltimore and Dayton, Cincinnati, Wheeling and Charleston, W. Va. are the local distributors. A. A. Bratton, the president, and 11 members of the organization, attended the convention, making their headquarters at the Hotel Pennsylvania for four days. On their way to the convention the local delegation met at the Baltimore office and had a conference for one day. The local members who were present at the convention were Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bratton, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Hoffman, R. C. MacKenzie, Jr., L. J. Smith, J. H. Walker, O. A. Cochran, P. V. O'Neil, J. D. Beebe, L. W. Dunn and T. P. Mabeath.

G. R. Holman, New, With Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

George R. Holman, formerly patent attorney of the Dictaphone, New York, and later, after his discharge from the naval service, assistant director of publicity for the New York Police Air Service, and a lieutenant in that organization, has been made a member of the attending and guiding department of the Thomas A. Edison, Inc. Dinner, N. J.

THOMAS A. EDISON HAS
RECORDED HUMAN VOICE

Refined Audiences at Tazewell Friday
Night Sit as Though Hypnotized
By Edison's Phonograph

It was a very unusual occasion, world's greatest inventor, has stated that of all his inventions he considers the phonograph the most useful and wonderful. Probably the most useful of all, he is wonderful even the scientist would find a difficult task for him to attempt to convey the exclusive audience that packed the New Theater at Tazewell Friday evening that the electric field or any other emotion of the inventor was more wonderful or surprising than what they had witnessed. Prof. Harry Humphrey, dramatic producer, and Misses Clara Lillian Peeler and Sissy Sanderson, Pagan, you know, had come down from the Edison lectures at New York, at the instance of H. W. Pohl, local agent at Tazewell for the Edison phonograph-in-a-tone test. That is, these artists sang in unison with the recreation of their own voices, having at times to see if the audience could detect the original from the recreated voice.

In addition to their natural voices, these artists carried along with them their recreated voices in their suitcases which had been recorded on the Edison record, and each matched the natural with the recreated voice, and it required the most delicate and trained ear to at all distinguish the one from the other, if indeed it could be done.

The refined audience sat as if hypnotized on these talented people engaged in their performances.

Miss Peeler, after being presented by Mr. Humphrey, appeared on the program first and the moment that she walked out on the stage and took her place by the side of the Edison machine, her audience knew that a treat was in store for it.

"Broadway Baby" an extremely handsome young woman, Miss Peeler possesses probably the sweetest soprano voice heard in this section, and her audience Friday evening, composed largely of Tazewell's most accomplished musicians, was indeed very appreciative, and the young artist was the recipient of many compliments.

Of the selection she gave a duet with her own recreated voice in perfect harmony was wonderful.

The performance of Miss Pagan, queen of American whistlers, was indeed as unique as entertaining, and no bird ever flapped its wing that could beat this young lady "chasing." So richly should be known as "America's Choking Bird," for every note that the mocking bird produces is perfectly imitated by Miss Pagan. This young artist was good enough to tell the Graham Daily News representative something of her career. She stated that her home was in Springfield, Ohio, and that she began whistling at the age of five years.

A whistler had come to her city, and she at once became infatuated with the accomplishment and took it

up herself. She is now probably sixteen or twenty.

She accepted that she had worked for many phonograph companies, but Edison made them all, she said, as the others did not produce her most delicate notes like Edison. Mr. Humphrey and Miss Peeler live in New York. Each of the three artists has surpassed the expectations of this musical audience and the result was worth traveling miles to witness. Mr. Pohl, the Edison dealer at Tazewell, was a very popular man at the conclusion of the entertainment.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Reynolds and the Graham Daily News reporter went from here to attend the recital and their were mighty glad that they went. The visit of these talented couple to the section was a great treat and their fortunate enough to see and hear them, but the wizard of electricity has made it possible that their voices so retained, for Edison has "saved" the cost of waste and he gave to man one of the greatest inventions the world has known, when he stored the human voice and placed it on record to remain throughout the ages and preserve being after the original had ceased to be heard.

EDISON PRESENTS:
MACHINE TO FLIES

Melodious strains from a phonograph presented by Thomas A. Edison will have visitors wherever they may be in closed life while the world is suffering over the Atlantic on its return trip to England. The phonograph was presented at Tazewell Field by Mrs. Edison. Capt. Greenfield accepted the gift on behalf of Major Scott. Together with the instrument, an Arara and Navy model, Captain Greenfield received the following letter from Mr. Edison to Major Scott:

"I have been greatly interested in your exploits, as it is the opening of a new epoch in human progress. We've it and for some historical experiment I have on hand it would have given myself the pleasure of a call on you to extend to increase my hearty congratulations on your great achievement."

"When you give me the pleasure of accepting one of my phonographs, with some records, and enjoy the same on your return trip in commemoration of the first air voyage to America."

"Without you a pleasant and safe return, with my compliments to you and your associates, I remain,

"THOMAS A. EDISON."

Los Angeles Examiner

CHARACTER OF THE SOUTH
BETTER-EST
THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
THE GREAT HUMANITY OF THE GREAT NATION

LOS ANGELES, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1919

PHONOGRAPH PLANT IN L.A., EDISON PLAN

Officials of Orango, N. J., Factory Favorably Impressed; May Establish Branch in This City

Vico President, Secretary Here Two Days in Conference With J. T. Fitzgerald of Music House

The selection of Los Angeles for the location of a factory for the manufacture of Edison phonographs, may result from a visit to this city of William Maxwell, vice president and general manager, and John W. Hudson, secretary of the Edison Phonograph Company of Orango, N. J.

Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Hudson left here yesterday after passing two days in conference with J. T. Fitzgerald of the Fitzgerald Music Company, the leading Edison representative in the Southwest, and other Edison dealers. Both were guests Thursday afternoon and night at the Fitzgerald country home, "Seven Hills Farm."

"Los Angeles made a very favorable impression on Mr. Maxwell," Mr. Fitzgerald said last night. "Just what the plans of the company are was not fully revealed by either official. Rumor was abundant, however, to say that the Edison Company intends to establish factories in California."

Los Angeles and the adjacent territory have established an enviable record for the sales of the Edison phonographs. Mr. Maxwell admitted it is inevitable, too costly to ship machines this far West, when they can be made here at a great saving.

"We hope soon to have the announcement that this city has been selected as the site for an Edison factory. It will be in keeping with the more advanced some than as to being large factory to Los Angeles to take advantage of its wonderful natural resources we have."

HUDSON (NY) REGISTER

September 18, 1919 (D)

EDISON'S VOICE IN RECORDS

Inventor of Phonograph, for the First Time, Makes Short Speech Which Will Be Preserved.

Thomas A. Edison, who invented the phonograph 27 years ago, has for the first time consented to have his own voice recorded on a phonograph record. The reproduction, which is on the back of a record containing the national anthem, of our utter, was heard recently for the first time in the Edison laboratory at Orango, N. J.

Mr. Edison celebrated his 72nd birthday on February 11. The talk, which is Mr. Edison's first comment about the war since America entered the fight, follows in full:

"Our boys made good in France. We need American boys more than ever in Europe. Our soldiers have made it mean courage, generosity, self-restraint and modesty. We are proud of the North American who risked their lives for the liberty of the world, but we must not forget, and we must not permit demagogues to belittle the part played by our gallant allies. Their casualty lists tell the story."

"However proud we may be of our own achievements, let us remember always that the war could not have been won if the Belgian, British, French and Italian had not fought like hell-oids in the face of overwhelming odds. The great war will live vividly in the minds of Americans for the next 100 years. I hope that when we do reverence to the memory of our brave boys who fell in France two shall not forget their brothers in arms who wore the uniforms of our allies, who were the national stars of France, Great Britain, Italy and Belgium. Let us all join in a song to our own 'Glorious' and our own 'Glorious'."

How Many of These Men Do You Know?

FINDLAY, Ohio, Sept. 17.—How many is the following list of men you are familiar with? The list is given out at the Teachers' Institute, held here, and out of 189 teachers present only one could tell who all the people were. Here is the list: Aldama, G. ... David ...

Lloyd George, Herbert Asquith, Samuel Gompers, Maurice Maclellan, E. P. Claxton, P. B. Pearson, Robert Bridges, Henry Van Dyke, Louis Burbank, John McCormack, William O'Leary, Enrico Caruso, Julia A. Lathrop, Booth Tarkington, James M. Cox, Henry Waterson, Lord Northcliffe, James M. Barrie, George Bernard Shaw, Herbert G. Wells, and old man Dan Heikenstrasser.

NEW COMRADE IN ACADEMY OF IMMORTALS

Dr. Finley Writes Edison, Root
And Jusseland, Telling Of
Conferring Of Degrees, On
Cardinal Mercier

John H. Finley, state commissioner of education, has written to Thomas A. Edison, John Root and General Jusseland, telling them of the conferring of the honorary degree of doctor of laws on Cardinal Mercier by the University of the State of New York.

These four men are the only ones living holding that degree. Dr. Finley wrote there was a "new comrade in our academy of immortals" and said they would undoubtedly like to welcome him. He received this reply today from Dr. Edison:

Dear Dr. Finley—Many thanks for your note of September 18 and newspaper clipping. I had already seen account of his great meeting at Albany and the conferring upon him of the degree. I am proud to be in the same little company with him. He is a very high type of man. Sincerely yours, (Signed) THOMAS A. EDISON.

ALBANY AND NEWS TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1919—SIXTY

ALASKAN INVENTS

MOVIES, PHONOGRAPH

Fairbanks—New Edison movie plant is to his hotel. ... Fairbanks' margin of ...

Alaska station, has perfected a loud-talking talking machine which he says will synchronize with motion pictures. Edison has been here working on "talking movies." Landmark gets the increased volume of sound by air pressure through red plates in the ...

STATE COLLEGE HONORS MERCIER

Received Degree of Doctor From
the University of the State
of New York

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 19.—As a climax to the formal welcome to the State University, the New York University conferred upon Cardinal Mercier, the heroic spirit of Belgium, the degree of Doctor of Laws. ...

... President Finley, in conferring the degree said that it was the highest token which the University of the State of New York had in its power to bestow. "Today," he said, "I grant this degree to your eminence as a doctor of those laws that lie deep in the hearts of mankind, laws that were mentioned by the Prophet Micah, commandment after commandment, to love mercy. We confer the honor of the title on your eminence as the world's highest exemplar of those laws of justice and mercy through which the race reaches to the heights of human progress and the stars toward the God in human brotherhood."

ALASKA (N. Y.) HERALD DISPATCH
SEPT. 24, 1919

Alaskan Invents Motion Phonograph.
Fairbanks, Sept. 24.—Edison must look to his laurels. Charles Edison, son of the inventor, has perfected a loud motion picture machine which he patented today. The machine will syncronize with motion pictures, and will give there wording on "talking movies." Landmark gets the more through reed plates in the repro-ducer.

THE FOURTH ESTATE, NEW YORK

Sept 20 1919
SEP 20 1919
Ford Sutcliffe, advertising manager of the Edison Storage Battery Com-pany, Orange, N. J., has been ap- pointed manager of the industrial truck and tractor department of the same company. Mr. Sutcliffe has been connected with the Edison Storage Battery Company for over five years.

SACINAW (Mich.) NEWS
SEPT. 24, 1919

ALASKAN INVENTOR MOVIES: PHONOGRAPH

Special to The News Courier.
Fairbanks, Sept. 24.—Edison must look to his laurels. C. F. Edison, son of the inventor, has perfected a loud motion picture machine which he says will syncronize with motion pictures. Edison has long been working on "talking movies." Landmark gets the increased volume of sound by air pressure through reed plates in the reproducer.

NEW YORK (N. Y.) GLOBE

Sept 26 1919

THE GLOBE AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, NEW YORK

"Wizard's" Son Who Is Treasurer of National Social Unit Organization



(Copyright by Universal & Underwood)
Charles Edison.
Charles Edison, son of the inventor, and general manager of the Edison

company, whose acceptance of the treasurership of the National Social Unit organization was recently announced, has been in Cincinnati, making a personal study and investigation of the unit "social laboratory" where certain principles of community or-

ganization are being tested out. That the work in the social unit area is more fully developed than he had thought and that the general idea is more ready for extension than he had expected summarizes his impressions of the unit, which there is talk of extending to a section of New York.

"I had expected to see about the social unit as I saw it worked out in the Cincinnati 'laboratory,'" says Mr. Edison, "so that there is no progress being put ahead on the people. The people are developing their own social programs. I do not believe in state programs. Com- munity work must develop slowly from

Constant Speed

The constant speed, non-sparking motor invented and perfected by me in 1881 was formally patented and recommended to the various companies. The following fall I developed a system for the elevated railroads of New York, and in the winter of 1885-6 conducted tests on private tracks at the Bryant square railway, following this by others in the spring on the Thirty-fourth street branch. These were considered an important by-vehicle connected with the Edison light interests that they participated in the purchase at a cost of over \$5,000 of one-tenth interest in a company with a nominal paper capital of \$100,000.

In these tests there were first shown publicly my wheelbarrow method of motor suspension and gearing and dust control, which were universally adopted and also the method of returning energy to the line and braking the train by the use of dynamo and motors. In 1887 came the contracts for the Baiton Passenger Railways at St. Joseph, Mo., and Richmond, Va., the latter to be operated under conditions more difficult and including more motors than were to be found in the aggregate on all others of the then existing experimental electric railroads here and abroad.

The Richmond road, which was carried to completion and the first successful operation in spite of great technical and financial difficulties, under very adverse circumstances and largely on my personal credit, is known the world over as the pioneer of the modern trolley because at least every essential characterizing it is the basis of modern practice. So important did this new development soon become that control of it was secured by the Edison Electric Light company in the latter part of 1892.

The Sprague Name

A year later the Sprague name was arbitrarily wiped off from the list of 113 electric railways in the United States and abroad, the Edison name substituted. Therefore, and every detail of construction, equipment and control assigned to a new premium. At the same time a deliberate attempt was made to destroy the trolley system and to substitute therefor a new "Edison system," whose principal feature was the use of the ordinary traffic rails as supply conductors at low potential, a scheme which collapsed without public trial.

During this entire period I believe not a mile of track for an Edison system was laid for public use, not a trolley ran carried an Edison railway motor. Indeed, no novel features individual to the Edison experiments in 1880-87, or as proposed in 1890 and later, have

found abiding place in the electric railway industry, and so Edison railway motor has never been adopted and sustained. On the other hand, every essential feature of the Richmond trolley and the South Side Elevated equipments is in universal use today, and no Sprague patent in the United States has ever been defeated.

For Over 40 Years

For over 20 years I have continually urged the construction of a system of electrically operated four track subways in New York, but for the maximum success a radical departure from the early conception of locomotive or locomotive car operation was vital. So in 1881 I invented what is known as the multiple unit system by which any number of cars, each independently equipped with motors and controllers therefor can be combined with or without non-motor cars, into trains, without regard to number, sequence or end of any equipped car by master controllers connected with a secondary controlling train line.

I made two attempts to get an opportunity to demonstrate this system on the Manhattan Elevated at my own expense, but it was not until 1897, while engaged in the development of electric elevators that I took a personal contract for the equipment of the South Side Elevated railroad in Chicago. Claims have been made that this system was based upon a patent by Edison in which he included the motors on different cars under the control of a main controller located on the front of a train, a patent which is analogous to claiming the multiplication table, but no one knowing what the multiple unit system is can for a moment confuse the two.

The system is now in use the world over on every rapid transit road using two or more cars, and on every trunk line railway where two or more locomotives are under a common control. It has increased the possible capacity of any given trackage in the subway more than 50 per cent above what would be possible with a locomotive system, with a consequent saving of equivalent capacity cost, represented in New York alone by the enormous amount already stated.

Frank J. Sprague.

ING FROM
NEW YORK JOURNAL

OCT 10 1911

OCT 10 1911

Edison in New York To-day, First Time in Two Years

Thomas Edison will visit New York to-day after a lapse of two years. This is the first opportunity he has had to revisit the scene of his early labors, because his war work kept him too close to his laboratory.

The inventor will view the bronze tablet erected in 1911 to celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of the introduction of electric light to this city. This tablet now rests on the building at No. 557 Pearl street, the site of New York's first coal-station. It was here that Edison brought his great work to a climax when the station opened September 4, 1882.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

OCT 10 1911

OCT 10 1911

ward fence, a boiler, a furnace, and then Mrs. Hubbard, who was his wife, and she choked her last breath.

Thomas A. Edison will come to New York to-day after a lapse of two years. This is the first opportunity he has had to revisit the scene of his early labors, because his war work kept him too close to his laboratory.

The inventor will view the bronze tablet erected in 1911 to celebrate the thirty-fifth anniversary of the introduction of electric light to this city. This tablet now rests on the building at No. 557 Pearl street, the site of New York's first coal-station. It was here that Edison brought his great work to a climax when the station opened September 4, 1882.

NY CARMEL (Pa.) TRIBUNE

OCT. 4 1911

Placing Himself.

Luther Burbank, like Thomas Edison, has had his brain incorporated and immortalized. He has done many wonderful things, one of the biggest being the perfecting of the spineless cactus, which is a great eating food staple. Also to his credit are the Shasta daisy, the spineless prune and the "scotchless" grape. His patience is wonderful and they say that at one time he missed 50,000,000 hills to get a single half-dozen that were perfect.

"No wonder they call you the 'wizard' of California," remarked a Los Angeles reporter once. Burbank laughed and replied: "They might better call me the wizard of California."

COLUMBUS (Ohio) DISPATCH

OCT. 4 1911

War Helped Edison's Health

Thomas A. Edison is, in better health today than he has been in many years. William Maxwell, vice president of the Thomas A. Edison company in Orange, New Jersey, said when seen at the New Washington hotel. The war work which Edison performed for two years at the behest of the navy department has completely restored his failing health, and now that he is able to return to his work at the New Jersey laboratories he is back at the old schedule, working almost half again as many hours as the ordinary individual.

The phonograph is the brain child of the inventor which holds his interest undiminished and which spurs him always to new achievements, according to Mr. Maxwell. At the present time the "wizard" is spending an unbelievable number of hours each day in an effort to produce a mechanical equivalent of recording a full symphony orchestra of ninety-four pieces, and is making splendid progress. Such a development, Mr. Maxwell says, will mark a hitherto unsuspected power in the mechanical reproduction of sound waves.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

NEW YORK HERALD

OCT 12 1908

EDISON'S BUSY DAY TALKS TO STRIKERS; MEETS CARDINAL

America's 'Electrical Genius'
Visits City for First Time
in Two Years.

For the first time in two years, Thomas A. Edison, whose genius made the Great White Way possible, came to New York yesterday. And he came without any thought of the Great White Way itself and without expecting anything more formal than a few handshakes with old friends and a quiet drive about town in a most informal way.

That at least was the intention, but before he got through with that "quiet" day he had been one of the principal guests at a luncheon in Cardinal Mercier at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and wound up by making a speech to the striking longshoremen at their headquarters, No. 313 Eleventh avenue, where he was cheered to the echo and hailed as "the greatest living American."

Nor was this all that kept Mr. Edison busy. One of the objects of his visit here was to view the bronze tablet erected in 1887 to commemorate the thirty-fifth anniversary of electrical lighting in this city. The tablet is on the building at No. 312 Fourth street, where New York's first central electric lighting system was installed, and it was there that a cinema in Thomas A. Edison's career was rendered when the plant was placed in operation September 1, 1885.

A notable gathering attended the unveiling of the tablet at the Electrical Exposition in 1887, but Mr. Edison himself was too busy with his war work in the laboratory to attend the ceremony. He yesterday, after more than two years, Mr. Edison stood for the first time looking at the tablet that grateful people had placed there as a tribute to his genius.

Then the great inventor went far at automobile with Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator and general manager of the New York Edison Company. Arth. Mr. Edison thought he was going to pass a quiet hour or so, and before he knew it Mr. Williams had him at the strike headquarters of the longshoremen. Several hundred men were crowded about the entrance, but none of them recognized the inventor, who following Mr. Williams' lead, slipped his way through the crowd and up a "back" way to the meeting room. There Mr. Edison was introduced by John F. Riley, chairman of the Strike Committee, and so he pronounced the inventor's name a cheer went up that could be heard for blocks.

"Hurrah for the greatest living American!" they cried, and then they gave him three more cheers. Reporters were not admitted to the meeting room, but Mr. Riley said afterward that Mr. Edison, after praising the longshoremen for their war work, said: "I know that I am not facing L. W. W.'s but true blooded Americans." Mr. Edison then expressed a hope that the men would comply with Mr. Williams' request that they move 4,000 tons of perishable foodstuffs and fresh which was rotting on the piers and asked them to consider carefully the action they have taken and what it meant to ward the food supply of the city.

He also expressed the hope that labor saving devices would be installed on the piers to lighten the work of the men who, he knew, had to work like animals. According to Mr. Riley, the inventor also advocated the placing of lanterns on the piers in the event labor saving devices were introduced so that the profits could be ascertained and the workers could get a fair share of it.

At the luncheon to Cardinal Mercier given by the Pennsylvania Society Mr. Edison was given a conspicuous place at the speakers' table, and Cardinal Mercier on being introduced to the inventor said:

"For a great many years I have dreamed of the day when I should greet the great Thomas A. Edison, but I never thought this dream would come true." Then he and Mr. Edison chatted but, much for a long time. Later in his address the Cardinal referred to Mr. Edison and Charles J. Schwab as the great "doers" of the war.

OCT 12 1898
Date

Cardinal Pays Tribute to War Work of Edison

Belgian Primate Declares
Dream of His Youth Is
Fulfilled as He Meets
Inventor at Luncheon

Has Praise for Schwab

Leaves for Scranton After
Greetings From Members
of Pennsylvania Society

Cardinal Mercier fulfilled a dream of his youth yesterday when he met Thomas A. Edison at the luncheon of the Pennsylvania Society held at the Waldorf-Astoria in honor of the Belgian primate.

"Today I have a new joy, one of which I had hardly dared to dream," said the Cardinal, festively bowing to the invention, who was seated near him on the dais in the grand ballroom of the hotel.

The ceremonies before and after the luncheon yesterday were impressive and although his sentences seemed weary by the round of dinner, receptions and other functions, he seemed in him alone he has been in New York, he made one of the best speeches since his arrival from Belgium, and shook hands with more than his hundred members of the society, who filled the floor and balconies of the ballroom.

Enters With Schwab

Preceded by a guard of honor composed of soldiers from the port of embarkation and metines from the U. S. & Belgians, who carried the flag of the Allies, the Cardinal entered the hotel accompanied by Charles H. Schwab, president of the Pennsylvania Society. While the procession was moving through the grand ballroom the Primate Christian from Libertyville, Pa., said: "I have a new joy, one of which I had hardly dared to dream."

Mr. Schwab proposed the health of the President, and of Albert, King of the Belgians, and then called upon George W. Wickham for a tribute to Belgium's hero.

"Your spirit has been with us these five years past, animating American spirit to the devotion of right," said Mr. Wickham, "betwixt Cardinal Mercier for his part in the war."

Referring to Europe after the war, he said:

"Human sympathy must now manifest itself in deeds, not words. The war has taught us common decency, and we must arouse ourselves to a realization of our duties to-day, as we did a year ago. Cardinal Mercier will lead and inspire us in this task during these trying days of reconstruction."

Presented With Medal

After Mr. Wickham's address, President Schwab presented Cardinal Mercier with the gold medal of the society, saying: "I was telling that the people of a state which contributed so much in a material way to help win the war should honor and pay homage to the man who was the leading spiritual figure of the war."

"He is one of the loveliest men whom I have ever met and talked with. I feel proud to have him for his own true human worth. I present this medal to the distinguished Cardinal and to the distinguished company."

The Cardinal told of his plans in the future for the part he played during the war. The private secretary of Pennsylvania in steel and necessary details, which had been mentioned by Mr. Schwab, and agreed that they had great deal to do with the Allied victory.

"They have said that the victory of the Allies was a victory of chemistry, physics and metallurgy," he said, "that it was a victory of iron, steel, rubber and oil. There is a great deal of truth in this. But the genius to apply all these was one of the main factors in the success of the war."

Praises Schwab and Edison

American genius, he said, was applied in great measure by Thomas A. Edison and Charles H. Schwab.

"When you came to Belgium," Cardinal Mercier said, "come to Belgium and hear the echoes of the Cathedral ring out for our common victory."

Other guests at the luncheon included Judge Norman G. Dille, John Drew, William G. McAdoo, Dr. Maurice Francis Kern, formerly Minister to Denmark; John E. Tener, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania; and Alexander

H. Macphail, Archbishop of Baltimore, and members of the Cardinal's personal party.

After the luncheon Cardinal Mercier had hoped to attend the golden jubilee of the New York Foundling Hospital, but the necessity of catching a train for Scranton, Pa., made it impossible.

Cardinal Mercier will visit all the principal cities and will not return to New York until November 4, the eve of his departure for Belgium.

Edison Revisits Scene of Early Triumph in City

Greets Old Employees at Site
of Station in Pearl Street
Where New York's First
Electric Lighting Began

Thomas A. Edison visited New York yesterday for the first time in more than two years. After attending mass at the Waldorf-Astoria, the inventor returned to the scene of his early labors.

He rode in an open automobile down to 227 Pearl Street, the site of the lighting station. It was there that Edison brought his great work to a climax when he flashed the first light began the electric lighting of the city September 4, 1882.

On the thirty-fifth anniversary of this event the American Science and Historic Preservation Society unveiled a tablet of commemoration at the Electrical Exposition of 1917. There was a notable gathering of Edison's early associates, city officials and men prominent in the electrical industry, but Edison was not there. His war work kept him too close to his laboratory.

After the exposition the tablet was placed on the building on the site of the old station. When the plant was opened the company had fifty-nine customers. There were 1,244 independent lamps on the system and a 325-compound illumination cost \$100 for a period of four hours. To-day the water-side stations of the New York Edison Company supply current to 250,000 customers who have 7,500,000 lamps on the system and 850,000 horsepower in motors. The same illumination that cost more than a dollar thirty-seven years ago now costs seven cents.

New Pearl Street station was destroyed by fire in the early nineties and the city's supply of electric lighting current was completely cut off. But it took Mr. Edison just eleven days to get up another plant and resume the service.

Some of the employees who helped him do this were waiting yesterday afternoon on Pearl Street. As soon as Mr. Edison stepped from his machine he was surrounded by these workers who had been with him in the old days. Mrs. Nellie Curry, of 48 East Twenty-ninth Street, still in the service of the company after thirty-six years, was among the first to reach the inventor. H. A. Campbell, who helped Mr. Edison start the work on the Pearl Street station, was another. The old employees gathered around as Mr. Edison read the tablet and vied with one another to shake his hand.

W. H. Madsen, chief of the employees, introduced the men in turn and told of their length of service. Specially he greeted each one.

October 37, 2929

Building Homes.
 Gosh, how out of evil.
 With this era of high rentals and increased cost of building you are being stirred to thought and action for faster and more economical building.

The other day at Union, N. J., under the personal supervision of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, and Charles E. Ingersoll, the "Edison watch-man," a concrete house was poured and completed just 10 days after the first material was delivered on the ground.

While the building industry has made great strides in the last generation, yet it has not made that of other industries where parts are highly standardized and made interchangeable and in economical quantity production.

Buildings are still "made" or "built" rather than manufactured or constructed in the mass of sections or slides, saving machinery, typewriters or low priced automobiles.

Most of the reforms in building methods have been for the monumental, commercial and industrial structures rather than the average dwelling houses that most of us can afford to occupy.

And the reason has been a good one. Up until about now there has not been the economic demand.

And with the demand there will be the supply of reform.

Economic necessity is the mother, father, nurse and school teacher of accomplishment.

That the building industry has made progress is indicated by the fact that all building operations are in the nature of assembling on the ground rather than making or forming all the parts up from the raw material and by hand labor or the ground as in times past.

The steel, stone, terra cotta and wood parts of a structure are now cast or formed in well ordered manufacturing plants, equipped with power machine tools, they are numbered, taken to the building ground and put into place.

But it still requires from 90 to 120 days to build the average frame dwelling house.

But dwelling houses such as proposed by Edison and Ingersoll, cannot be economically constructed one or two at a time as is usually the case.

According to the standardized plan they must be constructed in large numbers and all at once.

Either a large number of individual owners must agree to build at once, or the project must be in the hands of a real estate promoter who will complete the houses and sell to individual owners according to demand.

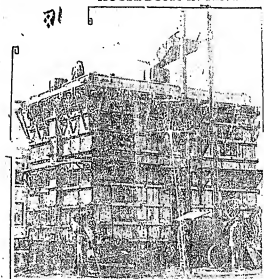
In this way the real estate promoter will perform a function much after the manner of the merchant who handles a stock of standardized manufactured goods for the convenience of the community.

We never solve a problem until it is presented.

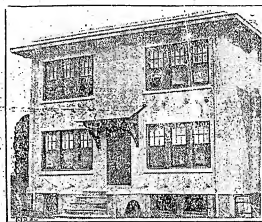
And no doubt the problem of high rentals and high building prices will solve itself in more and lower cost home owning, and the tendency of which is indicated by the Edison-Ingersoll accomplishment at Union, N. J., the other day.

October 27, 1919

HERE IS EDISON-INGERSOLL HOUSE BUILT IN TEN DAYS



In the Forms.



The House Completed.

Edison, N. J., Oct. 27.—"Houses had been erected. This can be put up while you wait," both beat and electric light burned, light fittings be excited on a billiard table on estate at Union, near here.

Here Robert H. Ingersoll, the wizard of electricity, here conducted their experiment to see whether concrete houses can be built as fast as dollar watches and as cheaply as wooden houses.

Today I visited a house "under" in eight hours. It went up in less time than it takes the average man to build a chicken coop.

This was the success. "A house" had been erected. This can be put up while you wait.

I went into one of these frameless and brickless houses. The apartment (really) took me through each room—two bedrooms, sitting room, kitchen and bathroom—and down into the cellar.

Eight men can make a house now. A little for occupancy in ten days.

THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2

THE DAY OF THE BLUE SHIRT: OTHER NEWS OF THE WEEK ON LITTLE MANHATTAN ISLAND

BY O. O. MCINTYRE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—It used to be that a white collar was the sign of affluence—but this is the day of the blue-shirted pentry. The white-collared employees in an object of pity. Thousands of white-collared employees in the vastness of the nation, which make however Broadway a valley.

They are mostly unskilled and unskilled and they sink down in their seats studying the morning papers and retreating on the high cost of everything. Their heads are level and their hands limp. They live in hovels or they eat in some dirty rooms with the wild, untrained masses.

They eat weekly salaries and live in fear of unemployment. Some make an income of \$50 a week, but the majority near \$25. And they live during the misery of a day.

The white collar gets very little notice in the newspapers, often they are not even mentioned as being present at a large meeting. It is true that rich men wear white collars—just as when on Church's bachelors, Archie Andrews, Johnny Rockefeller and others—but it is just a habit they have and none indicate.

The blue collar who wears a checked shirt makes \$15 a day and the head of a household in some large office who wears white collar may make only \$5 a day.

This is indeed the day of the blue shirt. It is not unusual to see a man in a blue shirt occupying the best seat at the theater and the bald-headed little man with a day wage up in the gallery in the back row.

The white-collared men report for work at 9 and quit at 5 with an hour of lunch. They spend an average of fifty cents for lunch, and often must walk four blocks for it. The blue-shirted

men work in their automobiles. They show all platters, going to work in automobiles like other men. They sleep out of their own beds in front of a large building under cover of construction.

And the financial sharks say the country is in for five years of mourning prosperity. It is the opinion of the great majority of the nation's bankers and financiers interviewed by W. H. McManis, formerly private secretary and personal representative of Thomas A. Edison.

The country is on the verge of the worst industrial depression, the worst ever known, according to Mr. Edison's investigation. Ninety per cent of the manufacturers and the business men with whom Mr. McManis came in contact asserted that the period of prosperity would continue for a period of at least five years. In other words, the country, despite the high cost of living, strikes and other disturbances, has never been better.

Naturally this era of industrial prosperity will be reflected by speculation. There is no doubt that we are on the verge of the greatest era of speculation this country has ever known. Two million shares of stock are being sold and the three-million share day is predicted within thirty days. And the blue shirt is going to be in the killing—if there be any.

• • • • •
Bridal party where? The latest up-to-the-minute article in taking place in a second evening restaurant on the East Side. The waiters are out and they are making known their troubles to patrons by personal complaint. They want shorter

hours, more money and no doubt bigger tips.

The proprietor is beside himself with despair. But he is not going to give in. No—no! No! He will have to make his decision in his own mind. He will have to make his decision in his own mind. He will have to make his decision in his own mind.

THE TERMS ARE EXACTLY THE SAME AS IN THE PAST. THE TERMS ARE EXACTLY THE SAME AS IN THE PAST. THE TERMS ARE EXACTLY THE SAME AS IN THE PAST.

I sat in the Hamilton Club the night before and listened to the views of a well known light on the proposition of prohibition. He is a student and a thinker, and he was quick to voice his belief that the law of the land was a menace and should have been repealed some years ago. He brooded over the merits of the question, whether prohibition can be made to benefit any country, and took up what he called the "moral side" of the whole question.

"I follow," he said, "that the friends of prohibition have been remiss in stating on their sweeping theory without making due efforts to justify the same. It is up to them and they should not lose time in making this provision, to make the thing and harmful for the poor out of the poor man's club."

"Where," he asked, "are the free reading rooms and movies and cheap coffee and cakes and tea and toast and cheap candy with which it was proposed to ease off the hard-pressed throats of the poor out of the poor man's club? Why should there be any standing between the thrifting multitude and the profiting in coffee and tea and candy which complicates the situation? It is a merit, that must not be lightly handled."

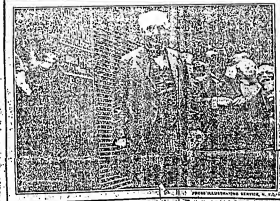
• • • • •
William Randolph Hearst is in the spotlight in a fine political row. Governor Smith has tried to tell the story in a public debate and Charles Murphy of Tennessee said for him. And, in the meantime, many are hearing of a walking "pith" every afternoon at 4 o'clock.

CINCINNATI (OH) NEWS

November 02, 1919

HENRY MORGANTHAU AND WIFE ARRIVE FROM EUROPE

The former Ambassador to Turkey has just completed his work as the head of the Investigating Committee in Poland. Announcement was made the other day of his decoration for special services during the war.



THE "WIZARD" IN FRONT OF HIS FIRST POWER PLANT
Thomas A. Edison, the "Wizard" of electricity recently paid a visit to the Westinghouse Electric Company power plant for underground lighting in this country. The original plant supplied power to 1,281 incandescent lamps, enjoyed by 59 customers, originally, whereas today the Edison system supplies current for 7,500,000 lamps, in use by 230,000 customers.

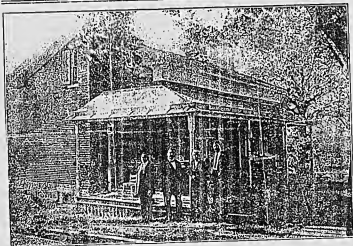
ERIE (Pa.) DISPATCH
NOV. 12, 1919

~~EDISON NAMES~~
ERIE MAN HIS
MUSIC ADVISOR

Frank H. Lacey, Erie high school senior and head of Lacey's Military Band school here, has been named by Thomas Edison, the electrical wizard, as the first of all phonograph recreations made of hand music by the Edison works at East Orange, N. J. It was learned last night. Lacey has just returned from the Edison plant.

November 29, 1919

ARTISTS VISIT EDISON'S BIRTHPLACE



Messrs. Collins and Harlan Visit Birthplace of Thomas A. Edison

Collins and Harlan, the Edison artists, and their conductor, William Reed, while on tone test tour in Ohio recently, visited the birthplace of Thomas A. Edison at Milan, Ohio.

"It was in this little brick house, perched on a hillside, high up over the surrounding beautiful Ohio country, that the genius who gave the world the phonograph, spent his early days. It was here that Edison—then a delicate child—received his primary education from his mother, a former school teacher. The studious habits developed under her systematic teaching inspired him with taste for literature that has lasted throughout life.

Edison is by nature an adventurer and while he lived at Milan had many accidents that nearly cost him his life and the world the benefit of his great genius. He

was nearly drowned in the Milan Canal and almost smothered to death in a grain elevator. Holding the end of a skate strap for another lad to shorten with an ax, he lost the top of a finger. Another accident was exceedingly painful for him. He built a fire in a barn. The flames spread rapidly and, although he escaped injury, the barn was destroyed. For this he was publicly whipped in the village square as a warning to other boys.

In the picture above, standing from left to right, are William Reed, Arthur Collins, Mrs. Elizabeth Wadsworth and Byron Harlan.

Mrs. Wadsworth, an aunt of Mr. Edison, lives in the house and is cared for by Mr. Edison. He affectionately calls her "Aunt Lizzie." "Aunt Lizzie" carried Mr. Edison in her arms when he was a baby. The house stands today as it was originally, one story, with rooms finished on the attic floor.

December 03, 1919

ALL CHARMED AT VERLET RECITAL

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT IN
WHICH KITTEN SOUNDS, CAP-
ABLE PIANIST AND VIBRO-
PHONOGRAPH HAVE PART,
PROVIDED BY STOCK AND
EDWARDS.

Probably a number of people who attended the recital given last night by Miss, Alice Verlet and Victor Young at the High School auditorium were at first puzzled and disappointed when they discovered a phonograph, reclined occupying the center of the stage—those felt that New had been beguiled into going to hear a singing singer and a clever pianist and naturally thought that they had been imposed upon.

They hardly were reconciled when Mr. Hawley appeared on the stage and commenced to talk about "reproduction," "the creation" and other like matter. It finally became apparent that the phonograph was at least to receive assistance from the singer but even then the outlook was not exactly bright.

Mr. Hawley explained that the part of the recital was to illustrate that Thomas A. Edison, after years of work had achieved his ideal in perfect a musical instrument which would actually "recreate music" so perfectly that he the creation would be indistinguishable from the original.

That was a broad claim but it was established before the evening was over for Miss Verlet actually stood beside the New Edison Phonograph and sang in unison with Mr. Edison's the creation—recreation of her own voice. This would have pleased Miss as her voice which easily had overbalanced the tone of the instrument—recreated it up—so in specific but Miss Verlet did more—she had an extra, less. She paused from time to time, apparently at random, and permitted her the creation voice to be heard alone. This gave an opportunity to compare one with the other and it is no more than just to state that there was no discernible difference in tone quality.

There must have been a slight difference in volume when Miss Verlet stopped singing but it was not noticeable for the voice which came from the cabinet was round and luscious with all the vibrating, pulsating quality of that which came from Miss Verlet's throat. It was only by watching the singer's lips that one could be sure when she sang and when she did not.

Victor Young offered similar comparisons with his instrument playing in direct comparison with the recreation of his own performance. This proof was very convincing. If it were not another proof was offered. After Miss Verlet had commenced to sing one number the lights were turned out—suddenly so that the audience could not watch the singer's lips.

It did not seem difficult to determine in the dark when the singer sang and when she did not. The writer was pretty sure about it himself until the lights were turned on again and it was discovered that Miss Verlet was not on the stage at all and that the New Edison also had been heard.

The program also included recreations of a piano solo, a delightful number by a concert orchestra and a stirring patriotic song by a baritone. Thus all types of musical sound were heard.

The recital was arranged by Stock & Cordis and great credit is due them for furnishing such an enjoyable evening to so many people and also giving them a chance to see what science has been able to accomplish in the recreation of reproducing

(Continued)

December 13, 1919

BURROUGHS IN THE MOVIES.

John Burroughs has lived long enough to acquire a sort of fame abroad in Kansas and Ambrose, as to his literary conquerors Emerson and Whitman. Valuably as Burroughs has labored for the acceptance of Whitman, he has never been able to spread the knowledge of his ideal poet of America half so far as an obscure photographer of Poughkeepsie will spread that of Burroughs.

The photographer took several hundred yards of film of Burroughs and his son at Sticks and these pictures will make his name a household word from one end of the country to the other. If only the interest these pictures could be kept up long enough to read one in a hundred of his movie audiences to read his books about outdoor life and his study of Whitman. It would greatly increase the knowledge of good literature and be a source of education of the best sort. But that is too much to be hoped for. The picture is with in the movies. The picture of Burroughs will follow those of Charpentier, the French champion, and of our "flying person," and they may be followed by those of an actress who has married an earl or has lost her diamonds or her divorce. The movies have an enormous run, but one of the things which they do not teach is discrimination. The thing which those audiences are likely to remember about Burroughs is that he came out with William Henry Ford and perhaps that he was admitted to such august company because he wrote some kind of books.

NEW YORK POST

December 11, 1919

AIDS AMERICANIZATION.

Edison Plant Conducting Classes for Foreigners.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 11. —Two Americanization classes for foreigners are being conducted by the Edison plant here. The classes in the Edison magazine, Edison and Edison, about the electric light, fifty workers from other communities are being instructed by Edison from the Edison organization, and plans are being made for a instruction course for members of the organization who number to reach.

December 09, 1919

MOVING PICTURE

(From the Rochester Herald)
Whenever one's position may be as to the invention of the telephone, the moving picture, the camera, the automobile, it goes without saying that the man who develops the idea and makes it of public use is entitled to as much credit, if not more, than the maker of the invention. There are no doubt of it, the man who makes the picture is entitled to as much credit as the man who makes the picture.

BRUOKLYN (NY) DAILY NEWS

December 07, 1919

Little Harlem Girl to Sing Before Thomas A. Edison

A young girl, who has been found in the street, 2111 Eighth Ave., who has been found in a situation of a child, is now being taken care of. Although the little girl, who has been found in the street, is now being taken care of, she has been found in a situation of a child, and she has been found in a situation of a child.

Mr. Edison read of the girl's story when she appeared at Carnegie Hall lately for charity and is anxious to hear her sing because he has made a great study of music.

Prof. De Bary, who has had the girl under his wing for a year and a half, says that although she is a hard singer, he has discovered her voice through an organ which in which has for its main principle is the idea of the breathing tube, the organ, which is in the mouth.

December 10, 1919

U. S. NOW TESTING SUBMARINE 'EARS'

Destroyer to Play Game in Sound.

Special Reports in This Evening Sun.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The United States destroyer fleet, which is now here to-day to test electrical "ears" for hunting submarines. This invention, if it has been perfected during the world war, would have made U-boat hunting easy, according to naval experts.

The fleet, which will go to Long Island Sound, where it will be joined by an American submarine and a captured German submarine for a battle and sea game.

In tests made at the Navy Yard the hydrophone device enabled officers of the fleet to hear distinctly when the destroyer was under water.

The principle is the same as that of a man who has his head under water. If some one nearby calls to a swimmer together under water it causes a severe vibration of the swimmer's eardrum.

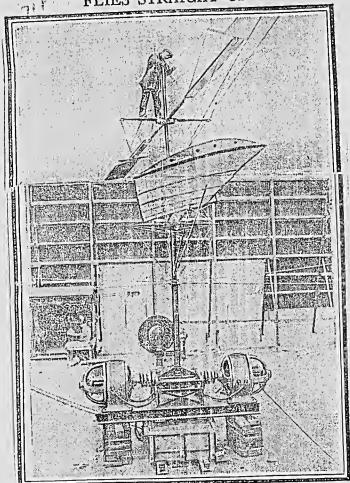
The destroyer has been equipped with electrical drums which thus more definite than the human ear. They are on both sides of the boat and in order to hear, so that the sound of the waves will not affect them. When current flows in an electric telephone instrument in one of the cables, the instrument also sends a signal to the rest of the instrument.

A telephone receiver is placed in each end of the up-cable and by the volume of sound the submarine borrows its direction and approximate distance, which are worked out by mathematical computations.

Naval experts say that the installation of a submarine machine provides a trip from New York to Boston in safety through a fog by feeling the depth of the water by means of the device. The machine is in the form of a tube and the machine is in the form of a tube and the machine is in the form of a tube.

The device is one of the results of the Edison war invention fund which came into being during the war. The fleet, which is now here to-day to test electrical "ears" for hunting submarines, is now here to-day to test electrical "ears" for hunting submarines.

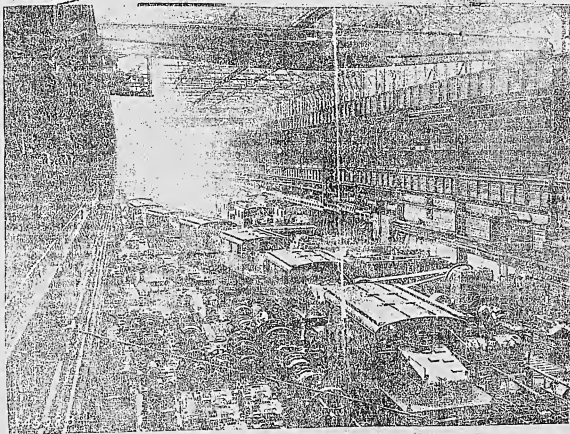
FLIES STRAIGHT UP



PETER COOPER HEWITT, well-known American scientist and inventor, has developed a new machine which, he claims, will do even more than the required performance to win the \$100,000 prize offered by the Michelin company through the Aero Club of France for a machine that will rise straight into the air without a preliminary run and will land in a space thirty feet square. According to Mr. Hewitt, his new machine will not only accomplish the above requirements but may be reversed while in flight without reversing the engine or turning about. It may also be made to leap or drop with the swiftness of a flying bank. These unusual movements are made possible by the use of a propeller that may be pointed in any direction; when the machine rises, the propeller shaft points straight up and down, and the entire force of the blades is applied to lifting. Once in the air, the shaft is pointed forward, and the machine moves ahead with a speed, according to Mr. Hewitt, that equals the best attained by other machines. At any time during the flight, the position of the propeller may be changed. Above is a photograph showing the new propeller being adjusted to a testing motor. The other picture shows Mr. Hewitt (left) and Thomas A. Edison watching the machine being tested. (C. by Int.)

Stop! Look! Listen!

By E. J. LOWYERS

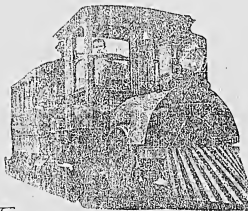


EQUIPPING ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES IN THE WESTINGHOUSE
EAST PITTSBURGH WORKS

The Amazing Evolution of the Electric Railroads



SCENE ON
THE EDISON ELE-
TRIC RAILWAY AT
MENLO PARK
1880 -



EDISON IN THE CAB OF HIS
ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE -
MENLO PARK 1882 -

TEN years ago *Wesling* became known and to the present writer that within fifteen or twenty years many of the steam railroads in the United States will be converted to electric energy instead of steam. Furthermore, Mr. Westinghouse has presented that within a generation's time almost all of the steam railroads will have discarded the locomotive engines and in their place substituted the electric motor.

Mr. Westinghouse, as a man of science and one of the ablest inventors the United States has yet produced, knows what the resources energy contained in electric current could be made by modern invention to be and furthermore, that this energy may be produced without using a pound of coal. For the many millions of horsepower which are contained in the rivers of the United States, can be, he said, utilized so as to convert the energy of that waterpower into electric energy. Waterpower is a natural resource. It is known today that all of our rivers should cease to flow. Furthermore, electricity is a natural resource, the cost of producing which is measured in labor and machinery. Therefore, he said, it is very great and valuable resource that it is in an American country and then making use of apparatus almost all of which have been invented by Americans, the Americans should have a resource which electricity is, can be captured and utilized in form of power, as well as light.

Mr. Westinghouse did not live enough to realize, as we would have realized had he been living, at the announcement that our great division of the Pacific Railroad which is in the ownership of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Corporation, had been equipped with electricity, having secured this electricity after having used the great waterpower which was in the Grand Staircase and then converting these four hundred miles of this railroad system are operated by electricity. It is easy to just chuck in hand lever freights and long passenger trains and send over steam grades and at a minimum cost. The success of this installation of electric energy upon a four hundred mile section of the Pacific Railroad has been so fully demonstrated that the probability is great that as soon as normal conditions are established many of the American railroads will discard the steam locomotive and make use of electricity.

Development Goal.

From one point of view this wonderful demonstration of the capacity of electricity to compare heavy loads is but a first step. The inventors, in which secured through the utilization of an incandescent natural resource which is waterpower may be converted as the object of research, natural investigation and various attempts to utilize the electric energy for the hauling of trains, all of these representing effort which began about sixteen years ago. It has been one of the most fascinating and suggestive branch of development in a very great science, now in evolution, or the progress has been made step by step. Almost infinite nature has been involved and many of these men undertook to solve the problem of the conversion of electric energy for hauling passenger and freight loads. It is not only a problem, but it is a problem for them were confident that they would come when the electric railroad would be the chief basis for transportation, excepting, of course, the

transportation which is carried on upon unmade roads.

Kilbourn's dynamic genius, which is reflected in his understanding to establish an electric railroad motor which would prove to be commercially satisfactory and of all resources may be taken as the mid-day star in the development of electricity as a motor power for railroads.

Kilbourn, however, began his investigations and experiments fifty years later than the understanding which was given by a blacksmith in the town of 17th Ave. Wisconsin. What town has called distinction as the birthplace of elegant thought, candidate for President of the United States in 1896, but until recently it was not recognized as the birthplace of the electric railway.

Thomas Edison, a blacksmith of the village of Menlo Park, will probably hereafter be remembered as the father of the electric railroad of the United States. In fact, he has already gained such recognition, for the honor was recently given to him by H. C. Kelly, of the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities, himself in high authority. It is a fact worth recording, in the history of the evolution and at last the perfect development of the electric engine is that at the very time when Edison was demonstrating a toy motor mounted on wheels and operated on a circular track, with electric current from a primary battery, attention was beginning to be directed to the actual engineering and important discovery of Faraday.

Faraday's Discovery.

Faraday, whose fame is permanent and who is acknowledged to have been one of the ablest of the men of science of his day, or of any day, discovered at work in his laboratory in London, that electricity through the utilization of induction, and magnetism could be made to produce constant motion, everlastingly, Faraday's discovery. It was of interest only in professional men of science whose research was in the direction of discovery and who might not be to commercial application and the results of their research. But Davy known of Faraday's discovery and made use of it, the chance was that many years earlier than the final and perfect demonstration of the power and energy that can be secured from the electric current, he would have perfected a means whereby electric energy, with little cost, could be produced. Davy, however, went on and was not original any. He did build several electric motors, many of which were put for use more than to demonstrate that electricity could be utilized for the hauling of trains upon railroad tracks. Very few experiments, much expenditure of money and a great deal of patience were needed, in order to at last, discover the way in which by the aid of machinery, electricity could perform the service.

A few men, of whom "Edison" was one, had attempted to build electric motors, making these attempts

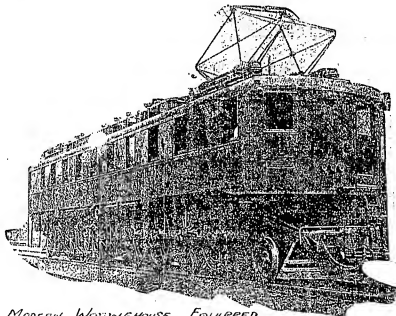
after they were called his first electric motor, as far as known, however, after that point and operated on experimental motor car, and also a year of the time of that showed to curious thinkers, people a motor car mounted upon rails. It moved upon a little rail road track, but it was driven by electricity which came from the battery. While this was was evidence of at the time an interesting idea, just as thirty years later Edison's electric motor was presented to be no more than a curious toy, it nevertheless was looked upon by some men of science as furnishing a hint which justified further experiment in construction of a motor driven by electric energy.

Thus came, at last, the dynamic. Faraday's discovery, in which reference was made a few lines above, was at last, taken up, not by an American, significantly, in view of the fact that no man American were attempting to build a commercially satisfactory electric motor. This principle discovered by Faraday attracted the attention of one of that group of remarkably able men of science who were doing so much in the mid-care of the past century in being their lives in recognition as the home of great scientific achievement.

Continuous Energy Secured.

An English, whose name was Faraday, having been impressed with the facts which had come to his knowledge and which referred to the discovery of Faraday, undertook to utilize that discovery so that a machine could be built from which continuous electric energy could be secured. It was on the right track. The great difficulty which had been met with in the attempt to establish electricity as a successful motive power for engines by the fact that no other way of furnishing current had been discovered than by the use of so-called primary batteries. It was early called that motors electric energy could be secured in some other way, then the electric engine would remain a toy, not being commercially practicable, at least for traction purposes.

Kilbourn, although with intense concentration of effort, was endeavoring to perfect his incandescent lighting system, nevertheless was able to turn his attention from time to time to the development of his electric lighting system, to a consideration of the electric motor. In fact, in association with others, he was working on the electric motor, a little railroad at Menlo



A MODERN WESTINGHOUSE EQUIPPED
LOGGERS FIVE

adopted for the Boston street cars and that animal power for hauling cars discovered with. Other street rail magnates, having learned that Sprague experimental tests at Richmond were satisfactory, began immediately to consider the substitution of the Sprague system for the animal-hauled street cars.

No invention more rapidly attracted capital or was so speedily universally adopted as was the Sprague overhead trolley system, whose capacity was demonstrated at the Richmond experiment. It was supplemented in New York City, where the use of overhead wires was prohibited, and also in Washington, for the underground conduit system. This system involves the placing of a small iron rail in a conduit underground.

A continuous slot or opening at the surface of the street permits a shoe to be placed in contact with this rail. In that way communicating the electric energy to the motor upon the car. Mr. Sprague mastered another difficulty, to be perfected, what is called the multiple unit system. By means of that system any reasonable number of cars can be hauled over railroad tracks operated by one motorist, as though the entire train consisted of a single car.

Sprague System Spreads.

Gradually the Sprague trolley system extended from the cities over the high ways into the country until at last almost every city in the United States has trolleys, so to speak, reaching far out into the country, these trolleys being the overhead trolley system. That system has made it possible, together with the telephone, almost to annihilate space, or at least to bring what were formerly rural communities into substantial relation with the nearest cities.

In 1902 the legislature of New York State enacted a law which compelled the New York Central Railroad system to electrify its tracks from the Grand Central Station to the northern boundary of the city. That were done by the New Haven Railroad to install electricity in place of the steam locomotive for some ten miles distant from the New York Central Station.

When this legislation was enacted it was not possible to obtain from any of the great industrial corporations which manufacture an electrical apparatus, a motor adequate for the hauling of the heavily laden passenger trains over the New York Central tracks. Furthermore it would be necessary to invent a new system for carrying electric energy, for the motors from the northern boundary of the city to the Grand Central Station. It seemed almost impossible to complete a stupendous work of this kind within five years. But so we perfected were the modern electric machines and so thoroughly understood was the method of carrying electric current either through the third rail, by overhead trolley, that within a time set the New York Central system abandoned the steam locomotive and hauled its trains by electric motors. First, to the northern boundary of the city and at the present time to a point some forty miles north. The New Haven Railroad Company installed over thirteen hundred the overhead system, of course, not being made by the company form of trolley, but by a continuous bar at the roof of the motor vehicle, a touch of the lever made by the motor men, can be so fitted as to come in contact with the overhead wires.

Several years ago the total output of the electric railroads of the United States was stated to be approximately four billion dollars. It has increased to about six billion, and this is a fair capitalization, representing the real value of the property. These things are the product of the great minds beginning with the great minds of the modern electric railroad.

The future of the electric railroads of the United States, if not overruled by which have been caused by the and by some labor trouble are so and by the electric railroads. Very likely the electric railroads will become large transmitters of freight in all probability trolley lines and electric trolleys will open up to civilization and improved vast areas of land which are only awaiting adequate development.

December 19, 1919

EDISON SEES BIG FUTURE IN OPERA FOR GIRL SINGER

Orange, N. J., Dec. 18.—Little 8-year-old Besola Connel Barrington, of New York, is a true musical prodigy and a great future as an operatic star awaits her, Thomas A. Edison, the wizard, declared this afternoon after he had listened to the little girl render parts of "La Traviata."

Commenting on the child's voice, Mr. Edison, before whom only two other child singers have ever appeared in person, said: "She has a very rare and powerful voice for a child of her age. It exceeds in volume that of many adult sopranos. She has no tremolo, which is very rare. Her notes are pure and clear, and her flexibility very great."

Mr. Edison was silent for several moments after the little girl's trials had ceased to fill the music parlor with silvery tones.

Then, patting the little girl's curly head, he said:

"I wish you were ten years older, Besola, for your voice holds great promises."

Thomas A. Edison Speaks to You

By H. Gernsback



R. EDISON having kindly consented to speak to the readers of the *ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTER*, an interview with the illustrious inventor had been arranged for during the latter part of October of this year.

This interview, by the way, has some history attached to it. During the early part of 1917 a similar appointment had been made to interview Mr. Edison on the same subject. But just then the great war broke out and Mr. Edison, who, as is well known, was immediately appointed the head of the Great Consulting Board, broke off all engagements, devoting himself day and night to the welfare of his country. For this reason the interview only took place a few weeks ago.

I ARRIVE AT MR. EDISON'S LABORATORY.

I arrive at West Orange on a crisp October morning and was soon in the little gate house which protects Mr. Edison from a curious public. Plain and modest as it is, the little red house has past thru its gates hundreds and thousands of the world's most famous men and dignitaries. Few such modest little houses, if any, have held under their roofs such an array of famous people who have come to pay homage to one of the greatest inventors the world has ever known.

In this little gate house is located the famous time clock on which Mr. Edison rings in his time and rings out every day of

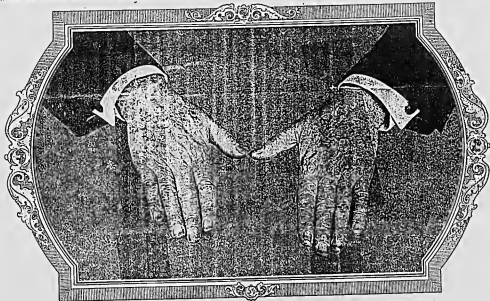
the year, many holidays included. An inspection of his week's time card revealed that Mr. Edison had invariably been at the laboratory before 8 o'clock in the morning and had worked as many as eighteen hours for three days at a stretch. Only once did he have a twelve-hour day. Eight times and there I wondered how Mr. Edison felt about the now so popular eight or nine-hour day, and I meant to ask him about it, but we became so engrossed in other more important questions which are moving the world, that although we touched upon this subject, the eight-hour day question was never broached by me.

After passing thru the gate house, I made my way to Mr. Edison's library, where I was welcomed by Mr. W. H. Meadowcroft, his trusted and capable friend and secretary. While waiting for Mr. Edison, who was just then engaged with some chemical experiments, Mr. Meadowcroft pointed out all the interesting subjects of Mr. Edison's library. This library is a huge affair and, besides containing electrical, chemical and physical reference works printed in almost any imaginable language with English, French and German preponderating, many other encyclopedias are to be found here. There are many dozens of autographed photographs of famous men language about the

THIS is the first interview which Mr. Edison has given out for some years past.

Mr. Edison, who, as is well known, was elected Chairman of the Navy Consulting Board at the outbreak of the world war, ironed up with important duties, refusing to see all visitors. Even several years before this, no general interviews were given out. In this story are covered many points of interest not only to all persons in science, but to the world at large. Much that is new has been presented here, and it will be noted with satisfaction by all that at the age of seventy-three, Mr. Edison's mind is as keen and clear as ever. If we are certain our readers will appreciate this important article. Nearly all of the photographs and illustrations appearing in this story have never been published.

walls, as are famous historic photographs portraying this or that view of an important phase of Mr. Edison's great discoveries, such as the electrical traction, the electric light, the phonograph,



The Only Authentic Photograph of Mr. Edison's Hands Ever Taken Published Here for the First Time. The spots on the hands are Diamond Shells Which Could Not Be Wiped off at 700° F. and the Picture Was Taken IF THE WORLD WERE CALLED UPON TO MAKE AN INVENTORY OF WHAT WAS WORTH A GREAT DEAL OF MONEY. ACTUALLY BROUGHT IN ENOUGH TO PAY HIM.

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"I think," continued Mr. Edison, "that it would be too expensive and would make the traveling distance uncomfortable."

While discussing the printers' strike, which just then had started in New York, paralyzing the entire printing industry, I put the question: "What known substitute is there for white print paper where our raw materials give out during the next twelve-free years?"

Mr. Edison's answer was surprising: "Print paper will never give out as long as coal grows in the Amazon and Congo river basins. It is simply a matter of transportation, and that, I believe, will soon be solved, as soon as the world is upon a peace basis once more."

I have always had a pet idea on the subject of cold light, so I ventured my next question. "Over 99 per cent of the energy is lost today in power lines in our incandescent lamps. How near are we to cold light, and do you think it will be invented at all?"

"I think we are shortly advancing in increasing the efficiency of light production," replied the inventor. "Any moment a discovery is liable to be made that will advance the efficiency of our present lighting methods enormously. The time is surely coming when cold light will be a matter of fact. What scheme this invention will take, it is impossible to predict today."

"On which of our dormant and unworked sources of energy should our continuing generation work most intensely, Mr. Edison?" I asked. "In your mind, is the exploitation of the following sources of energy: chemical or are they within the realm of possibility from the standpoint of modern electrical engineering?"

"Power derived from the earth's internal heat."

"Power derived from the earth's atmosphere."

"Power derived from the tides."

"Power derived from the sun's heat."

"UTILIZE EARLIEST NATURAL VOLCANIC HEAT," SAYS MR. EDISON.

"Volcanic power to the extent of 5,000 H.P. is utilized already in Italy, and 20,000 H.P. more is being arranged for," explained Mr. Edison. "Italy probably has more in her volcanic region to work all her machinery and heat every home, carry on every metallurgical process and in fact make coal unnecessary in that country. My impression is that in Nevada and the Yellowstone region there is available volcanic energy greater than that given by all the coal mined in the United States. 'As to solar energy' we are getting there step by step. It is a long and weary road we have to travel, but we are making it slowly. I am an ardent advocate of water power. We are using already too much coal without realizing its return. Water power in the United States is not at all developed as it should be, and I see a great future in its proper development. I have advocated many times that the coal should be burnt at the end of the line of ship by cars over long hauls. Electric power can be sent much cheaper than electric wires (also over the railroads); in other words, first hauling the coal which is then burnt at the destination."

This prompted my next question: "What are your ideas, Mr. Edison, as to atomic energy?"

Mr. Edison smiled broadly and, with a whistle in his eye, said: "You know, Mr. Gerstaeck, I am an inventor, and as such I do not concern myself overmuch with philosophical research, and although I have my own ideas on atomic energy I am not at present making them public."

My next question was: "What shall America do to prevent Germany from flooding the world with its cheap goods, and winning the war commercially twenty years hence?"

You benefit by me

Here, too, Mr. Edison's reply was surprising as well as illuminating: "Germany has and never will flood the United States with cheap goods or materials as if we make up our minds to look at that game. Out of thousands of articles, she is only efficient in two, to wit: chemicals and toys. This is due to our indifference to going into these lines of manufacture. I am happy to note, however, that American manufacturers are beginning to see the light, and are protecting themselves adequately."

We then discussed various other subjects, and it soon became apparent that Mr. Edison thought that every prophet is honored as in his own country. Mr. Edison was of the opinion that before the war, and particularly during the war, American inventors had not received their due credit, most of the fame having gone across the water. Mr. Edison felt particularly strong about a recent patent decision, where the honors of the vacuum tube used for radio purposes went to an English inventor. It is an incontrovertible fact that the "Edison effect" was known years before the Fleming valve was discovered, having been published in American and foreign scientific papers. Mr. Edison was certainly right in his contention that the honors for the invention of the vacuum tube should go to America, and there seems to be no doubt as to this.

My final question to Mr. Edison was: "What is your hobby, and how do you relax from your work?"

GREAT INVENTOR'S HOBBY IS "EXPERIMENTING."

"Just now my hobby is 'experimenting.' I like experimenting better than anything that I know of. As for my relaxation, like to camp out in the mountains, ride to every summer. This helps me fit to another winter's hard work."

Mr. Mendelsohn by this time was in a position to look at his watch, which I too for a hectic look, and shaking hands with Mr. Edison, I took my leave.

While shaking hands I was again in press with Mr. Edison's hand, and I subsequently made a special request of Mr. Mendelsohn to let me have a photograph of the great inventor's hands for publication. I was much astonished to learn that no photograph of Mr. Edison's hands existed, none having ever been taken, if inventor feeling rather sensitive about this. I had seen many sketches of Mr. Edison's hands, but I only then remembered never having seen an actual photograph. It took several weeks to secure permission from Mr. Edison, but finally the photograph of his hands was taken, and it is here presented to the readers of the ELECTRIC EXPERIMENTER for the first time.

I also made another discovery, namely that there was no oil painting in existence of Mr. Edison. True, several of the had been made by certain artists after Mr. Edison had patiently sat for them, but I was aware of less displaced with oil, and on one occasion did not hesitate to put his foot thru one of them. After securing Mr. Edison's permission, I charged Mr. Howard V. Brown with a delicate mission of making an oil painting of the famous man. It is reproduced on the front cover of this magazine in its colors. It is the only oil painting of the man who inspected it, was very much pleased with it, declaring it a perfect likeness.

As I last part of the laboratory I caught a last glimpse of Mr. Edison. He had risen from his chair, making his way to a little room containing delicate scales and apparatus. The tall, white-haired figure stood in a duster, bespattered with chemical stains, slowly faded out of view into the adjacent

negotiating the "Electric Experimenter" when we

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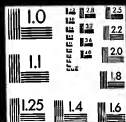
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